	Nos.
Tracy, Rev. Chas. C.	1 – 50
Tracy, Mrs. M. P.	51 – 52
Twichell, Miss Olive N.	53 – 81
Washburn, Miss Fannie E.	82 – 94
Washburn, Rev. George	95 – 98
Wells, Miss Helen L.	99 – 114
West Miss Maria A.	115 – 140
Williams Mrs. Kate P.	141 – 158
Wood Rev. George W.	159 – 273
Wright, Miss Mary P.	274 – 288
Zimmer, Miss Johanna.	289 – 290

Tracy Rev. Charles C.

1

Marsovan, Oct. 11, 1880

Dear Dr. Clark

We were exceedingly gratified at the announcement that Miss Bush would be pleased to come here. There is not a member of the Station who will not welcome her warmly. How I wish we could have known it sooner, that she might have come, if possible, to spend the winter with us in Amasia where we expect to go in about two weeks! Her help in the work among the women there would have been very valuable. We expect a busy campaign in that city, such as we had last winter, or in labors more abundant. It is coming to appear probable that the high school which we expect to see established will be located there instead of in Marsovan. It will be in some respects more desirable to have it so. It will help to build up the work in that city, and it seems to me more desirable that an academic course should not be pursued right under the eaves of the Theological Seminary, so that students

only go over a wall to be transferred from the one to the other. Amasia is a larger and more central place than Marsovan, and almost as healthy. Col. Wilson of the British reform corps pronounced it the most picturesque place in Turkey. The brethren there will almost equal the Marsovan community in their contribution for the enterprise, and Mr. Metz, a six million dollar man who has a small colony of Germans in Amasia engaged in manufacture is a warm friend of the missionaries and their works; it is not impossible that he may devise some liberal thing for this enterprise, and almost certain that he will, at least contribute premises valued at near $2000.

I hope the Board will earnestly support our efforts to push on Evangelical education. We learn that since the Jesuits are to have no rest in France or even Spain, they are flocking to Turkey. Poor Turkey! how can she bear another woe of this description? I learn that two hundred of them have arrived at Constantinople. They are showing

themselves somewhat about here, and trying to get schools under way) If you dont give us leave to march on in the line of education, you will make a greater mistake than we have ever known you to make before - it seems to us.

The Gospel is acquiring momentum here. The Marsovan missionary society has got a new impetus. There are 106 full-paying members, (yearly dues a dollar and a half each) and besides these there are many who pay less sums. It is hoped that $200 at least will be raised the coming year - enough to support a helper in the field they have chosen.

We dont know what the political status is except that it is critical. Let all Christians pray for us without ceasing; we are under a very dark cloud.

Our little one has suffered severely, and almost died, but is pretty well now.

Kindest regards to Mrs. C.

As ever

C. C. Tracy

See last page.

P. S. It occurs to me to ask a question privately, not officially. You may know, or may not, that we have no home of our own; the houses are all occupied by the other families. We are now living with Mr. Smith, two families in a house. The exigencies of the work may require our permanent location in Amasia or may not. In either case we have no house. Is it probable that the Board will allow us to have a plain and comfortable home of our own when we feel called upon to work for it, at a cost, probably, of $1300 to 1500? The cost of materials is such these times that nothing comfortable can be built under these figures. I do not ask this now, but it may save me much trouble to know whether you think it probable that I shall receive this aid when I come to need it. Renting is becoming more & more difficult and expensive here, and accompanied with many miseries, especially since the country is filled up with refugees. The enclosed labels indicate our address for the present at least.

C. C. Z.

Received
Mar. 15, 1880

Amasia, Turkey in Asia, Nov. 16, 1880

Dear Dr. Clark

Before plunging into the winter's work, I wish to send you a short message, mentioning several matters, first.

Why We Are Here

It is extremely hard to move a household containing several little children twice a year, but last winter's experiment here was so profitable to our spirits, and, as we hope to others, that we asked permission to come again this winter. It was possible for us to be spared from Marsovan, and without us this large and important city would be deprived of any regular preacher. The loss of time and the hard labor of moving are more than compensated by the sense of being in the right place. The hardest part of the removal was tearing our little ones away from their dear playmates in Marsovan to pass a lonely winter here. But the Lord makes them cheerful here; I can think of no other sufficient reason for their being so. If this is the path of duty we hope various blessings will attend us in it.

Our Situation

"We are occupying a house built by good Mr. Metz of Freiburg, Baden, who sent a colony of manufacturers here a score of years ago. His object was evangelistic as well as commercial, and this was built as the "Missionhaus." A school and sabbath services were sustained in it for some years. May it yet serve the good end of its benevolent builder who has entered into rest. The neighbors about our dwelling are of a low, bad class, though this ought to be the best part of the city for residences, and will be some day. The outlook is most picturesque, down on the rapid Iris, up to the lofty citadel of Mithridates, on the ragged cliffs that crowd upon this fascinating meeting-place of gorges. There are not many places in Asia Minor equal to this in natural beauty and grandeur. On the flat at our feet are the factories signaling the march of improvements ~~of the age~~, many flouring mills, a steam match-factory, turning out millions of matches in a day, and now the steam loom, newly astonishing

this gorge with the clang of its shuttles. We look up the valley that leads to Marsovan three miles, but the vineyards and gardens of Amasia extend four miles farther in that direction; we look out ~~through the~~ between the mountains to the left over the city upon these vineyards and gardens a distance of four miles, but they extend eight miles farther in that direction; and down this valley to our right whither journeys the Iris, they extend full twelve miles. Caravan loads of apples go from here as far as Aleppo, and Amasia prunes to Europe, and perhaps to America. I dont know what this region might be with skilful cultivation".

Visit to Zille

"As soon as settled here I took occasion to visit Zille where I spent two or three days — was sorry to find the brethren feeble and discouraged. As a specimen of their pecuniary condition, I will state the circumstances of one brother named John — He is a man of business, his capital, including his whole earthly means of livelihood is equal to $40. of this, $16.50 is in the shape of a donkey with which he peddles.

in the scattered villages. By taking wheat, eggs, fowls &c instead of money, he manages to get a living for his family. He is a good man, preaching the Gospel as he can. Another brother, Mr. Resurrection, has a shop in town, with a capital of almost $100.00 from which he has to slice a little yearly to make ends meet. Another, Stephen, has a capital consisting of a pair of hands. A fourth has a little shop of nick-nacks and makes a few pennies. Two or three others are a little more comfortable, but there are only nine in all, now that two, and they the most able, have left the place, and two others have turned their backs on Christ. This poor little band felt that they were not able to raise more that $28 a year for the Gospel work, and who says they are? Go all ye churches of Christ and do as well as that, and ye will get no rebukes from me.

A Startling Event

"Some weeks ago a young man, a graduate of Robert College returning to his home in the Interior, arrived at Zile a corpse pierced with seven bullets. He was buried

by the Armenians to which nation he belonged. The robbers were found in a mill, one of them shot while resisting, and the rest, caught. The young man had been invited by a pasha to accompany him on this part of the journey, but he said "I am ashamed to ride with the pasha on such an old-looking saddle as this which I have. I will not go." So he went alone, that is with no attendant guards, bearing nearly a thousand dollars worth of presents to his intended, and gifts for friends, for he was rich. The journey was nearly done, but it met with this sad end. "Pride goeth before destruction."

Reminiscences of a Departed Missionary.

Of late I have repeatedly come upon the tracks of a former missionary, and they are deep tracks. I am constrained to express my conviction that some of ~~those former~~ our predecessors were grander men than we younger missionaries are. One principal object of this letter is to say something about Mr. Brall. ~~He~~ was undoubtedly a character. I am told he was never known to smile.

A thunder-cloud had not more terrors than he, nor more concealed blessings. His voice alone was mightier than a dozen policemen. He was a righteous man, and everybody knew it. No other fear than the fear of God ever entered his heart. Some missionary has said that all the windows needed to be opened at Annual Meeting to let out his rebukes.

Pashas were awed before him. Once in making his first call on one of these dignitaries, in days when, much more than now, it was rash and dangerous to speak disparagingly of the founder of Islam, the pasha remarked at the beginning of their conversation. "Effendi, they say these Protestants do not believe in the prophets. Is it really so?" Stung to the quick by the insolent assault Mr. Beall rose like a giant and replied in thunderous tones, "The Protestants believe in the prophets because they are from God: in Mohammed they do not believe because he is not of God!" The pasha and all present were dumbfounded with the daring and tremendous utterance, yet this pasha afterwards became his friend.

11 Yet this stern reproover was the tenderest of men. He was compassionate and loving at heart, ready to undergo any suffering for others' good, and deny himself to any extent to relieve human wo. The needy found in him a friend, the sorrowful a comforter.

His piety was exceedingly deep though melancholy; his force as a preacher great. His manner of life was too austere for health or long life, his table so simple that the cook had little to do. He was unpopular, and yet mighty.

He Being Dead Yet Speaketh

Protestant brethren who knew much of him will spend hours in talking of him and repeating his words. Students from Bebek Seminary quote the sermon he preached to them at the time when a class graduated, the text being "For the love of Christ constraineth us." He made striking utterances, yet no one could object because all knew his sincere and self-denying spirit. His very words and tones are quoted, and their power is acting still. The helper with whom I visited in Yilla has sixty letters

of Mr. Ball, written to himself, full of rebukes and loving counsels, and profitable admonitions, and sympathetic words. He reads them over and over, and will as long as his eyes see. I wonder if we younger, and, as we may conceitedly suppose, more symmetrical characters are making any approach to such lasting impressions. God forbid that we should try to be other than what we are made to be, but would to God we were ten times more forcible in our own line.

Yours as ever

C. C. Tracy

Rec'd & ac. 20.

Private

3

Amasia, Dec. 31, 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear Brother

I feel constrained to address some words to the Prudential Committee through you.

Your letter to the Station under date of Nov. 15th is rather surprising to us all. I will allude to some points in it.

First. As regards the proposed High School, and that one in particular which we had hoped to see established in these parts. Four hundred liras appropriated last year to the increase of accommodations for students in the Theological Seminary, we asked permission to use in the erection of buildings for the High School. Your letter does not indicate that this request will be finally refused, or that it will be granted. You say, "Our Committee will not feel like appropriating large sums for these institutions — nothing more, at most than grants in aid to get them well started." All we asked was this sum as a grant in aid to get this institution started. In regard

Rec'd & ac. 20.

Whoever gets the schools gets the country — the Jesuits know this — see the result in Austria.

to the matter in hand, I will remark

1. That these High Schools are intended

(a) As substitutes for Station Classes. The Station Class is a faulty institution, a poor shift in use for want of anything better. It rests on the support of foreign funds almost entirely, in preparing for Theological study men who are not and cannot be half tested in it. The High School rests on its own basis, and expects to grow in the soil. We long to be rid of the former, and see the latter under way.

(b) The High School which we propose is intended, moreover, to take off from the Seminary the burden of scientific education, and leave it only the properly Theological. In confident hope of the success of this enterprise, we had already separated the Scientific and Theological departments, expecting to transfer the former to the High School. We all felt much relief when this action was taken, looking upon it as an important step in the direction of normal arrangement.

(c) The High Schools are intended to accomplish much in general education and enlightenment.

(d) They will forestall the efforts of the Jesuits whose eyes are upon the promising Protestant work in Turkey. They are expelled from France, and, we understand, have already come to Constantinople to the number of a hundred or more, whence they are being distributed over the country. Here are some of them mining in Amasia: they are trying to get a school started near by under our windows.

Now, it seems, to me, I confess, quite unaccountable that the Prudential Committee should be willing to grant money for the support of the Station Class which is a plant growing in a missionary pot, and for the Scientific department in the Theological Seminary, and be unwilling to grant the same as an aid in starting an institution on a basis so much better, sounder, healthier, more permanent, and more extensive in its influence. I must conclude that there is some great misapprehension of facts.

<u>Second</u>. I quote from your letter "We learn from Mr. Tracy that [in case the school is established here] it is quite possible that

funds needed for it, in large measure may be supplied in Amasia, so that, possibly, no appropriation may be needed. ---- The interest in education is such that we feel confident that the people will do what is needful, when they find they cannot receive grants from us."

In regard to this I remark.

1 The citizens of Amasia - of course few besides Protestants contribute - have taken upon themselves to raise 200 Turkish pounds for this object. This, considering their circumstances is a pretty handsome amount to be raised in the worst financial times we ever saw, and that too, while they are giving, under missionary promptings, for evangelical work, more than twice what they ever gave before.

The people in Marsovan will give two or three hundred liras, and it is hoped that 100 more may be secured in the province, or five to six hundred liras in all from native sources. I know it is almost impossible for Americans to get down in their thoughts, to the low scale of incomes in Turkey. Perhaps it may assist your estimate of ability when I state that thousands of individual capitalists all

about you – may be some about your Committee table – have each a greater income than that of all the Protestants in Pontus combined. Think then of the drain from such incomes to support the Gospel and education, and care for the poor and the famished in such a land as this. Get they take hold of the High School enterprise, it seems to me, with no mean spirit considering their ability. These large contributions are raised with the hope that the Board will help to get the institution started; otherwise, it would have been hopeless to make the attempt. Now it will be very disheartening to the benevolence of the people, and to the missionaries who are trying to develope it, if every success in such special, strenuous efforts to raise money is taken as an evidence of hitherto concealed ability, or if, in other words, the more they struggle to help themselves, the less help they get. Our practice has been, on the contrary, to help and encourage most those who make the greatest sacrifices in effort to help themselves. You will see the success of our policy, by reference to our tabular view

2 We do not know yet, whether Mr. Metz, the German gentleman to whom I alluded, and the mention of whom led you to infer that no appropriation might be needed in Amasia, will give the ground for buildings or not. If the father were alive, there would be no doubt, but the son is far less liberal. If he does not give the ground, we may still be able to manage the thing by the help of the grant which we ask of you, but not without it. If he does give us the help it will go forward quite successfully I hope. We know the character and grade of the institution which must be established in order to succeed. The thing will require at least 1000 liras, 600 of which, say may be raised in the country, and 400 of which we ask of you. I mean 1000 £ besides the lot. You are, therefore, requested to furnish not more than a third of the amount necessary to give the institution "a good start."* We hope you will not refuse us this.

Third. In regard to the ability of the native churches to raise "three or four times the amount" hitherto required of them, when they desire to send their pastors abroad, allow me

* Provided it is in Amasia

to say that, wherever any such thing may have occurred, it has not occurred in our field, nor can it; our people are too hard pressed with demands of benevolence. Two churches have given or lent money to their pastors to go, but under protest, and in smaller amounts than they were paying them here. If, in other fields, they have supplied them more largely, it was, no doubt, with the hope that their pastors would raise money abroad for them to build fine churches, or for some similar object. For some are persuaded that the presence of their pastors among the Christians abroad would secure for them far more liberal help than they can get from the missionaries, as has, unfortunately sometimes been true.

As to the letter from the Central Union thanking American and English Christians for help granted in the reëducation of preachers abroad, and in which no mention is made of the work done here on the ground by the American Board, I will say that I was present at the meeting of

the Union when that letter was adopted. It sprang from the wrath gotten up about Mr. Herrick's protest against the ordination of Abdallian by the Hartford Conference, and Mr. Barrows' letters in reference to the man. Thereupon there arose a determination on the part of some to get still more young men off to America and England, who by their personal influence and eloquence should break down the influence of the missionaries abroad, and batter through the wall which shuts them off from free access to the wealth and glories of western lands. This is my decided opinion, but it will not do for us to speak a word against these ambitious efforts, for then we are immediately held up as a set of selfish men trying to keep power in our own hands, and seeking to hinder young men here from enjoying the benefits of American education.

If the Presbyterians are going to take up and dandle these men upon their knees, they will go in yet larger numbers, and come back, if they come at all, enemies to our principles of evangelical work, and opposers of Congregational polity. Bravo! you will say to

such an utterance from a member of the Presbyterian church. But know ye that my sympathies are with Congregationalism as far as this country is concerned - if I should say all countries, I might not violate conscience. It is as clear as day to my mind, that these young men, generally fenced off by your influence from much patronage in New England will go into Presbyterian sections - the result you can foretell - they are now pouring over into the lap of Presbyterianism. There is one way to cut this thing short in my humble opinion. It is for the Prudential Committee to address to the Presbyterian church and all other churches an outspoken, unequivocal protest against their taking up and reeducating and refurnishing and remodelling these men already prepared for evangelical work among their own people, by the efforts of the American Board. The cause has suffered enough from this inconsiderate and ignorant course of sentimental Americans so easily gulled by men who go abroad self-seeking rather than stay here crop-bearing. We have to keep our

lips closed, and you have advised us to do so but you have the right and are in a position to speak right out. I beg you to do it, or we shall see worse grief than we have seen yet. The tendency is now to exalt foreign education, and cast contempt upon all native institutions — such a tendency is beginning to appear; if it goes on, it will eventually cripple all our diginous enterprises in education and evangelism and turn all ambition into the foreign channel. We shall have a race of men on foreign stilts above the heads of their countrymen, forever looking abroad for funds, and doing more harm than good to the races we are trying to lift out of the mire.

It may be said that these men go over the sea with missionary recommendations in their pockets, &c., they get no more from missionaries than a statement of what they are — church members or otherwise — and even this they have not got from me. We all regret their going; we consider their motives purely ambitious, notwithstanding their rigid convictions to the contrary.

Yours truly

C. C. Tracy

Missionary Rec'd March 1, 18[illegible]

Amasia, July 21st, 1881

Dr. N. G. Clark

Dear Brother

I wrote you not long since and quite earnestly in reference to the Academy to be established here or in Marsovan. I stated that it would be impracticable to establish it here without the help of the Board even if Mr. Metz should lend help, and in regard to the latter I expressed doubt. Now I have to inform you that Mr. Metz has been here and gone; he has been applied to for assistance, but he will give nothing more than a few liras. His business is going wrong; he has lost and is, I suppose loosing heavily. So that hope is dashed in pieces. I enclose the Station letter which speaks for itself.

I am sorry to say Brother Smith has broken down, and we must hasten back to Marsovan to take up his work. We have just got a good hold on the work here; the number of pupils in schools has more than doubled since we came. There are now 130 or more.

and new ones are constantly coming in. It is somewhat hard on us with our three little children. Mrs. Tracy is doing more than she is able. This city can be captured through the influence of schools. When we once get the children in school we can teach them all the Gospel we choose; the Bible is a principal branch of study.

Yours as ever

C. C. Tracy

Mar 5 Mar. 26, 1887
Recd Mar 22

Marsovan. Apr. 21, 1881

Dr. Clark

Dear Brother

I received in Amasia your letter asking for more definite information in regard to the proposed high schools. We are of the opinion that each one of these better be considered by itself on its own merits. We cannot speak for other stations. Our requests are definite, as follows;

1. Four hundred liras for grounds, building, & appertenances. (see our letter of Feby 18, asking reply by telegraph) an equal sum to be raised by the people in the province.
2. Seventy-five liras for instruction and running expenses next year, an equal sum to accrue from tuition and contributions of the people.
3. Permission for missionaries connected with the station to assist in giving instruction in the high school.

This plan involves less outlay than the old plan of station class, and semi-scientific, semi-theological seminary. Pupils are to support

themselves and pay for tuition. It is possible that it may be advisable to remit tuition fees to those who are definitely preparing for the ministry.

We hope to see the school under the leadership of a native principal. It is to be a school of the people. Beginning, as you see, on the half and half principle, it is to be pushed, finally on to the wholly independent basis. While the Board thus continues aid it is proposed to have some of its representatives on the board of trustees.

Has this plan of ours any complications whatever with other stations? Is there any reason why we may not be allowed to push on upon this basis? An early answer is most earnestly requested. Building at this season of the year is far more economical than in later and shorter days and busier times. Delay till the latter part of the summer may involve an additional expense of a hundred liras.

Yours as ever

C. C. Tracy

In behalf of the station.

Rec'd May 23.

Private 6

Marsovan, Aug. 30, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark

The College of Anatolia was supposed to be a fact. You had granted 400 liras; the people had subscribed near 450, and would soon have made it more than 500. Besides this there was a goodly number of pledges for yearly payments to meet the running expenses. Now what do you suppose comes to pass? Letters from Pastor Mangasarian at Princeton, (not made public) deprecate the peoples entering on this work in connection with us, and hold out to them the hope that he will be able to raise fifty to eighty thousand dollars, in America for the establishment of a College. Some of the pastor's admirers being our wealthier men, these letters had influence enough to cripple and stop the enterprise. This is a blow to us and your work here.

1. We have given a wonder secular and theological education, and were looking to a College as the effectual means of grounding the former on a pay basis while preparing and testing men for theological study, furnishing probably fewer, but better candidates. The failure of the College will, as far as we can see, put an end to the Seminary in about three years.
2. With the failure of the Seminary the field work fails
3. We have condemned the Station Clerks: to go back to that

would be like the dog's returning to his vomit.

4. The disaffected desire to crush this Seminary, as we believe. They always decry it, and cry up foreign education. But our Mission, and the Erzeroom brethren look hither for laborers. The success of this Seminary is a sine qua non of success in the field work.

5. A College established by this pastor would, we are satisfied, be the worst enemy we could have in all our work; its whole influence would be directed, we believe, against the American Board and its missionaries, especially, against this Seminary; instead of being an auxiliary to the Seminary, it would be a camp against it. Brothers Smith and Leonard, especially Mr. Le— can satisfy you as to the justness of our persuasion on this point.

6. We think the pastor will fail in his enterprise, but his having made us fail in our, with the people is a calamity to our work, a blow to the Seminary and to our influence.

7. Worse than all, the Jesuits are multiplying and working like bees, getting property, starting schools, here and in Amasia, and other cities. This College was a splendid means for heading them off; deprived of this we are defeated before them; they can go in and occupy this inviting ground ahead of us.

8. Even if any thing were to be hoped from this Princeton

enterprise, not less than three years must pass before any body can know whether it is to be begun at all, and, in the mean time, the golden opportunity is lost.

9. Anatolia has no College: Anatolia ought to have a College: it ought to be a Protestant College: it ought to be called Anatolia College. There is nobody in Anatolia who can start and carry on such an institution successfully except the missionaries. The people in general know this well enough. Non-Protestants about the country remark: "Well, if those Americans are going into it it will succeed."

10. There is no place in Anatolia affording facilities for it equal to those of Marsovan. It is central, it is healthy, and living is cheap. The teachers and advanced pupils in the Seminary will afford necessary instruction with a little outlay during its infancy.

11. It is understood in all the region round, to Sivas and Caesarea that the institution is started, and it ought to go on at once. It could, probably, make a more hopeful beginning than the other Colleges which have been started.

We therefore ask the Prudential Committee

1. Do you approve, for the sake of the Seminary and the work, of the use of this 400 liras to help found a College without insisting on an equal sum from the people?

2. Do you countenance the raising of funds for it in Europe and America?

Please answer by telegraph. "Proposition of Marsovan accepted", or "rejected". Mr. Pettibone will communicate it to us.

You may say, Why not be content with a preparatory school on a pay basis? We reply. (1) It will involve all the expense to the Board which the College will involve. (2) It will give us but a small portion of the influence (3) It will leave the coast clear for Jesuits and envious adventurers in America. It will be a fair and square defeat of the American Board.

There is, of course, another way of looking at this subject. You may desire us to run any risks rather than appear to be inconsistent with your and our desire to have education theological and all go over to the churches as soon as possible. If the nations could only work together they might establish a Theological Seminary with our help. It would be for Armenians alone, and not, as we desire, for all nationalities, but it might be better than the present jealousy of us, and the consequent crippling of our best plans. We wish advice, and shall take no step further than to instruct some boys now in hand, till we hear from you. We ask you to telegraph because we have considerable material which must be secured for in the matter at some expense unless it is put into the shape of a building this fall. God give you and us wisdom. Your yes or no may make the difference of an age in the development of this work.

In behalf of the Station Gens. C. C. Tracy

Received Aug 30 1886

Private except what is said about a physician, which must not be printed

7

Marsovan, Sept. 19th, 1887

Dear Dr. Clark

I feel moved to add a word to Mrs. Tracy's letter. It is true, as she hints, that I have suffered from depression of spirits. Sad news from home has been but one of several causes. I have been pressed - oppressed almost beyond endurance by the ever-increasing power of that inimical influence which so easily wins its way, and unites native elements against us. It seems as if there were some dire logic that necessitates the turning away from us of all that be in Asia. We have looked and looked for the attainment of the ocene, and the subsidence of the influence, but it would seem to rise higher and higher. Still it may be we are farther on than we know of in the solution of these difficulties. Perhaps we are within an hour of day-dawn. This much is certain; we are standing up more and more firmly for our - the Board's principles, and succeeding more and more in compelling the acknowledgement of them by the people. They are convinced, and convinced against their will. A good many of them, especially their

pastors and leaders will gladly assent to us if they can see brighter financial hopes elsewhere. They think they do see such hopes from other denominations, or they think that if they can but get the ear of the Americans themselves they will be able to carry the day, and secure unlimited help.

I have no doubt that they will succeed to some extent and persuade shallow-minded, unenquiring, uninformed people that they have been abused and tyrannized over by the missionaries.

In the mean time, the battle of life goes hard with us. My heart bleeds when I tell you that I have a dear wife and three little ones dearer to me than my own life, that Mr. Herrick has the same as I, & Mr. Riggs six children; — we all having the same aspiring for our households, which families come at home, but there is no good European or American physician nearer than 400 miles, and the cost of bringing one from there makes it utterly impracticable. The native physician on whom we have depended has dropped the work and is going to Constantinople.

Then reflect that we have a school full of girls, a Theological seminary with 30 students, & no doctor. Besides all this a city full of people searching men

tors for medical counsel. What do you say to this condition? Is there a good physician, male or female who will come to our assistance? If not, I must say America is not so Christian as she pretends to be. If there is no one, then enlargement and deliverance will come to us from some quarter, but I would give little for the standing-place at the judgement of those multitudinous Christian medicine men whose sign-boards adorn every avenue and who stand up Sundays, several in a church singing "I love thy Kingdom Lord." I would give little for their standing there with all their fees thrown in who will not be missionary physicians because they cant have all their earnings besides their missionary salary.

You will, this week get a letter from us in reference to the proposed College. The unfriendly action taken has caused bad feeling and division in the church. It may result in the displacement of the pastor.

Yours as ever C. C. Tracy

Rev. G. G. Tracy.

Marsovan, Sep. 19. 1881.

Rec'd Oct. 15.

Phys

Marsovan. Nov. 1, 1881

Dear Dr. Clark

I beg leave to call your attention to one or two matters of importance.

Your last letter addressed to Mr. Herrick, together with the apparently kindly spirit in which the "Anatolia College" project seems likely to be regarded abroad taken in connection with a favorable change which we believe to be slowly coming over the minds of people here leads to the conviction that the affair will come out right in some way, and end in the success of the enterprise. The appearance is that Marsovan will become, more than ever, a great educational centre for all Anatolia.

I want to add some items of information here. The ladies, in consultation with us have remodelled the Girls' Seminary, considerably improving the curriculum and adding English. We have, also, improved the grounds, triumphing over envious Mohammedan neighbors, and securing, by a good dodge, an excellent sewer, which they prevented us from making for two or three years to our distress.

Rev. G. G. Tracy.

We have also added a small bath, the expense of which was met by some private friends of ours. Together with these improvements we have largely increased our demands in the payment of their expenses by pupils. We receive no more charity pupils, that is, in no case do we remit more than half, and that only to the poor. But, in consequence of the improvements the number of pupils is increasing, not diminishing. We are likely to have all we can accommodate. I will add, also that the sun has risen on the Greek department in Theological Seminary. We have secured a fine Greek teacher, competent, enthusiastic in his profession, a graduate of the Athens University, middle-aged and experienced. You can judge of the favorable effect of this when I tell you that a student from the Smyrna field, most advanced of all in Greek, who has been most anxious to go to Smyrna and finish his course in a Greek class which the missionary brethren there have been urgent and persistent about starting has, of his own accord written Mr. Bowen requesting that he may be permitted to stay here, as he considers the

present opportunities more favorable here than there. After all the discouragements we have met with in the failure to secure a good Greek teacher and the opposition of two or three of our brother missionaries, we are encouraged to believe that the Greek department is going to be a success here. It ought to be with such a man as Mr. Valivanis to assist Mr. Riggs. We thus hope to avoid the lamentable splitting up of theological education according to nationalities.

I will add that Mr. Tomayan is a capable and promising Armenian teacher, and treated as a full member of our Faculty.

Now, if the College can only go ahead, the whole train will move. We have received a class of eight or ten boys bearing their own expenses and paying for tuition, which may be the nucleus of a College class. You see all this looks in the direction of extensive educational work in this place. This brings me to the point I am driving at.

<u>We want that new doctor</u> (Sheppard is his name) <u>to be located here.</u>

Why is it taken for granted that he must be located in Sivas? Dr. West was placed there as central between this field & Marash, but

that reason no longer holds, as the Eastern Division now has two doctors. Sivas has four native physicians educated by Dr Dwight, but Marsovan, with so many educational institutions and missionaries, and more than a dozen American children has not even a native physician.

I have family reasons, moreover, for wishing a doctor before the middle of next May, or about the middle. In each of the six similar occasions in Mrs. Tracy's experience, the presence of a physician has been necessary; it is not likely to be less needful this time. I think we have a claim on Dr. & Mrs. Sheppard with which that of Sivas bears no comparison. Will not the Prud. Com. forward? The family are pouring in determined to supplant us. I have no doubt that the refusal of "Anatolia College" is one of their reasons for the struggle, just now, to make themselves masters of the situation and root us out of the educational field. In our struggle with this seven-headed beast bent on ruining the garden we have watered with our tears so long, I hope the Board will not find it necessary to cut off our facilities.

I have submitted this letter to the Station, and it meets with their hearty approval. Yours C. C. Tracy

Rev. C. C. Tracy
Marsovan, Nov. 1, 1881.
Rec'd Dec. 8.

Marsovan, December 29. 1881.

Dr. Clark

Dear Brother

I address this letter to you at the request of the Station. Your answer to my previous letter in regard to a physician for Marsovan has been received. It appears that the plea we made in the first communication is regarded as irregular, not having the indorsement of the Mission. We expect the Mission to unite in that request as soon as an opportunity offers, but without waiting for formalities, feeling, as we believe all who consider the case on its merits must feel, that the reasons are potent for the location in Marsovan under present circumstances instead of Sivas, and fearing lest Dr. Shepard might make all his plans for Sivas, causing dissatisfaction and confusion on subsequent change; fearing, too, that his coming, being contingent on Dr. Swing's movements, might fail altogether, we hastened to represent the case, and now once more call your careful attention to the following points, viz.—

1. Marsovan, with three to five missionary families, over a dozen children, two single ladies, a Theological Seminary, a Girls' Seminary, and a high school or college coming into existence as we believe, has no physician, not even a native one whom we could at all consent to em-

Rev. C. C. Tracy

ploy. Dr. Gostigian has given up practice and entered into mercantile business, expecting to remove soon to the capital.

2. It is probably that Dr. Sewny will go to Sivas to reside: we have just got such word.

3. Dr. Sewny's presence in Sivas is to be no benefit to the missionaries or people in Cesarea or Marsovan, for the simple reason that nobody can bear the expense of calling him. You may not be aware that the native physicians do not serve missionaries or others on the same principles as missionary doctors. Those who are first-class, or reckon themselves such, charge a lira an hour of distance when called away from home. Sivas is 48 hours from here, and thirty two from Cesarea. Who could think of calling a doctor and paying him 48 liras or 32, to attend a case? Even if he should make some reduction, say a third, who would call him to Marsovan and pay a hundred and forty dollars? Dr. West came here for me in dead winter, and charged his travelling expenses only to me, six liras. It costs us more than that to get a native doctor from Amasia, one days journey, and such a poor one that we have to tell him what to do when he gets here, and so conscienceless that we are afraid to trust him about anything. We should certainly despair of getting Dr.

Sewny here from Sivas unless in a case where money is entirely left out of the account. The Amasia doctors, too, being so costly and so exceedingly unsatisfactory, we are practically without medical help. If you have had any idea that Sewny's coming to Sivas is to be of any account to missionaries out of Sivas, you can clearly see that it must be abandoned.

4. If the Prudential Committee could be here for one week in such times as are ever recurring, they would need no plea to convince them that a doctor is highly necessary here. One who knows the anxiety which parents feel with serious illness among their children, and no physician within reach, who has been obliged to study blindly medical books, to ferret out the symptoms of disease, ascertain the regimen required and the use of the simpler and safer remedies — such a one knows as none else can, how distressing it is. So it is in a lower degree when we are obliged to take upon ourselves the medical care of sick pupils. Our ~~neighbors~~ ladies too are pressed and entreated to care for sick neighbors and native friends: if they undertake it, they lie awake nights with anxiety lest they err through want of knowledge of medicine & sacrifice life; if they refuse to undertake it, they lie awake nights with distressful thoughts about the sick in neglect. I assure you I fear my wife will not lon

~~stand~~ be able to stand the strain that is coming upon her in this respect. Mrs Leonard can tell you about it.

It is only two years since our beloved sister, Mrs. Smith fell a victim to efforts to take a doctor's place in labors among the sick, and fifteen years since Brother Dodd fell in the same way. There would have been no occasion for the last event so distressing to us, & especially to Brother Smith, if we had had a good physician. One, if not two graves add their mute emphasis to this plea of ours. If it must be that more of us fall in the same way, so be it; but we earnestly ask you to send Dr. Sheppard with the idea of his location at Marsovan.

In behalf of the Station,

C. C. Tracy
St. Sec'y

We thoroughly endorse & urge the above representation & application

Geo. F. Herrick
Edward Riggs

C. C. Tracy
Marsovan Dec. 24, 1884
Rec'd Feb. 6, 1885

DIED.

At Marsovan, Turkey Aug. 28, of dysentery, Arthur William, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Tracy, aged one year, three months and twenty days.

Dear Mr. Hutchins.

Will you see this notice inserted in the N. Y. Observer, or the Evangelist, in addition to the Herald, as many of our friends are of the Presbyterian connection, and do not read the latter.

We are feeble and sore broken over the loss of our precious boy. You know all about it.

Yours in sorrow, but obedience to the Divine will,

C. C. Tracy.

Perhaps you will see fit to put it in the Congregationalist also.

Marsovan,

Rec'd Sep. 30. 1883.

Done C.N.C.

50c sent

Marsovan, May 8, 1884.

Dr. Clark,

Dear Brother.

I have no wish to neglect my duty as concerns correspondence with you, or as concerns ~~the furnishing of~~ my share toward the furnishing of the Herald's columns with missionary intelligence. I am sure I never worked harder for the establishment of things fundamental for Christian communities, than within the last two years, and yet, I never wrote so little about what I was trying to do. I think the same is true of my associates. Why do we not write? It is not solely for want of time. My principle reason for silence has been that, writing about the work seems to me, oftentimes, to do more harm here than it can do good in America. It is often impossible for us here on the ground to judge correctly as to what will be read with favorable, and what with unfavorable impressions by native subscribers for the Herald. Much more difficult is it for an American editor to judge. This is why we often write "Private" on our letters, though you can see no possible reason. There are times when we must be permitted to work in silence and out of sight, in order to be effective.

In three days we start for Constantinople to attend An. Meeting and conference with native brethren about the

Theological Seminary. I am glad of your utterance in a letter to Con'stple, in which you quote and emphasize a paragraph in Dr. Chapin's report, regarding the location of the Seminary. I think it will simplify matters when we come to talk with the brethren. We have a feeling that the crisis was reached in our Armenian difficulties, last year, and that the head of the serpent was crushed at your last Annual Meeting. That was so signal a thing that I cannot avoid believing it was of God. There was a great deal of silent and uttered prayer before that meeting, and the result filled us with joyful awe. The effect has been evident; it can be traced in the altered carriage of the native brethren in the Interior. They never ask about that meeting, and never allude to it, but we cannot help supposing they have heard of it, for there is a wonderful growth, apparently, in the spirit of meekness among them. We have had, lately, a surprisingly harmonious council here, with preachers and delegates, and made up our estimates in conjunction with them, for all work in which they bear a share of expense.

I hope you will give special attention to our report, which you will receive in due time. Notice what we say of the High School. Here are 46 young men, all but 9 of whom (the Ceserea Station class) are supporting themselves during a scientific course-22 of them looking forward to some form of Evangelical work, and yet we have no school-

room for them, except by crowding them into the Theological school building which is entirely insufficient, and we are obliged to turn recitation rooms into dormitories to accommodate them. The school is rapidly growing, and we have no place to put in more pupils. The native plan for a College is entirely given up on account of the impoverished condition of the country, and for other reasons. This High School furnishes the only hope in all this region, coast and inland, of a good and cheap scientific training for the rising ministry. As an auxilary to ministerial education, will not the Board allow our estimates for giving this institution some facilities? We bitterly need a building for a school-room; 400 liras were once appropriated for this very purpose, but it was unused, at the time, being retained while the college scheme in connection with native brethren was under discussion. This sum is in hand, and we beg permission to use it for its original purpose, and ask some thing more for furniture-a small sum.

The Girls' School is growing amazingly; the girls are packed away like herrings in a small building. They need just what the other school does-a school-room, costing, perhaps, 200 liras, to make them comfortable, and permit them in the enjoyment of health. Will not these estimates be granted?

Wife is poorly-goes with me. Will write from Con'ple,

As ever C. C. Tracy.

Rev C. C. Tracy 5

Mareoran, May 8-1884

Rec'd June 9

Rev. C. C. Tracy

Constantinople, June 26

Rec'd July 14. '84.

← bu 6 à

Estimate

Ole - 7 —

89 ± T, ad,

Mission Select

Draw
[illegible]

Constantinople, June 26, 1884

Dear Dr. Clark

I rec'd yours this day, on my return from Bardezag where I have been attending the school examinations. They are a great success - those schools. The girls' school ought to have better accommodations - the ceiling of their school room is scarcely more than 7½ ft high, & the room small for so many.

I am rejoiced that our contingents are likely to be met.

I beg you will excuse me & Mr. Riggs for our forgetfulness of an important item. There was a deficit of 89 liras on native agency last year, on account of the cutting down. We meant to ask for it in this year's

estimates, but it escaped our minds till after the Ann. Meeting. I hope you may consent to add it to the estimates; otherwise, I dont know how we shall get out of it.

I am hastening back to Marsovan. Mr. Smith's and the new preacher's arrival has raised quite a jubilee there.

The people are showing a thankful spirit, recognizing what we have done for them.

We are much improved by a few days rest after Ann. Meeting, & go home with joy.

As ever

C. C. Tracy

Marsovan, Oct. 7, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark.

You are, this very hour, in all probability, rushing on toward Columbus in a night train, while the sun is near rising with us. I take the advantage of the earliest light to wish you a happy and a blessed meeting; may it be better than any ever yet held, and as potent for good in its influence on Turkish work as was the last.

At the risk of some repetition, permit me to express in other forms sentiments which we here all hold and have uttered, in common with most interior missionaries, unless Ceserea be excepted, in regard to the location of a Theological Seminary at Constantinople.

Ideas growing in the mind as the result of experience during months are likely to be sounder than those which spring up in an hour at an excited conference. The objections to the founding of a Seminary at the Capital for the whole Mission look more and more serious to us.

I. On the plan proposed, the instruction is to be mainly in the English language, and no students are to be admitted who are not proficient in it. This cuts off one arm of the evangelical work at a blow-the agency of preachers trained in the vernacular without English, and who ought to comprise a considerable proportion of the laborers in any field. We believe in teaching the English language, and teaching it thoroughly, but we also believe that Christ's kingdom ought to come faster than the slow vehicle of a foreign tongue can bring it. To give up vernaculars entirely, or nearly so, in theological education seems to us a step quite out of the old paths, an instance of staggering, hardly to be expected of the the American Board which has walked so firmly through many pigmy thrusts hither and thither. The course of instruction here at Marsovan is admirably adapted to the exigencies of the work. While the regular course involves a good knowledge of English, with a good proportion of reading and recitation in that language, yet, it is so arranged that the main and essential branches of training are in the vernaculars. Thus a village laborer may enjoy most of the advantages of the course in three years, instead of being obliged, first to study English four years before he begins the course. In this way provision is made for the training of humble workers, for whom a thousand small places are open this moment, and which can ill afford to wait seven years for some one to learn English before coming to tell them that "God so loved the world". We have a

number of excellent Christian men of this class now on hand, with whom we propose to take the short cut. The greater part of what has been done in evangelizing Turkey has been done by men of this class, and such must be the case for some time to come. We cannot afford flippantly to ignore this class of men, or shut the doors of theological instruction in their faces.

2. Constantinople will never furnish laborers to any large extent for small towns and villages. When you count up the cities of fifteen thousand inhabitants and over, you have the maximum of the supply from such a source. Preachers there trained will not go to small places and stay contentedly--not one in three-score; they will be metropolitans. With nature as it is, and the ideas existing in this country, it is idle to think otherwise.

3. If all other objections are to be overcome in favor of Constantinople, it should, at least, be said, that an excellent moral and spiritual atmosphere prevails in the place. But, instead of the best, it is about the worst. Dr. Laurie's thunderous utterance about the lamentable spiritual desolation prevailing within the limits of the Bithynia Union is solemn truth. Turn to his report of last year, and view the picture again. In our humble opinion, it will be unwise to centralize Theology, and Church Polity, and Foreign Policy, and Home Policy, and all else that clusters around theological seminaries at such a place as Constantinople, and under such guardianship as that of the Bithynia Union.

4. The amount of expense to be incurred on this new plan ought to have some higher justification than the metropolitanization of our preachers.

5. There is no better middle ground between city and village, than at Marsovan. It is easy of access from all quarters. Last June I came from Constantinople here, with my wife and three children, in three days and three hours, spending seven hours at Samsoon. With the new road, we are within a day and a half of the sea-board. The city is large enough to afford most conveniences, and small enough to avoid many disadvantages. It is high and healthy; our premises are fine, the ways of life simple, the association of the pupils with each other and with their teachers familiar--conditions which it is hard to fulfill at the Capital.

6. As I have said in a previous letter, the native preference ought not to be too much taken into the account in this matter. Of course they want to go to the Capital to study-they want to go farther than that. As much as the

natives dwelling thereabouts desire the seminary among them, so much the young men in the interior desire to go there to spend years in study. If there is any motive which is overpowering with young men, it is the wish to see the world and learn its ways. But the Lord's money can be better spent than in gratifying this wish.

7. By yielding this point, the Board will have given up to the perseverance of bitter opposers of its policy, and injurious principles will have got the upper hand. A thirty years war has been waged to overthrow the Board's principles; the Bithynia people have, over and over again confessed, during the past year or two, that it is the policy of the Board that they oppose. Shall they succeed in this main point? This is a blow aimed, not at one interior seminary, but at all interior seminaries. When one is established at Constantinople, all others in the provinces must go to the wall. It has been suggested that there be one at the Capital, and one for village workers be continued at Marsovan. This will never work, for we should have to acknowledge ours an inferior affair. The brighter pupils must be culled out to go to the Capital, leaving us the duller ones, and taking all life out of the thing. To ask a man to study here is to pass judgment on him as inferior, in such a case. We could not insult men by proposing it.

Shall the Board retreat from the principles it has held hitherto. Shall we slacken our hold on the great Interior, shall we move away from the heart of the country, in order to move nearer, and gain the imperious heart of a Minasian and his followers? Reconciliation with these men is impossible without the sacrafice of our principles. When will the fond dream be passed?

I have said enough on this subject, and will go on to speak of an other.

We have a High School here, as you know. We began it three years ago, with four pupils. The number has increased to sixty-five. Having no room to receive the new influx this year, we are pushing on to completion the building begun years ago for preparatory students. This institution, the High School, has become a power, and is drawing pupils from far and near, and from several nationalities. Of the sixty-five in attendance, forty-six are from places outside the town. Among them are fourteen Greeks, although it has been so emphatically reiterated that Greeks cannot be persuaded to come to Marsovan for study, even if aided. These come without aid. (By the way, we have four Greek girls, also, in the Girls' Boarding school, and application has lately been made for the reception of others from Ceserea). It is probable, that, before the beginning of 1885, there will be 80 or 100 in

attendance at the High School. They furnish their own food, clothes, books and beds. They have a boarding club of their own, carried on with admirable economy and judgment. We have no trouble about it, are free from complaints, and the pupils are satisfied. If we were carrying on this department ourselves, we should now be receiving about 300 ~~dollars~~ liras a year for board from the students. As it is, we are receiving quite a respectable sum for tuition, about enough to support one of the teachers, and shall, probably after no long time, receive enough to support two.

Among the students are 20 or more, who look to Evangelical work of some sort. These also, support themselves, with the exception of some who belong to an old station class, from Ceserea. When we assisted preparatory pupils, in station classes, we got no more in numbers, and no better material, than we have now, on the self-support system. You see that this High School is answering well its great aim, as far as the outlook indicates-that of raising up manly young men for evangelical work. Our success is a surprise to ourselves. This success constrains us to make a request. You have, heretofore, sent us some American school desks. Experience has shown these to be so excellent for the school room, so conducive to neatness and order, so convenient in every way, that we earnestly request the Pru. Comm. to send us 40 more such desks, for two pupils each. Some of our pupils are, already, without sittings. The expense of getting desks made here is nearly as ~~expensive~~ great, and far less satisfactory than those from America ~~prove to be~~. Will the Com. grant us this aid? We know not precisely the cost, but request them to make an appropriation to cover it. We will send such an order, hoping for your favorable consideration. The occasion for making it has arisen since the Annual Meeting, and therefore it becomes a special. This is a request of the Station through me.

Allow me to say, also, that I have read the above letter to my associates, Messers Smith and Riggs, and they wish me to add, that they heartily approve of its sentiments.

I am sorry to say that Miss Fritcher's state of health is feeble at present, though she seems to be on the gain. Mrs. Tracy is not over well.

We are extremely sorry to hear of the feeble health of your son; we often speak of it, and deeply sympathyze with you. May the Lord be pleased to grant healing mercy.

Warm salutations to the members of the Prud. Com. especially those whom we met at Constantinople-men to whose judgment we gladly confide the interests of this difficult work.

Yours as ever; C. C. Tracy.

+ Shd be affirm'd by Com. as Set.

Rec'd Nov 31

Wm. Warren Co.

Marsovan; Jan. 2. 1884.

Dr. E.K. Alden,

Boston.

Dear Brother.

I have yours of Nov. 7, in relation to 20 liras asked for Zille. This sum was asked by our mixed council of missionaries and brethren to repair the chapel at Zille, the foundations of which had begun to give way, and the structure was in danger of falling down. The brethren assisted largely in the building, and have attended to the repairs ever since, I believe, but this they felt to be more than they could do alone. They also contribute according to their ability. The building is also, used as a school house, and the brethren support entirely the young man who acts as teacher. The community in that place is, probably, the feeblest we have in our field, so that we had almost despaired of it, yet, when visited a few weeks since by Mr. Smith, in company with the preachers of Marsovan and Amasia, five members were admitted to the church, and the outlook was much more encouraging. I think we better hold on, and try to raise the feeble children. My most stalwart brother who fell at Gettysbury was the puniest child in the family.

2

There is a thing which I have often thought I would speak about. It is understood that we have no right

to presume on the the granting of appropriations by the Prud. Com. before we receive notice thereof. And yet, we are obliged, ordinarily, to make our arrangements for the year to come a month or two before receiving such notice

The necessities of preparation for winter require that preachers and other laborers be present at their appoint-places in Oct. or early in Nov. ,yet, we have no offi-cial notice of any appropriation for those places till the last of Dec. Great embarrassments might arise from this . Is there any other way for us to do? Can we avoid presuming? This is not an incidental or occasional matter but a thing that occurs every year.

3 I will allude to another matter. We dislike to make special requests exceedingly, and wont if we can well avoid it. Yet, a thing like this occurs. On our return from annual meeting, or soon after, some thing which it was impossible to foresee presents itsself with much urgency. Perhaps the Station agree that it ought to have the ear-liest attention; may be it is a repair. To come at it regu-larly, we must wait till next annual meeting to present it, then till the following Dec. to get notice of the ap-propriation, then winter is upon us, and we must wait till spring opens--a year and nine months in all. There have been repeated instances here in which the delay of a year and a half would have been involved, unless we made a spe-cial request. Yet, we shall not do that if we can avoid it, rest assured. Yours truly C. C. Tracy.

Moravian, Jan. 22,
Rec'd. Feb. 6. 1883.

Marsovan, Feby 3. 1885

Dear Dr. Alden

In regard to money sent to support Boghos, I reply to your inquiry of Dec. 31, that we suppose the money intended, not as an extra, but as really a contribution to the Board. There is no reason why he should receive $25 a year more than any other student. He is in the preparatory class, and is to enter upon Theological study in April, with several others. He belongs to the Western Station class which study here, and are helped as an exception, or a remnant, and, we trust, the last, of the old Station class system.

I am under heavy pressure. Mr. Riggs is away on a long tour. Mr. Smith is confined with the sickness of his son who has scarlatina, & most of the work is on me. The schools are flourishing. I hold the whole province, & have the main responsibility.

Sorry Dr. Clark is poorly. With much love

Ever

C. C. Tracy.

Rev. Walter Tracy
Rec Mar 6 85

(Boghosian)

Marsovan, Feb. 16, 1885.

Rev. N.G. Clark, D.D.

Boston.

Dear Brother. Your letter of Jan. 16 to Mr. Smith has to do with a subject which affects us all, but most deeply my own family, and, therefore I feel impelled to make a representation which the interests of the work require you to hear. We are aware of the fact that the conduct of this missionary campaign must be, in some degree, military; that is, positions must be considered more important than persons-more important than life. It may be more important that a man should be sacrificed, than that a position should be given up. I would desire to view the matter calmly in this light, and to inquire what positions it is most important to hold.

The coming of Miss Sears to Marsovan involves the prolonging of the summer vacation in the Girls' School at Mardin from about June to a year from the following autumn, unless (allow the suggestion) some lady could be found in the Syrian field, or among the missionary girls born to Arabic who could step in at once, as a loan, at least, and fill the vacancy for a year or two. Are there not such possibilities? Even if the vacation must last a year or more, we will say, That is bad. Now let us see if there is not something worse in maintaining that school continuously at the expense of Marsovan. It must be acknowledged that Mardin is very strong in other respects, if not in lady teachers. They will have four families, even after Dr. Thom leaves. How will it be here? The arrangements for the Riggses to go are all made; they expect to leave in a few weeks; they ought to go; there would be no military or other wisdom in requiring Mrs. R. to go another year without rest. The hope of the Herrick's being here again this year, if at all, is all but vanished. How can Mrs. H. come to the toil of the Interior, when her physician will not permit her to go down a stair-case, nor make the least exertion, or bear the least excitement, lest the machine at the fountain of life be involved in peril? Then, there remains one married woman in Marsovan Station, as the pivot on which all must turn; and all who have experience in missionary work know how true it is, that things hinge on the house-keepers in the Station. The reception of visitors-multtitudes of natives, and not infrequent foreigners-attention-suavity, entertainment at meetings and councils, attention to women's meetings, the cultivation of useful relations with the pupils in a large, and rapidly growing High School, and a Girls' Board-

ing School, the care of her own family, the instruction of her own children- for she must have a regular daily school in her own house, or her children grow up ignorant-all this, and much more which I cannot stop to set forth required of one woman, and she at the critical age of 45! I think I need not say any more-the axle of Marsovan is about as near breaking as may be. Where it breaks the whole load stops. The work in Marsovan field was never so promising as now; the Greek work is coming to the front. My associates are of the opinion that Greek work is, at present, more promising in Marsovan field, than in any other. We need four men and four women here as never before; I seem to have before me, at the very best, the prospect of two men and, for the most trying part of the year, one man, and that one man myself. The one man has one woman whom he does not expect to hold on to very long, under present arrangements. As for myself, I presume I shal get through in some way, from the fact that I always have. There seems to be a considerable amount of spring-steel in my constitution. When I am not permitted to do things well, I can do them poorly- and as many of them in 24 hours as any body. Is'nt it wisdom to give us one more good, strong woman? Is the suspension of Mardin school, if it must be, for a year or so, any thing like so serious as the breaking down of Marsovan Station? We rejoice to give Brother Smith a temporary home, and shelter his son Henry, as good a boy as I ever knew, but Bro' S. would not think of prolonging this arrangement at the risk it involves. In a military point of view we ought to have Miss Sears at once; Mardin Station will not fall to pieces without her, and Marsovan will. This is a short cut to the serious truth. I hope it will be so regarded.

I write as the one most deeply concerned in the trials to come, and yet, these are, I believe, the sentiments of the other members of the Station. Mardin consents to the arrangements the parties may make; the maiden says, "I will go with the man", and I, taking the place of Eleazar of Damascus, beg that the camels may start as soon as possible, seeing the Lord hath prospered our way. I never knew military, missionary and conjugal matters more thoroughly mixed up than they are in this case; so please excuse my frequent change of figures.

We are glad to hear of your improved health-hope you may be able, like Gladstone, to throw off all these perplexities when the time comes to go to sleep. Would we could all be like the man who has never lost five minutes of sleep on account of questions of state, when once his head was on the pillow. Rather, would we could imitate Him who could slumber in the tempest on the sea as sweetly as in the calm. As ever, truly C. C. Tracy.

Rev. C. C. Tracy
Marsovan Feb. 16-1885
Recd. March 16

16

I fully agree in the sentiment that the circumstances of this station in general and of Mr. Smith in particular do more imperatively demand Miss Sears' early removal to this place than any circumstances I am aware of in Mardin require her longer remaining there. Edward Riggs.

Marsovan, Mar. 10 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark.

The assurances in your letter of Feb. 6 in regard to your sympathy with us in our High School enterprise are very cheering. Inasmuch as I have had the laboring oar in it hitherto, as far as its developement is concerned (an office which I expect to step out of as soon as a more suitable man appears) and as I have seen in it the source whence must come both the preachers and the teachers in the main for this part of the country, the enterprise has rested heavily on my mind. I cannot begin to tell you how many days and nights I have studied on the problem how to bring education and poverty together. I do greatly rejoice in the success we are having. We began with 4 scholars 4 years ago, and now we have 71, and have pushed the course on, I think, averaging all things, fully up to the level of Harpoot. I rejoice to tell you that we have more candidates for the theological course about to be begun, than we have members in the graduating class-andquite a number of others wish to enter on that course whom we hardly think fit for it. If we would accept all who desire to study theology, there would be 19 from this school alone. It is not likely that we shall accept more than 10. The graduating class is to be 8. Some in the lower classes propose to take the short cut, and not go through the whole curriculum in English. Happily the theological course is so arranged that they can have the main benefit of it in their vernaculars. We do not know how many applicants we shall have from outside, but from the school the number is such that you will see, I think, that we appear to be on the right track. Does this look as if the Seminary were likely to run out, or the High School fail of its object? If the brethren at Boston will push this enterprise right on now, I dont think the Western Turkey Mission will ever call in vain for preachers and teachers ~~in vain.~~

As to my having been ~~[illegible]~~ in Rip Van Winkle slumbers, and lost my "good sense", though I am sorry my kind and honored Secretary should hit me quite so hard as that, yet, I lose the pain, in my joy over the sympathy he shows with me in this school enterprise which I have labored and studied over so much. Let him hit me as hard again, if he will as kindly hear when he strikes. You indicate great facility in getting needed funds. But perhaps you do not know that we have come to feel that special requests are exceedingly distasteful, and damaging to our reputation. We will endure great inconvenience rather than make one. As to our annual estimates, I did not know before, that your announcement "8 months in advance" was any thing more than a guide in making out the estimates; i.e an indication of the sum total which could be allowed for the year. I thought our individual estimates were just as

much subject to your approval or disapproval as before. Is it not so in fact still? We have to make our arrangements in Sept. & Oct. but is it not true that when your decisions in detail come, we may find that particular things approved by the Mission are disapproved by you?

Allow me to say that, when I wrote the former letter, I had no idea that I was writing querulously; I tried to show how things sometimes work, when we struggle to avoid specials, and wait till Dec. for approval of other estimates. My dear Sir, it is no dream. If we try to avoid specials, we must see, often, more than a year ahead, which is often very difficult. There is quite a job of work on these schools which ought to be begun this very week, but we have shrunk from speaking about it till An. Meeting; then, unless we ask you to take separate action on it, we shall wait till Dec. to learn the result; then it will be too late to do any thing till spring opens. For this work cant be done in the winter. May be we are too modest, but I assure you the doings at Trebizond have constrained us to be so. We feel as if the odium of expense made there had settled down on us all to some extent. The chagrin we have felt about that strongly tends to beget moderation in all our requests.

May be you'll think Brother Smith & I are both gone daft in regard to Miss Sears' coming. It is not so. I can not abate a word about my wife's ability to act as the only house keeper in the Station.

We are happy to say that our dear good Triandifillidis has returned from Constantinople with his bride; they are our guests, and a very sweet couple. The Greek work is to grow in our field, I believe. My associates say they think it more hopeful in our field than in any other. We have 16 Greek boys in the school, and several girls. Some of them are very promising for evangelical work.

We have instituted a Sunday service with the pupils of both schools together, which is very interesting and promising. All boarders are required to be present.

Yours as ever;

C. C. Tracy.

Rev. C. C. Tracy.
Marsovan Mar. 10. 1875
Rec'd Apr. 6
5

Marsovan, Mar. 17, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Boston.

Dear Brother.

Yours of Feb. 13 in reference to Miss Washburne's return to Marsovan has been before the Station, and carefully thought over. There is quite a misunderstanding in regard to the matter. This Station has never informed Miss W. that her services were no longer needed here. The Station has never taken any action to that effect. There has never been a decided opinion in the Station that she ought not not to come back. There have been some doubts in the minds of some of us, on the subject, and some indication of such doubts have been expressed in one, or, possibly, in two private letters to her. Whatever was said in these letters was said with the view to assist her in making up her own mind as to foreign duty and filial duty-to decide the question under the influence of a full understanding of what she can, and what she cannot do here. We expected her, and wished her to decide for herself. There is no member of this Station more highly esteemed than Miss Washburne--more highly esteemed by every member of the Station. She has an excellent mind, a ready pen, power in prayer, and lives a holy life. Practical matters of every day life in a boarding school she can no more manage than you or I could play David's harp. This she knows herself perfectly well. She is none the less loved because she cannot.

Here the matter unites itsself with the calling of Miss Wright. We had well understood the high capabilities of the latter, and that she could not consent to remain in her first position at Harpoot; that, consequently, she was not imperatively needed there. Miss Fritcher has suffered much from sickness of late; she was laid aside near three months about that time. We first thought of getting the loan of Miss Wright, but subsequently decided to write and ascertain whether she would consent to become a member of this Station, as Miss Fritcher's associate and equal. We did this with the conviction that Miss F. must have an Armenian-speaking associate who could take the brunt of the work. We assure you that this is the fact, whether Miss Washburne return or not. Miss Wright held the matter under consideration for a time, and then returned a favor-answer, stating that she had written to you also. Here we made a mistake in not writing you also, but, just at that time, scarlatina invaded our circle, and the quarantine we instituted, together with the general upsetting of our Station arrangements* caused us to forget this duty. Perhaps you will excuse us under the circumstances.

* and Mr. Riggs' absence for five weeks at that time.

The calling of Miss Wright is not the dismissal of Miss Washburne; she should not have taken it so, unless she has understood from the rooms that three ladies will not be allowed here. Personally, it is a grief to every one of us to lose this excellent sister. The question whether there is su ficient work which she can do to warrant her return here is one which must be decided on its merits. The natives criticise us severely when we have more missionaries on the ground than the stress of the work seems to demand, and when we have any who do not seem to them to be fully and profitably engaged. Whether we ought to pay much attention to such criticism or not, is a question on which there is difference of opinion among us. Moreover, our works and ways are narrowly watched. There is nothing which natives more quickly notice, or more unfavorably judge than inefficiency in common, practical matters. We cannot ward off the wounds they give us on this score; it remains for us to bear them on account of higher considerations, when there are such.

In regard to Miss Washburne's coming back to Turkey, if she and you think it best for her to return, there is no other place where she will be so warmly welcomed, or where it will be so well for her as in this Station. And it is very possible, that she will yet find just the niche which fits her and she fits. A person of her character ought to find such an appropriate place. If the Lord has, heretofore shown her and us where it is not He may, in the future show us where it is. This is a trying life for those who are the most practical; they find their wits overtaxed by the constant demand for judicious and energetic action. What, then, shall they do who are less practical, or, who are positively unpractical? Yet, we stand in awe of Him who is able to use such, and set us all aside, when we get to thinking we know how to do things.

We hope Miss W's resignation will not be accepted on the ground which she seems to have put it on, and as you have understood it; we have taken no such action as has been supposed. This letter indicates simply and frankly the true state of our minds; you are not to add nor subtract, nor read between the lines.

In behalf of the Station,

Yrs &c C. C. Tracy

Rev. C. C. Tracy
Marsovan, Turkey
Rec'd Oct. 17 1879.

5

17

Marsovan, Mar. 24, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Boston.

Dear Brother.

Our circumstances are such as to constrain us to appeal again to your Committee. I will briefly state the case. A few years ago we had an appropriation to provide more dormitory accommodations, and the work had been begun, but was not accomplished till last summer. And, on account of the necessity of spending a considerable amount of the sum in hand on the walls and appurtenances outside, the appropriation was not enough, especially, in view of the fact that we have become convinced ~~of the fact~~ that it is a great mistake not to paint a good building when it is put up. We have seen the damage; it is a pity we had not realized it before. The expense of paint was not estimated nor provided for in the appropriation. We have, also, a small appropriation for the enlargement of the Girls' School building, and the work is begun. I suppose you are aware that no building or repairing can be done according to Turkish law, without a permit from the government. Last July, by the help of a friendly governor, we got a permit from the local government, to make "necessary repairs and additions" to our buildings-an extraordinary bit of good fortune, in view of the difficulties our fellow missionaries in other

its date, a fact that we had forgotten to take into the account, when, as I informed you in a previous letter, we decided to wait till An. Meeting to ask special help. This permit runs out July 9th. That friendly governor is gone. It is not unlikely that, as soon as the year expires our work may all be stopped. If we wait for An. Meeting, the time will be up before we can receive your answer, and get fairly to work. There are, now 107 days to the expiration of the permit. If the Prud. Com. will make us the following supplementary grant, and telegraph to Mr. Peet the word "granted", or the word "refused", we shall have about 65 days to the expiration of the permit, and can accomplish the work if you allow it. We request

For expense of paint, walls, small bath drains; unfinished dormitory fittings...	195	lira.
Paint, bath & drains, Girls' School...	45	"
	240	"

We submit this to you through through our Com. ad. Int.

In behalf of the Station

C. C. Tracy.

~~March~~ Approved and respectfully forwarded
For the Com ad Interim
H. O. Dwight
Sec -

Constantinople
April 4th 1885

Rev. C. C. Tracy,
Marsovan, Mob. 24
Rec'd Apr. 20
Ans.

Marsovan, May 29 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I received yours in reference to the shipping of the desks for our High School. The amount asked and granted this year for this institution is rather large it is true, and we are all the more thankful that our requests have been kindly entertained. Yet, the sums are not large considering the real significance which the outlay has. Our Mission have endorsed the College plan without a dissenting voice. I was surprised at this unanimity. You will not be surprised at my gratification with this result, when I tell you that the project has been a matter of thought and labor with me for ten years. I have felt that, if this engine for Christian education failed, our work would fail as a permanent one. I have no idea that any consecrated effort ever fails; it goes into the mass of influence, and tells on the world. Such influence is some where, though it may float about from the Equator to theArctic Circle; Christianity has gone from Africa to Europe, from England to Bohemia, from Bohemia to Germany, but its light has too often gone out in the land where it was kindled. In order to be permanent in a country, it must anchor itsself by institutions spiritual and intellectual both.

We trust the Prudential Committee, regarding the brave

effort the people here are making, will give our hopeful enterprise their cordial approval. The contribution of a thousand liras, in the midst of the ruinous financial depression which has been reigning for years is more than two thousand or three thousand would be, in times of fair prosperity.

I take, and take kindly, the hint which your leaflets concerning special appeals by missionaries are meant to give. If Harpoot has sometimes overstepped bounds, do not suppose that Marsovan necessarily will. It is our purpose to be thoroughly law-abiding. I would like a little information as to how much the requirement about special appeals by missionaries covers. An instance or two may make it plain.--I have had in mind, if the College plan is favored by the Prud. Com. to try what could be done among the friends of Mr. Dodd (Carters &c, New York, Presbyterian) towards endowing a professorship in his memory. He deserves such a monument; he was a good man, and died a victim to his philanthropy. We have some Quaker friends in Philadelphia, who have sometimes volunteered contributions. In these two cases, and similar ones, outside of Congregationalism, if we make effort to raise money, will it be displeasing to the Committee? Please enlighten me at an early day.

I am alone, and working too hard, but hoping for reenforcement.

Yrs as ever C. C. Tracy

Rev. C. C. Tracy, Marsovan, May 29, 1885, Rec'd June 29

6

Marsovan, June 2. 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D. Boston.

Dear Brother.

You can understand, remembering the deep interest we feel in the evangelization of the Interior, how anxious we have been about the whole matter of Theological education. We have no objection to the removal of the Seminary to any place where it may do its work better, though we have objection to any change which will be for the worse. The Mission have reaffirmed the action of last year, but I am surprised at an inside view which I have obtained through our pastor who has just returned from the meeting of the Bithynia Union. He came to see me yesterday. In conversation I said; Of course the Seminary will go to the Capital now that the action of last year is reaffirmed." "Not at all" he replied. "The zeal for it which the native brethren had last year is gone. As it is to be an international institution, the Armenians do not care for it". Mr. Toomayan was present, and he strongly asserted the same thing. Now it will be broadly ridiculous, if we, as a Mission, go in enthusiastically for this enterprise to please the metropolitan Armenians, when they themselves do do not care for it. It seems to me that some understanding of the present attitude of the native mind better be arrived at, and that it will be arrived at very well by noticing the footing of their subscription paper for it.

See over.

Yrs as ever C. C. Tracy

A plan which would please the native brethren well would be, to have a selection made, from time to time, from among the brightest and most promising in the schools and seminaries, and have them sent to Europe and America for Theological education, thus permitting the training of the helpers for the village and provincial work to go on as now. The Disciples are picking up young men to send to America; they are doing a deal of damage. It may be that the exigencies of the case will require to send some abroad for special fortification. Go they will, in some way. Dr. Blanchard's little society is lecting some from the ranks of our helpers, for American education, and every one of them must be reckoned an enemy to our work, for "he gathereth not with us."

It seems to me that this plan will involve far less expense than that of a seminary at Constantinople, and come nearer to pleasing somebody.

I know that Mr. Riggs has such impressions. I hope he will talk with you freely on the subject.

C. C. T.

Rev. C. C. Tracy
"Marsovan, Turkey
"Recd July 2, 1885.
Ans July 2
Case Seminary
Home Church
5

20

Congregationalist

Marsovan, June 6, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear Brother.

You have asked me why I do not write sometimes for the information of the public. The reasons have been these two; it is so difficult to do the work and write about it also; and it is so difficult to write any thing which people will read without doing more harm here than it does good in America. I have felt, oftentimes, that silence is golden, and work better than words. Missionaries in the field could often accomplish more good, if their friends at home would let them keep still about it. Fishermen may well dispense with overmuch noise: it pays ill to shout and fire a cannon when one gets a bite.

I will try to give you two or three brief views of the work.

STATISTICAL.

To this I am not much given. In our particular field there about are two thousand regular listeners to the preaching of the Gospel, near fifteen hundred in Sunday Schools, and not far from twelve hundred in day and boarding schools. The number of church members is near four hundred, of adherents, close upon eighteen hundred. Received to church membership last year, twenty nine. The amount contributed for religious and benevolent purposes during the year was near eighteen hundred dollars-a dollar to a person, but I doubt whether an average of valuation would give them forty dollars worth of property each. In benevolence, as in almost every particular in the whole work, there has been some advance beyond any previous year, though there has been, also, in the country generally, a decided advance in the direction of poverty and wretchedness.

COOPERATION.

In regard to this, I have almost nothing but good to say. The EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE of PONTUS is a fact and a success. Our third annual meeting was the best. Thorough harmony between missionary and native brethren prevailed in it. A person blindfolded in the assembly would not have been able to distinguish one class from the other by the discussions-I doubt whether a stranger would have been able without the blinder. There was not one division, in which missionaries were on one side, and natives on the other. This mixed council is more effective in pushing up the communities to independence than we were alone, because the body, as

now constituted, can be bolder in its action, without danger of breaking with the communities. It is delightful to notice to what degree the members of the council have grasped the principles of the American Board.

THE IMMERSIONISTS.

The wind of this form of ritualism is blowing quite strong; it will carry away much chaff and some wheat. That astonishing, and to us, impossible persuasion is making headway, that the faith and obedience which are unto salvation require the submergence of the body under water. Two or three texts are made to do woful work in annihilating the spirit of the whole New Testament. "Believe and be baptized," with a special emphasis on the latter is the epitomized gospel which we hear now-a-days. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned" is made to read, "He that believeth and is immersed shall be saved, and he that believeth and is not immersed shall be damned." If any are saved above water, it must be owing either to impossibilities in the case, or to their ignorance. It is devoutly hoped that the President of the American Board is ignorant enough to be saved.-he whom Garfield, the star of this denomination loved so much, and whom he will soon greet in glory, regardless of the amount of water which baptized him here below. This new light of Asia turns us all to ghastly corpses, hovering around in the borders of the darkness. Alas for Goodell and Dwight and Schauffler, Merriam, Dodd, Pratt and Schneider, and a galaxy of others who, having subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, stopped the mouths of lions, obtained promises, have died in faith without immersion! Alas for the noble band of self-denying native pastors, preachers and teachers who have overcome the world in the name of Jesus, who, having prophesied and cast out devils, and turned many to righteousness, ~~who,~~ must amid the roll of judgment thunders, ~~must~~ hear the terrible question, "Dipped or sprinkled? Alas for that vast army of evangelists who have been brave enough to dive into unevangelized regions to spend their lives, in toil, and not mean enough to follow camps and seek to seize upon the fruits of others' suffering and blood!

This too, will pass away. Gospel truth and common sense are two strong elements in this world. We believe that this also, shall work together for good.

ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

You are informed, ere this, that this enterpeise which remained in abeyance for a while, has revived with much greater power, and that a thousand liras are pledged by the native brethren, the pledges to be secured by mort-

gage of real estate to the value of not less than twice the amount. You will have been informed that the matter so commended itsself to the Mission that there was not a dissenting vote at Annual Meeting. If a territory of sixty thousand square miles, where the interests of evangelical education are at stake, and error struggles for the field, where there is, already, so much advance, and where the desire is strong enough to bring forth such a contribution out of such poverty shall not have a college, where, on any missionary ground, ought a college to be established?

There is an excellent beginning in our High School, which has flourished beyond expectations, and bids fair to grow quite as rapidly as is safe. We have the choice of localities here at Marsovan, in many respects, in a province, and yet little more than a day's ride from the sea, healthy and high, easy of access from all quarters, with beautiful carriage roads leading to all parts of the country, constructed, one would think, for the very purpose of making this a centre. We hope the sanction of the Board will open the way for the succes of this institution which has had the seal of the Lord put upon it already, in its wielding a strong evangelical influence in this region, and in its being instrumental, already, in enlightenment and salvation to some souls. I do not know when, or where, I have preached the everlasting Gospel with more joy, than, to the united assembly of our two large schools on Sunday evenings, with intelligent and thoughtful faces from all the province before me. It seems to me the most influential of pulpits in our field.

We are hard pressed, with our small missionary force, but are much strengthened by the good brethren who labor with us, and quite as effectively as we. I have been alone for about two months, but expect Brother Smith back this week, refreshed and reenforced. We trust that the news which you get from us may be better and better.

Yours truly;

C. C. Tracy.

Rev. C. C. Tracy 5

Marsovan June 6, 1885.

Recd July 6.

For the Board in Calg.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I have hardly finished this letter when a telegram came from Tocat stating that Brother Smith and party had been robbed this side of that place, by four Circassians, losing every thing, but without personal injury. They had returned to Tocat and sent out gendarmes in pursuit of the robbers. It is not certain when they can come on.

C. C. Tracy.

June 9. 1885.

Marsovan June 9, '85.

Rec'd July 6.

✓

part of 4

~~A poem~~ verses written by Rev. C.C. Tracy of M

Fatherland, & read to the Miss

Though years and ocean billows
Have parted us from thee,
Thou canst not be forgotten,
O land beyond the sea!
O land of breeze and sunshine,
Free brooks and bounding hearts!
To-day, in eyes that seek thee
From far, the tear-drop starts.

Say not that other countries
Have hills as sweetly blue,
O, say not other countries
Have hearts as warm and true!
The brightest beams of morning
That e'er on earth shine,
Though gilding fairest country,
Never told them 'Tis thine own.

The orient rose and lily
Are bright and fair to see,
But give me back the daisies
In the meadows of the free.
O nightingale, that strivest
To charm me with thy trill,
Fond memory turns from thee
To list the whippoorwill.

O native field and forest
How ~~matchlessly~~ was your green!
O, light of dome and mountain,
That nowhere else is seen!
O cricket, neath the hearth-stone,
That utterest deeper things
Than sound through all cathedrals
Where sleep entombed kings!

Who can reveal the feelings,
What alien understand,
That well within our bosoms
At the name of Fatherland!

of Marsovan Turkey entitled
Missionary Circle July 4th 1885

~~But say not, tis behind us,~~
~~We never shall see it more;~~
~~We are moving on to find it~~
~~Upon a fairer shore.~~

~~All things of joy and beauty,~~
~~All sacred memories,~~
~~Are foretastes given to show us~~
~~How lovely Heaven is.~~

All that earth has of sweetness,
All that earth has of love,
Is garnered, and awaits us
In the bright home above.

There we shall find the mother
That rocked our infant sleep;
There, each lost joy and treasure
Which only God could keep —
All that our childhood dreamed of,
Or fond hope could discern —
All, all that exiles weep for,
All for which pilgrims yearn.

Yea, all things blest and holy
Are thither taking wing;
The Author of all beauty
All beauty there will bring.
Then, hasten he who roameth
O'er the wide world to call
The erring millions homeward
To the Fatherland of all.

Made 5 stanzas

~~C. C. Tracy~~

~~Marsovan, July 4th, 1885.~~

C. C. Kenney
Memorandum
July 4, 1885

23

Marsovan, July 10, 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark.

You have heard, ere this, of the robbery of the wedding party, that is, of Mr. and Mrs Smith on the way from Mardin, accompanied by Miss Wright, who is transferred from Harpoot here. They were assaulted by four mounted Circassians, savagely threatened, and deprived of about all the valuables they had with them, amounting, according to a careful estimate, to near $700 including watches, horses, clothing, money, outfit of the new-comers. We are happy to say that the villains are caught, and in irons at Tocat. It is hoped that some part of the goods may be recovered, and some suitable punishment inflicted.

On July 7, we had one of the most pleasant festivals we have ever enjoyed. It was the occasion of the graduation of nine young men from the High School. They delivered their orations in Armenian, Turkish, Greek and English, with perfect freedom, and with fervor, and eloquence, calling forth much applause from the great audience. After receiving their diplomas, and listening to several speeches, one of themselves proposed a rousing round of applause for the American Board, which had established this school; it was given with enthusiasm, and rolled out well, you may believe. You can imagine how happy we are, in the righted relations now existing between us and our native brethren.

Not long since, I wrote you about the spread of the Campbellite or Disciple movement. They baptized about 30 persons, but went to such extremes in the stress they laid on immersion, as to disgust people, at last, almost compelling a n aged paralytic sister to be put into a tub of water. At this, their success stopped short, and they are now going to pieces as fast as they came together.

Last Sunday sixteen persons joined our evangelical church, including one who had been misled by the Disciple furor. I begin to ask whether the thing has not actually done good, rather than harm here. The Protestants are now wiser, and sounder in the faith than they were before.

Yours truly, C. C. Tracy.

Bro. Tracy sends me the enclosed to send to the "Cong.r" for publication if I see fit. It is a somewhat embarrassing commission, as his muse sometimes flies rather low & sometimes halts. I propose to put in the part below the line I've drawn, making 5 stanzas & saying it is part of a poem — etc — as I've marked it

G.F.H.

Rev. C. C. Tracy,

Marcovan, July 10. 1885,

Rec'd Aug. 3.

G

47

SKETCHES.

By C. C. Tracy; Marsovan.

Have been spending a fortnight at the Greek convent in the mountains-air, water and scenery magnificent. The ladies enjoyed sitting under the trees reading and sewing; the boys climbed the mountains with me to see the silver mining which has been going on there, for aught we know, one or two thousand years. But how primitive! Little boys creep into mines half a mile, and bring out the ore in bags. All their clothes are stained with an ochre color. The whole mountain is honey-combed with holes. It is 5600 feet above the sea.

Four nuns live at the convent, supported scantily by charity. The superior, a woman of fifty or sixty, has many quarrels with the other sisters. She reads the services in the church every day-carries the heavy yoke of burdensome religion, and has little time to cultivate the graces. She flew into a towering passion at a younger nun one day, and cursed like a pirate, raving and vociferating, telling the bystanders to take the off the fender and strangle her. We saw Armenians also, coming to the convent to adore a little cradle, sanctified somehow as the Savior's, for the cure of disease. I am told that Turks even, resort to there shrine and I know that these nominal Christians often resort to Mohammedan holy graves for the cure of their maladies. Religions have got mixed. I think we have never, since we were in the land, had so many friendly calls from Turkish people as within the last year, and they are of the higher classes.

Our High School is exerting a wide influence, and drawing pupils from the surrounding provinces.

Sunday we buried one of the excellent of the earth, the mother of a large and prominent family. She had no education, made no pretensions, never wore an ornament-was always seen at the prayer meetings-had a little private income, the whole of which she gave to the poor, of whom she thought far more than of herself. When she prepared provision for her household, she always prepared a portion for the poor also; when she made grape sugar, she made some for her poor neighbors; when she made sweet-meats she set aside a part for such as are too poor to taste sweets. She always took the lowest place, but her sons and grand-children instinctively rose up whenever she entered. She never said a smart thing, but the street could hardly contain the crowd that came to her funeral. She had not accomplishments nor beauty, yet the city weeps over her grave. Her children kept each a memento, and gave all the rest of her things to the poor. How beautiful!

There has been a terrible fire in the neighboring city of Amasia. 1000 buildings burned

Rev. C. C. Tracy. 5

Marsovan -

Recd. Sept. 21. 1885.

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia, Oct. 2, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D. Boston.

Dear Brother

I write in behalf of our Station, to ask your cooperation in a matter connected with our educational work.

First, permit a restatement of the situation.

Convinced of the importance of good scientific education preparatory to theological, and, equally convinced of the folly of making that education free, we began, four years ago, with four pupils, a High School, in which the pupils should support themselves and pay tuition fees. The acorn grew, and has become an oak. We have nearly as many pupils as Central Turkey College, and quite as full a course of study. The current school year, the pupils pay in for board and tuition, more than two thousand dollars. We have close upon a hundred scholars twenty of whom are Greeks. Our main aim was, and is, to provide able Christian instructors for the people, in pulpit and school room. We appear not to be failing in our aim. A class of nine graduated in July. Four of these chose the ministry & have entered upon their theological studies here, together with eight others, seven of whom are from this school, but not taking the full English course. Of the remaining five graduates, one went immediately to take care of the Protestant school at Yozgat, an other has got a first-rate school under his supervision at Hajikeoy, a third is just about setting out for Castamooni, where he is called by the incipient Protestant community, his wages being paid by them The fourth, a Greek, is assisting us here, somewhat, in the Greek instruction. The fifth. Mr. Garabed Ajhderian, is the one to whom we look, above all others whom we have hit upon as yet, as the man we wish to send to our own country for special preparation, that he may become a colaborer with us in this school. He is an able young man, an earnest Christian, an excellent scholar, quick at any thing apt in teaching, as far as we have tested him. He has become free in the use of English, and of modern Greek, tho' he is an Armenian. He is in hearty sympathy with us. His father will pay his expenses to America, and furnish him $115 dollars a year after he gets there. We wish him to prepare himself in some special studies. We know of no place that has done so well for our Turkish institutions as Yale. Will you do us the kindness to write to Pres't Porter, and ascertain whether he can show a way in which this young man may meet the remainder of his expenses at that University. He would gladly engage in almost any kind of work, such as mission work, teaching private pupils in Modern Greek, or otherwise.

In behalf of the Station, Y'rs truly,

C. C. Tracy.

"Rev. C. C. Tracy,
"Marsovan, Oct. 2. 1885,
"Rec'd Oct. 30

D.

✓

25

Marsovan, Nov. 4. 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear Brother.

In reply to your questions of Oct. 5, I reply;

Ist. The 72 L. T. to which you allude is the sum paid to a native physician for the medical care of the missionaries and the pupils in the missionary schools, and for instruction given in these schools, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry. You have granted us this sum during the past two years, as we had no missionary doctor within reach.

2nd. The number of boarders in the Girls' School at present is 35. The 60 L. T. for which we ask covers the expense of 10, or half the expense of 20. As a matter of fact in a few exceptional cases, for poor girls who are pledged to labor after their course is finished, the whole expense is met, a half of the expense of some others, and a quarter of the expense of others. Almost three quarters of the boarders pay their own expenses. All who take music lessons pay therefor, two liras a year extra, and all day pupils pay tuition.

3rd. In regard to the High School---the whole estimate for 1886 was put in the contingent. The delegates at Annual meeting felt constrained to do so, rather than spoil the work in half a dozen places, by cutting down several estimates, when they had already been shaved to the lowest figure. The High School was considered secondary in importance to nothing in our field, but it was not certain what influence the decision of the college question would have on these estimates, and, on the whole, it was decided to put them under that head, though with no thought ~~idea~~ of their failing on that account.

The pupils in the High School are 90 in number, and pay the whole expense of their board; we help no one, except some times, in the way of work. They pay near 400 T. L for board. We estimated the amount of tuition available to reduce the sum of estimated running expenses, at 50 L. T. Accordingly, you see, in the estimate 50 paid for tuition, against 208 asked of you.* The fact is, we have about 100 liras coming in for tuition, the current school year, but have to pay out the other 50 for assistant teaching, over and above that mentioned in our estimate. I will also state that, we have taken about 30 liras' worth of notes payable within a year of graduation or departure from the school, so that the whole amount received for tuition is not less than 130 T. L. this year. Now, put these things to-

* a part of this expense, however is for expense of Theol. School - care of buildings, service &c, as both are together.

gether, and you will see that these High School pupils pay all their board, and over half the expenses of the school, including apparatus service, etc. As I stated in a previous letter, they pay in here, more than $2000 a year. Is that a poor beginning for a school that aspires to be a college? I dont know how much better they have done elsewhere.

We would call your attention to the fact that, practically, this is the only school in Western Turkey that furnishes candidates for the ministry at least such as are ready to enter Theol. Seminary. It has, already furnished eleven theologues, who are considered, by my associates as men of good promise. Bardezag school, though older than ours, and supported by rich patronage from Constantinople, has not yet furnished a candidate. Perhaps Bardezag pays its way a little better than we, but which of the schools meets your aims better? We in Marsovan were pioneers in fighting down the old Station class system, with support of students in preparation for Theol. Seminary. That old system cost more money than this, and injured the candidates with too much nursing. On the present system they get no help in preparation, and are more independent and manly for it, and the expense is less than formerly-at least, very much less than it would have been, in those days, if any thing like the present thorough drill had been furnished. Can we suppose that the Board will squelch our advanced system by refusing support to the High School? Not if they understand the case. The seal of God is on this institution, manifested in the conversion of pupils, in increase of spiritual life, in intellectual awakening, in wide-spread influence, far more than you can know of. All that Mr. Riggs has told you is true, and more. In the words of Dr. Cox "By the grace of God, we know" that we are on the right track. Inasmuch as we feel sure that the Prud. Com. will approve that which is worthy of their confidence, that which carries out their aims, we rest calmly on our knowledge of facts, our faith in God, and our faith in yourselves. Years of prayer and toil are behind this school. It was sought for as a saving power in this part of the country; it seems to be just that. It draws pupils on account of its pure moral tone; it draws them from the Capital here. Greek and Armenian clergymen send their sons to us because they have confidence in the morals of the school. We could have more pupils-more rich ones-and pay our way better, if we were not so careful to keep bad principles and immoral conduct out. You would not advise us to take in more money and, with it, more sin, as schools wanting means are so tempted to do.

If this institution is refused the support asked, it will show how signally we have failed in making known its importance to the work you are carrying on.

Yours truly, C. C. Tracy.

26

N. C. Tracy
Marsovan, Nov. 4 1885.

My associates affirm this letter C.C.T.

Rev. N. G. Clark

27

Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Much correspondence has been going on in reference to the proposed college, and, two days ago came the joyful tidings that you have sequestrated $20.000 as an endowment, keeping the funds in your own hands. This is as it should be. We wished you to so retain the money, and are glad it is in so safe a place. We are glad, also, to have your control in the institution. This news has caused a great uplifting here, in missionary and native hearts. No doubt the brethren will now set about s ecuring the funds they h ve raised, in the safest manner, and we feel that success is assured. We thank you, and bless the Lord. We do not care for the particular organization which they have at Aintab or Harpoot, though we do want a real coope ation in it by the natives, with a good chance for them to develope their energies in the future.

We feel that the recognition of the institution as a college, is important. Yours truly. C. C. Tracy.

and, with reference to the people, a necessity. We cannot relinquish it and hold them.

Rev. C. C. Gaeg.

Rec'd Mar. 31, 86.

✓

28

Marsovan, Apr. 13. 1886

Rev. H.G. Clark, D.D.
Boston.

Dear Brother.

The documents which we forward from the Pontus Association will speak for themselves, and speak so characteristically, perhaps, as to surprise you The Constitution for the College will come to you from Mr. Riggs. It was unanimously adopted by the Association, and is, as to matter, acceptible to us, though we might have put it in somewhat different form, if we had had the sole shaping of it. It is, in large measure, copied from thoughts of ours, and suggestions of yours, but we thought best to let the native brethren make out the document; it made them feel more as if the enterprise was their own.

In regard to the propositions about the Theological Seminary, you will probably be not a little surprised. Now let it be distinctly understood that this manifestation on the part of the native brethren is wholly spontaneous. No suggestion of ours has brought about such propositions, and we are surprised ourselves. We did not know there was any thing like so decided a feeling about the Seminary, in our field. It was said in the meetings; "We will not give up the Seminary; let that be considered a settled matter."
The pastor's letter, the translation of which I send you, shows not a little shrewdness, and understanding of human nature, especially of his own people, whatever you may think of the propositions. Some of his points are exceedingly forcible, to any one who dwells among this people.

This meeting, the fourth since the organization of the Association, was certainly the most influential ever held in this field. There was no division between missionaries and natives as such, and hardly any friction at all, notwithstanding the weighty and very discussible matters which occupied the sessions. Four years of trial show our method of coöperation to be successful. There is general advance all along the line. The additions to church membership surpass any thing known hitherto in our field, and the movement in education is almost enough to take a missionary's breath away.

The Theological class grows instead of diminishing, according to previous experience. We began with ten, and have now thirteen with another application yet undecided.
The number of High School pupils has passed one hundred. Growth, progress in order, discipline, and, I trust, in Christianity, mark the course of the school. Anatolia College is born of prayer, as truly as the American Board. May it be such an illuminator. Yours truly, C. C. Tracy.

Mareovan, April 13, 186.

Rec'd May 10.

P6. Inf

Marsovan, June 14, 1886. 29

Rev. H. G. Clark, D. D.
Boston.

Dear Brother.

It was not my expectation to say any thing further about the Theological Seminary, but we find the question in such a condition at the present juncture, that we should not feel it right to refrain from expressing our views in a fresh statement. The question of moving the institution, or of having one at all at Constantinople is not decided yet, notwithstanding the adoption by the Mission (with serious objection, however) of the plan you have approved. The native brethren have not yet approved the plan, and it is doubtful whether they will. One division of them, and that considerably the most benevolent in contribution, as well be seen by a comparison of the estimates, is totally opposed to the change, and ready to lay down ~~more~~ money for the support of those students at Marsovan than has been pledged by all in the limits of the Mission for the institution at Constantinople, and more than the Mission dares require of the whole. The Mission have besought you not to lay the support of more than ten students on the native churches, but the brethren of the Pontus Association have pledged the support of ten here, and informed you moreover, that they will endeavor to assume the support of half of any number over twenty, should there be more than twenty-this in addition to the ten. They are, of their own accord, preparing an other letter to you, in which they will probably suggest a readiness to go even farther than this rather than lose the influence of the Seminary on the College, as a moral power, and rather than exchange the present institution for one less fitted, as they believe it likely to be, for the production of the ministerial supply.

I informed the brethren in the Annual Meeting that we should consider ourselves justified, under the circumstances, in stating our views afresh to the Prudential Committee, on the whole subject in its present attitude. In order that nothing might be thought to be underhanded, I presented there a paper containing the substance of views which I now present to you.

And now, I shall state my candid feelings, and the impressions I got on the subject.

I could see no evidence of any great zeal for the new institution manifested by the native brethren about the Capital. The missionary brethren sought to show that they would be zealous if the thing could assume a definite form, but Mr. Sarkis Minasian's talk did not seem to look that way. He said we missionaries must do a good thing-make it first-rate-succeed in it, and then the natives would help, but we must not look to them to take hold of it now.

Nearly all the zeal in the matter seems to me to be found in the missionary brethren, not in the natives. The Constatinople Station calls itsself unanimous on the matter, though I have reason to believe that if the question were up anew, and not so far along, two of them would be fully as likely to vote against a change as for it.

The minority in the Mission on this question, that is, six missionaries, is, as far as I know, justas firm in conviction as ever, but determined to accept gracefully the final decision of the matter, and heartily cowork in any plan. It has all been discussed with perfect tranquility, do not think that there is hard feeling.

Allow me to state the reasons, old and new, why we of the minority believe the new enterprise a mistaken one. It is a question with two sides, and the majority and the minority are alike honest. I would like to look at it candidly. Let me give my idea of the two views.

I. As regards the supply of laborers to be educated. It is to be said, on the one hand, that the Capital is the more suitable place for the training of men who shall be influential in important places. There is more in a great city, to wake up mind, and culture is easier ; students learn men, and business ways, and efficiency. They become more civilized; they get in contact with the things they must oppose afterwards, and gain strength and firmness. They become capable of being editors and authors, national leaders.

Against this argument we reply; The places to be supplied by a metropolitan Seminary must be few in comparison with the need-only a small number in a mission field. We who have had the experience of years in the workare not likely to be persuaded that many young preachers will go back from the grand and entertaining Capital to the exceedingly humble life and small salary of an interior town-- back to the mud walls-back to the absence of all that attracts, except the need of poor souls. Alas for the missionary who calculates on too much sainthood! There is as much in a great city to wake up cupidity, as there is to wake up mind . Culture is good, but spirituality is better. Civilization is good, but it is already pushed as fast as it ought to be in our schools where they are. Our institutions are now far enough removed from the people . We see already how many get too much sail for their ballast. Students do learn men in great cities, but the sad part of it is, that they become like them. Contact and contagion are too nearly related. I wish you knew how many promising young men men Constantinople has essentially spoiled for Christian work. We are not laboring to bring forth editors and authors, but pastors and preachers. Among these there will be found here and there one of such sound judgment and ripe piety that it will be adoisable to send him abroad for a special training, and he will take such a position as one of the above. The best fitt

and most successful man of whom I have knowledge, engaged in such work, is one educated in the Central Mission, not at the Capital and a successful pastor in the Interior first, as is well.

The Interior can send men up to the Capital better than the Capital can send men down into the Interior. The road down into Galilee is harder to travel than the road up to Jerusalem. One who votes with the majority confessed to me that we could not hope for men educated at Constantinople to supply most of our interior fields, but must prepare them in training classes.

Life at the Capital will whet the appetite for going abroad-greatly are they mistaken who suppose that a Seminary there will allay the thirst for foreign sights and foreign salaries. Is it not perceived that there, the motives for becoming missionaries for other sects now swarming ~~in~~ there, and the hope of handsome support from abroad will be all the stronger, and all the more industriously used by proselyters;

As to the supply of Gospel influence, it is argued that it is naturally from above downward-that we may expect to see the power of this influence reaching downward from the larger centres, to the Interior cities, and so on down to the villages-that though preachers may not so easily be found for the smaller places, yet ~~they~~ those places will feel the influence so strongly as to counterbalance that consideration. We of the minority hold that the history of the Gospel in all ages shows it to have spread from below upward, rather than from above downward. More light comes from Galilee than from Judea-more from Piedmont than from Rome-more from the caves of the Covenanters than from the court of England. Some author says that the leaders and reformers of the world still come from stables.

2. Enough has been said about the additional expense of the new Seminary. The bill which the Board must pay for this will be a sum sufficient, I should say, to man and carry on the Seminaries at Marsovan, Marash and Harpoot in a manner which could not be called one-horse in any sense, and educate three times as many laborers as we can look for from the one. These three might have been better manned and equipped, if they had urged it more, as they should have done, and the expense have been less than that of the one now proposed, if it is to meet the ideas in deference to which it is to be established.

3. It has been reiterated that the Marsovan Seminary will not answer for Greeks. I record my solemn conviction that, from first to last, this is a fallacy. The fact that economy has kept us from paying the market price for a good Greek teacher, and left us with poor ones most of the time, resulting in small popularity among Greeks, is no proof that Greeks will not come here. They do come in considerable numbers, now that we have respectable teaching.

The College is getting the Greeks, and the Seminary can have them if it will. For the 80.000 Greeks in Marsovan field, for the 120.000 in the Trebizond field, and the not less than 100.000 in Ceserea field, of which Marsovan is the best centre possible, constituting, as they do, the most hopeful portion of the Greek field by far, the Seminary is best located where it is, and its removal to the Capital will hinder rather than help the Greek work. This I believe If a young Greek wont go to Marsovan to study, when it has good facilities, he better be out of the ministry than in it. I dont object to some such small tests which grind on pride.

4. The stand which the Marsovan brethren take, with the life and enterprise they show-their coming on till they are the banner Station, according to the spontaneous testimony of the Mission treasurer, their pushing on for the College, & then volunteering such an amount of support for the Theological Seminary, in order to sustain the work in the Interior, and strengthen the religious character of the College so as to get up a momentum in the right direction, would seem to indicate that the Seminary is not badly placed, and, perhaps, better stay where it is. If you a going to move it at all, I would advise that it be done quickly, for it is growing so fast in the affection of people this way, that you will find it impracticable to tear it outfrom here after a few months more.

5. To take up the Congregational Seminary out of a thoughly Congregational people, enterprising and progressive and numerous, and willing to support it, carry it over and set it down to be nurtured in the bosom of a Presbyterian synod, would seem to be very confiding, but not very Congregational. We members of the Presbyterian church, more or less convinced that the Congregational polity is, after all, the one which Satan hates most, as Dr. Todd said, are a little puzzled at this, and think again as to the reason why the Congregationalists always give every thing away so easily to other churches, and seem to set nothing by their polity. Or is it that they are pressing on into the Millennium so fast that they break rank and run, leaving polity behind for those who consider minor things?

6. Many of the reasons herein urged for the permanence of the Seminary are the very ones which prevailed for its removal here twenty three years ago. They were thought to be sound reasons then, when the brethren felt so sensibly the damage the work was getting. Years have passed; they have forgotten the pain, and vote it back again. The fact that the institution was so voted here then, and is established here ought to be five reasons out of ten for its remaining here. May the Lord overrule all mistakes in us all, and establish His work. Yours as ever,

C. C. Tracy

Marsovan, June 14, 1886

Rec'd June 28

Marsovan, Nov. 30, 1888.

30

Dear Mr. Ward.

A matter of publications has come up unexpectedly, in connection with the College. It is against my wish to trouble you with anything out of time, as I know so many others do not. But the students, not knowing that orders were to come in early, and, we not knowing their desire to order, the matter has got belated. As they want these excellent papers, which, I am sure, will exercise a favorable influence upon them, are ready to pay for them, and it is hard to wait a whole year without them, I hope you will consent to fill this supplementary order.

They wish the following;--

American Messenger, American Tract Soc.	6	copies,
Morning Light, do.....	15	"
Sabbath Reading by Witness Co, New York...	10	"
Gems of Poetry do do do	5	"

Please do the kindness to order these to my address, and charge to me.

We were happy to hear from your family the other day, through Mrs. Bliss. She is, evidently, very much pleased with her little descendants. I congratulate you on having such a quiver full. My father-in-law used to say; "I know of no earthly blessing like that of good children". The Lord has granted us such also. Our two little boys have joined the Mission church, and we have no doubt that, if love to the Savior is the one qualification, our little Annie has that. Mr. Herrick's Abbie, and Mr. Smith's Henry,

Marsovan, Nov. 14, 1886.

likewise, joined the same church, through appointment of a committee, here. That took place two weeks ago, when the Dodds arrived here.

We have great comfort in our work also. Though the College has hard financial struggles, and has to go without facilities, yet, spiritually, it is being blessed. I may say, that, almost every week, there is some new manifestation of the new birth of a soul. We have an inquiry meeting after the regular Sunday evening service, at which 20 to 10 are present, including some converted, and some unconverted. This is a very tender meeting, and gives us joy. Especially are we gratified to see that the seriousness is connected with struggle against sin. How happy I am to see that our prayer is being answered, and that the College is being baptized with revival in its first year! We take this as a pledge of the Divine favor. The Lord knows that this institution had one great end, from its inception--to be a means of salvation. It is God's word, apparently, that accomplishes the work. The earnest teaching of it, day by day, for weeks and months, results in sobriety, then in concern, then, in conversion. Is not this normal? It is irregular to write this way, on a business sheet, but I opine you will not object to reading this news on the back of an order.

Please give our love to your good wife. Does she know that we have a dear little Mary Theodora eleven months old? She has eight teeth, and is beginning to talk.

We feel the jar of the "new departure" almost as little as that of the Charleston earthquake. We shall be sorry if the Congregational continent is shaken and rent by it.

I think the Board have the same right to send out new theology, that Andover has to teach it, which, as both institutions were founded expressly to propagate old theology, is no right at all. Andover might, appropriately, start a Post Mortem Evangelization Society, which would, certainly, not interfere with the work of the Board, and would afford comfort to those who want to fold their hands and sleep a little longer.

Yours as ever,

C. C. Tracy

Rev. Charles E. Swift
Nov 30. 1886
Nov 27. 1886.
S

Marsovan, 14th. Jan. 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear Brother.

I will give you a brief statement of the situation, at the beginning of the New Year.

"The prayer week has been observed in an extraordinary manner--sometimes 800 in attendance. Many of these were Gregorians, and were much affected with the prayers and exhortations, declaring their profound feeling, without hesitation. ~~We are on the best of terms with the new pastor, Mr. Filian, who seems heartily to deprecate any further disagreement between missionary and native brethren.~~ Every vestige of past misunderstandings seems to have vanished. The pastor labors with marked zeal, preaching the Gospel to large assemblies, with great effect. We shall hope and pray for great ingathering of souls.

"The Young Mens Christian Association in this place is exercising large influence. During the year past, they raised and expended, in evangelical work, $300. They are now putting into execution a plan of work in the city, being organized in groups of ten each, with division of labor-visitors of the sick, of schools, for the Sunday School, singing visitors, promoters of sabbath keeping, of home amusements, watchers over strangers, helpers of the unfortunate, and other. There are more than a dozen groups of ten each. This is one of the most favorable times we have ever known for Christian work in this city. May it be well improved.

"The field is almost equally open in our outstations. Along the Black Sea coast, there is much stir among the Greeks. It is not generally known, that, in our field, the Greek population is much larger than the Armenian. A brisk evangelical work has sprung up at Phatsa, east of Samsoon. A handful of stanch brethren are standing the storm of persecution from the despot (a Greek ecclesiastic). A young preacher, with the sword of the Spirit unsheathed, is making a valiant fight for the truth. Roused by the opposition of the clergy, the people are diving into the study of the Scriptures, to find where the truth is.

"The outlook at Samsoon is bright and promising. You may remember how discouraging that place was, in past years. A decent place of worship has proved to be a means of developement. The Board did a good thing in helping them to it. It has encouraged them, and called out their own benevolence, so that they give much more liberally than before, and all effort gets a fresh impulse. Wise help stimulates liberality., raises hopes, throws off the incubus of discouragement. At Samsoon, also, , the main part of the work

is among the Greeks. They greatly desired a Greek teacher, and, through the assistance of the friends in Smyrna, obtained a lady teacher. They have a flourishing school, with 40 pupils, fast growing, and largely self supporting-half, or more of the expense paid by the people.

"In Ala Cham, two days west of Samsoon, a most pleasing work has sprung up among the Greeks. Some of them have united with the Evangelical church. The progress of the work is most rapid among the women of the place-an unusual feature in this country. There is little persecution, in this instance, from the fact that the two richest men in the place are Protestant in sentiment, and hold meetings in their own houses, preaching themselves, often.

"The new work in Kastamouni seems likely to make headway after all, though fought against by the governor of the province, and not sustained with a very heroic spirit by the would-be evangelical brethren. We almost despaired, on account of the timidity manifested."

ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

"The influence of this young institution is becoming extensive. It is a bond, drawing and holding together different nationalities, under the banner of Christ. Religious and moral influence are very strong. Evangelical worship is held each Sunday evening, when all are present, and after ~~it~~ an inquiry meeting attended, usually, by 30 or more, wherein souls are brought into vital union with Christ, ~~wherein~~ many ask for prayer, and many pray with strong crying, against temptation. As a prelude to the morning recitation, each class has separately a fifteen minute Bible lesson, the most sweet and serious exercise of the day, when, as it seems to us, impressions are made to last to all eternity. It is like hammering iron fresh and glowing from the fire.

"The number of pupils in regular College classes is 56, in preparatory classes, ~~about 20~~ over 30 - 130 in all.* These are from over 30 places, in Pontus, Cappadocia, Galatia, Bythinia, Mysia. Their average age is about 18. A year from now, the College will have, according to past experience, not less than 175 to 200 in attendance. The community schools, so far from being damaged by the College, are fuller than ever have - 300 in attendance. The College treasurer will take in this first year of the institution from the pupils for board and tuition well on to $4000.

"I am glad to report a College Auxiliary Society on the coast, sustained largely by Greeks, furnishing a yearly sum for our expenses, and, acting also as an Education Society, assisting poor young men. Their contribution is more than equal to $1000 added to the endowment. You know $4400 had already been pledged by the people. If American friends knew how this institution is pushing open the doors of evangelization, they would hasten to relieve its embarrass-

* Of these 27 are Greeks.

ments. It is hard to do without facilities, with crammed dormitories, without apparatus, or with little and poor. Never was such opportunity as the present presented, for permanent influence in Turkey. Plastic nations offer themselves for our molding. Will American Christians refuse the task?"

I will combat two absurd notions. One is, the idea that we are getting too many colleges in Turkey. The case is much like this. Suppose there were one college in Massachusetts, one in Rochester, N.Y. one in Ohio, and one in North Carolina-these four in all those states. Now suppose, on the establishment of one in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, people should cry out, "You are getting too many!"

The other notion is, that Turkey is too moribund to justify the founding of any more colleges, with outlay of funds. The answer is obvious, cutting the objection both ways, like a two-edged sword. The government is far enough from dead here, and, if it were not, the most important thing would be, for any incoming government, especially a hostile one, to find such institutions thoroughly established, beyond the fear of uprooting. We do not call for fifty and a hundred thousand dollar buildings-only plain and cheap accommodations. Our real establishment is among the people, and is incombustible. We fear the chimeras that haunt the minds of our friends, as little as we fear the ghost of Tamerlane. How vast is the work for the five Colleges in Turkey! Is it possible that they will be unsupported by American sympathy, unplead for at American altars? To me, it is all but unthinkable.

Yours truly.

C. C. Tracy.

Rev. C. C. Tracy. S

Marsovan, Jan. 14, '87.

Rec'd Feb. 18.

—

Mis.

Marscuan, Jan. 25, 1887.

Rev. H. G. Clark. D. D.

Boston.

Dear Brother.

The letter which we enclose, addressed to Miss Washburne through you will speak for itsself. Perhaps you will think that some wonderful change has taken place in our sentiments, in regard to her fitness for a particular work. Not at all. The high opinion we had of her years ago is unchanged. Nor is our opinion, in general, changed, in regard to what she cannot do. The amount of work which she can do, under the present circumstances, and do well is so great, that we are convinced she ought to come back immediately. That kind of work is likely to increase in future years. Miss W. has no more warm and appreciative friends in the world, than she has, in Marscuan Station. We hope both she and you will look upon her return in a favorable light. We do not make the proposition to her independently, wishing you to act on the matter first, and forward the invitation, if it meet with your approval. Please consider the matter as soon as practicable, that time for preparation be not lost.

Yours, in behalf of the Station,

C. C. Tracy.

Rev. O. D. Tracy. S

Marsovan, Jan. 25, '87.

Rec'd Feb. 21.

Inf-

Marsovan, Feb. 15, 1887. 33

Rev. H. G. Clark, D. D.

Boston.

Dear Brother.

Your letter to Mr. Herrick in regard to the botanical collection is committed to me to answer. We would like the gift; it is a splendid one; but it is probable that others will put in a stronger plea for it than we can. Some little time would elapse before we could could use it to advantage. Also, we have not sufficient room to keep and care for all the things we would like to have. We would not like to take it selfishly, when others can use it to better advantage. If we can get it without selfishness, we shall appreciate it highly, and live in hope of better accommodations ere long.

Permit a word in explanation of another matter. We have had the reading of your letter to Mr. Riggs, dated Jan. II. Your feeling that we do not appreciate the splendid favor bestowed upon this College by the Board, is a great grief to us. The appropriation of the value of 25 000 dollars to this institution, is a matter of unceasing gratitude, though it is no personal favor to us, but to the interests of the Board's work in this field.

The impression you have got of what is not a fact, now makes it desirable to tell you what the fact is. There is one thing which has grieved and troubled us to some extent, that is, the impression inevitably made by the editorial article in the Herald on Anatolia College. We were a little severe in our criticism of Mr. Riggs, for writing in such a way for the Herald, but he informed us that the objectionable expressions were due to revision in Boston, not to himself. The American people already have sufficient contempt for institutions of learning in Turkey; one word in the way of belittlement, in the Herald is sufficient to cut off the, already, forlorn hope, of help from the readers of that publication. We now stand before them as having an institution "which the people want to call a college", but which is unworthy of the name. No one could read the article without getting the idea that we have a one-horse affair. Of course they will give nothing for it in any way, with such an impression. As soon as we read it, we said; "Mr. Riggs may as well stop canvassing now". As far as we know, no such impression has ever been given in the publications of the Board, when the Home, or Central Turkey College, or that at Harpoot was spoken of. Yet, ~~neither~~ no one of those institutions started with any thing like the hopefulness of this. Anatolia College, the first year of its existence, takes in near $4000 from native sources - indeed the sum paid for board and tuition will be nearly up

to that amount. I doubt if Central Turkey College takes in that amount even now, aside from its medical department. Our course of instruction is not inferior to theirs, nor are our teachers.

Fortunately, no native happened (in this place) to ask for that number of the Herald to read; if they had perused that article, with its peculiar cast, I am afraid it would have squelched the native cooperation in the matter. They have no idea that Boston thinks in this way of the institution.

Yet, we do not suppose the reviser meant to put us down in the estimation of the readers. He, probably, tried to convey what he thought to be the true idea of the grade of this school. But the impression left is such as will turn sympathy and funds any where else than here.

We are aware that we are in the back-ground, as compared with colleges in highly cultured countries, but we believe, also, that we are more advanced than Harvard or Yale were a year after their foundation. The day of small things is not always to be despised.

We are not proposing to raise a dust and fuss about a few words which have put us in an unfavorable light; they only add one more to the many difficulties we have been obliged to overcome. This, also will be overcome. I write this only because it seems called for by the tone of your letter to Mr. Riggs, and do dispose of all other supposed, but unreal disagreeable feelings in our minds.

Our College exists to convert men to Christ, and, we are most happy to say, hopeful conversions seem to be occurring every week. We have an inquiry meeting after the Sunday evening service, attended by about 40, on an average. It is every week, an occasion to be remembered. I have no doubt the Lord is in it. Mr. Herrick always attends this meeting; so do I. Persons also come to talk with us privately about the interests of their souls. It is good to be here. I wish you were here; I wish any member of the Prudential Committee could be here, and understand. He would, for the time being, forget all about the Andover controversy.

I am sorry if I have hurt the feelings of any of our honored friends and supporters, or, if any member of the Station has. If any of them stood just where we do, the above utterances would not seem foolish. It is extremely difficult for editors to know what the public will read into the lines he publishes. Let it all pass, and believe me

As ever, gratefully

C. C. Tracy.

Marsovan, Feb. 1 1874

Rec'd Mar. 1 1874

Ans.

Marsovan May 6th 1887

Rev. A. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

The Report of our Station this year is long but we trust you will find time to read it through. The purpose of this letter is to speak of certain matters of importance touching our educational work, of a more specific character than could be discussed in that paper, and in some sort supplementary to it.

We have your communication in reference to the grant made the College and its conditions, emphasised through Mr. Peet. We thank yourself and the Com.tee most heartily for all this kind consideration of us and of our work: and we beg you to forgive us if, at any time, under the pressure of a work developing upon our hands with unexpected rapidity, we have written with unbecoming earnestness and zeal. You and the Com.tee stand between two fires, the Churches and the Missions. In like manner we stand between two fires, viz. the limitations under which we know the Com.tee must act, and native pressure, coupled with the growing needs of the enterprise undertaken.

We desire to ask your attention to statements relative to the outlook as it appears to the native friends of the College.

The Understanding, not formulated as conditions, in which our native friends embarked in the enterprise were these. 1. They were to pay the interest of £1000 at six per cent yearly. 2. The board of all pupils was to be paid by the pupils, without outside help. 3. Tuition also was to be required from all pupils, but, through scholarships or other benevolent individual help, on the ground or from abroad, a considerable number of needy youth must have assistance in this regard. 4. Natives were to share with us the management of the Institution on equal terms. 5. The College was ultimately to belong to the people. All these points were accepted by us, and we believed and still believe them to be accepted by the Prudential Committee.

But certain positions have been taken by the Pud. Com^tee which have given our native friends some degree of uneasiness. 1. While, to our view, the Constitution of the College was very kindly received by the Com^tee, and we have no fault to find with the corrections made, it is not strange that the impres-

sion should be somewhat strongly made upon the native mind, that there has been some degree of withdrawal from the "understanding". The corrections made in the Constitution touch sensitive points with our native friends. (a) They desired the College to be something other than a distinctively missionary institution. (b) They wished to look forward to some definite time, though remote, when the College should be really theirs. 2. Altho' the native members of the Board of Managers have been duly appointed, the Bud. Com^tee have not formally designated the five miss. members, and the informal constitution of the Board of Managers, though resulting in no harm as yet, will, if much prolonged, be unhappy.

3. In the enthusiasm of one year ago, under the leadership of our sanguine friend, Mr. Ignatiosian, now of Smyrna, action was taken assuming responsibility for a part of the expense of theological students. (a burden some of us felt sure would prove too heavy in addition to other burdens) but this action was taken with the condition that the Board agree to assist a certain number of the more advanced students to some years of further study in America. This condition was (not at all to our surprise) rejected by the Bud. Com^tee, and of course their promise lapsed.

Although the subscription of £1000 was not made conditional on a fixed sum to be raised for the College abroad, yet our engagement was to try to raise $45000, about half of which we hoped from the Board. This hope has been met, in the engagement to give $1200 yearly, which does not seriously disturb the native subscribers, as over against an actual gift of $20000: but the virtual failure of Mr. Riggs' effort has greatly disappointed our native friends, and at this we cannot wonder.

What now is the actual situation from their point of view? 1. The Constitution, as amended is adopted. 2. They hold themselves to the engagement of the £1000. and the first years interest will be in the Treasurer's hands before the College year closes: it is secured by the personal note of seven of their strongest men, two of whom draw salary from the Board for services rendered, - and the note is to be paid in 61 days from the 4th inst.
3. Our Greek friends are coming forward, as we hoped, and their doing so was necessary to complete the £1000, a result and a relation for which we are not at all sorry.
4. The College has the support and patronage of natives, and a respectable revenue from native sources. 4. In an emergency last summer, -

the matter of the Dormitory, - our native friends came nobly forward. 5. Two young men, of much promise, are preparing abroad, for professorships, mainly at their own charges. 6. We have every reason to expect, with enlarged confidence, that the College, if sustained, will do all we expected of it, in endeavoring to bring it into being. (see our Report)

Now on the following points, we desire, most earnestly, to bespeak the continued kind consideration of the Brd. Com^ees. 1. Let our native friends feel that they are trusted. Let it be added, as a note, to the corrected constitution, or in answer to the letter of the Board of Managers, that it is expected and intended to commit the Institution, at least its local management, to native hands within a period not exceeding fifty years. 2. The subscription made here to the expense of the Dormitory was in the form of a loan, for the most part: and now that it appears the ownership and proprietorship of the College property must, in view of the demands of the Brd. Com^ee, and of our relation to the Turkish Government, remain, for the present, purely American, the demand may be made for refunding, on the part of the owners, of the £100 loaned for the Dormitory. This seems to us reasonable, and we beg, very respectfully, - Should such demand be made, - to urge

Although the subscription of £1000 was not made conditional on a fixed sum to be raised for the College abroad, yet our engagement was to try to raise $45000, about half of which we hoped from the Board. This hope has been met, in the engagement to give $1200 yearly, which does not seriously disturb the native subscribers, as over against an actual gift of $20000: but the virtual failure of Mr. Riggs' effort has greatly disappointed our native friends, and at this we cannot wonder.

What now is the actual situation from their point of view? 1. The Constitution, as amended is adopted. 2. They hold themselves to the engagement of the £1000, and the first years interest will be in the Treasurer's hands before the College year closes: it is secured by the personal note of seven of their strongest men, two of whom draw salary from the Board for services rendered, - and the note is to be paid in 61 days from the 4th inst.
3. Our Greek friends are coming forward, as we hoped, and their doing so was necessary to complete the £1000, a result and a relation for which we are not at all sorry.
4. The College has the support and patronage of natives, and a respectable revenue from native sources. 4. In an emergency last summer,-

the matter of the Dormitory, - our native friends came nobly forward. 5. Two young men, of much promise, are preparing abroad, for professorships, mainly at their own charges. 6. We have every reason to expect, with enlarged confidence, that the College, if sustained, will do all we expected of it, in endeavoring to bring it into being. (see our Report)

Now on the following points, we desire, most earnestly, to bespeak the continued kind consideration of the Bord. Com^tee. 1. Let our native friends feel that they are trusted. Let it be added, as a note, to the corrected constitution, or in answer to the letter of the Board of Managers, that it is expected and intended to commit the Institution, at least its local management, to native hands within a period not exceeding fifty years. 2. The subscription made here to the expense of the Dormitory was in the form of a loan, for the most part: and now that it appears the ownership and proprietorship of the College property must, in view of the demands of the Bord. Com^tee, and of our relation to the Turkish Government, remain, for the present, purely American, the demand may be made for refunding, on the part of the owners, of the £100 loaned for the Dormitory. This seems to us reasonable, and we beg, very respectfully, - Should such demand be made, - to urge

its acceptance by the Com.ee. We cannot ask our native friends to help us erect our buildings. Such a complication as any joint ownership of property at present would not, perhaps, be even desirable.

The Board of Managers has just held a long meeting, and the outcome is certainly reassuring, in a high degree. We do not believe native support will fail us. The £60 a year, interest money is paid and will be paid. It is not a large sum, and it may not always come quickly and easily; but it is a means of moral education for the people. Perhaps its chief value is in this fact. It will raise the tone of the people year by year. All expense of board is paid by the people. Tuition fees are paid and, in a year or two, can be somewhat raised. Cooperation in the Faculty is most cordial. The work of instruction will go, mainly, after a few years, into native hands. Patience and a large mutual confidence, with God's blessing, which we believe we have, and shall have, will ensure a large success, in the coming years, in the interest of evangelical Christianity, ~~in the coming years~~ through the means of Anatolia College.

Personally we have, this year, shown a pretty strong evidence of our sense of the importance of the College in assuming responsibility for tuitions of needy

students, in lieu of scholarships not yet established, equivalent to about one month's salary in the case of each of us. We must not semi-endeavor to raise endowments of professorships and scholarships. These will be the strong anchors of the College in the coming years. How this work is to be done does not yet appear. – We shall not go far wrong with God's providence as our guide.

We remain,

With great respect and affection
Yours very truly

C. C. Tracy
J. F. Smith
Geo. F. Herrick
Edward Riggs –

P.S. Cons.th May 27th. I have only to add as our Ann. meeting closes – a good and harmonious meeting – that all the features, especially the estimate of the work in all these Western stations adds emphasis to the considerations we, as a station, have presented.

I have your note addressed to me here. Sorry my suggestion troubled you. You have my sincerest sympathy in all your trials.

Very aff.ly E. Riggs

Tracy, Smith, Herrick & Riggs,
Marcovan, May 6, 1887,
Rec'd June 13.
ans July 7 - a,

P. C. Inf^n — a.

50 P

Ellison, manager

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia; Dec. 24, 1887.

35

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.
Boston.

Dear Brother.

Letters from Dr. Clark and yourself inform us that our correspondence is, hereafter, to be with you. Also, you ask for information in regard to our personal work. I will mention my main branches of duty, and, at the same time, indicate the state of the work.

I. My first duty is, as Director (President) of Anatolia College. I may say that this is the happiest work of my life, though very trying, in some respects. I am glad that twenty years of intimate acquaintance with Orientals preceded the call to this duty; otherwise it would have been folly to accept it. Our aim is, the conversion of the students to Christ, and, our object is being attained. Six young men are, just now, uniting with the church, all converted since coming to this institution. The dew of heaven seems to rest on us all the time, though we have nothing which we can call a shower of blessing. Young men are coming forward from the College, for the ministry. All of last summer's graduated are now engaged in direct Christian work, in some form, in the educational line. The members of the present Senior class are mostly Christian, and those of the lower classes to some extent.

2. My next important duty is, as President of the Y. M. C. A.

in this place, which has about two hundred members, nearly half of them belonging to the College. I take immense comfort in this work. We have about a dozen working groups, on the "lend a hand" system. One of these is an anti-narcotic and anti-drink society, another is a society for the promotion of Sunday keeping, another hunts up strangers, another looks after the sick, another promotes Scripture study, another invents useful and innocent home amusement. The Association carries on schools, assists indigent students, and does other benevolent work.

Rev. C. Corey
Marash, Dec. 24, 1887
Rec'd Jan. 25, '88.

3. I have, also, a share in the general work of the field, making occasional tours, and corresponding.

I take it you wish to know us all as well as you can. My wife and I have been together in this field twenty years. She is fond of Christian work, and has good influence. We have two boys 13 and 10 years of age, both church members, and two little girls, eight and two years old. I will send you photographs to help on acquaintance.

Almost every evangelical interest in our field now hinges on the College; that proves to be the handle of our sickle. Not that education is anything as a means of conversion, but it is everything as a means of access to the brightest minds. Even Mohammedans are now knocking at our doors for education.

I will send by this mail, a photographic view of the grounds

Yours fraternally

Marsovan, Dec. 30, 1886.

Dear Jennie.

I am authorized by the station, as well as inclined by my own feelings, to write this letter to you, asking you to consider immediately, the question of joining us again. We had much talk about this, early in the year, when it was thought desirable for you to engage in teaching for a while in America, if a suitable opening should present itsself. As circumstances now are, it seems to us all, desirable, unless there are hindrances unknown to us, for you to come out with the Riggses early in the spring. Of course you know your own thoughts and plans. We wish to assure you that, if you are ready to come, we shall all, old and young, welcome you to a share in the work, which is growing so fast here. Aunt Eliza is going home in the spring, for a visit, and Miss Wright will be left heavily burdened, we fear. If you think favorably of the plan, will you correspond with Dr. Clark or Alden on the subject, and get the pot boiling as soon as may be, so as not to miss the opportunity with the Riggses? The latter are in Poughkeepsie, spending the winter, and may start for Marsovan as early as March or April-I dont know just when.

We hope that, in this matter, you will be guided by the highest wisdom, and shall be happy if that wisdom coincides with our desires.

With much love, C. C. Tracy.

Rev. C. C. Tracy

Rev. [illegible]

Marrowan, Dec. 30, '87.

Rec'd, Feb. 4.

Mrs Jane C Smith

Marsovan, Jan. 30, 1888. 37

Dr. Judson Smith,

Boston.

Dear Secretary.

I had replied somewhat at length to your first letter, before the second, of Dec. 10 came. It is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat what I wrote before. I sent you photographs of ourselves, and of the college and missionary premises. All this, with the freedom which I used in speaking of my work, I fear, may look like conceit, but yet, your request seemed to indicate that sort of answer

We are rejoiced to hear of your intended visit here. Thus far in advance, let me beg of you not to be turned off from that intent, as almost everybody is, who comes to Constantinople with that purpose. That big city seems to be like the slough of Despond, and the travelers like Pliable; when they fall in there, they almost invariably crawl out on the side next their own house. I wish you could persuade our excellent friend Mr. Torrey to come with you: we have long wished to see him in Marsovan. We shall make the best arrangements practicable, to give you the view you desire of our work on the ground, in a brief period of time. You will find a former pupil, Pastor Filian, here. Poor fellow! he might be quite a fine pastor, if he could only get rid of his collossal conceit. The missionaries are hearty with

him, however, and will, I suspect, bear with him longer than any body else, though they faithfully warned the brethren at first, against the folly of calling him.

I understand it is your intention to come here before our Annual Meeting. In that case, very likely I may accompany you back to Constantinople. Some one will see you safe from the coast here.

We thank you and your good wife for your salutations, and hope to see her, as well as yourself, some time, face to face; why not next spring, and, at Mars van?

Yours fraternally,

Chas. C. Tracy

Marsovan, Turk. Jan. 30, 1888.
Rec'd Feb. 27.

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia, Mar. 12, 1888

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear Brother.

Our Station is greatly disturbed and disappointed., that Mr. Wheeler is taking out of our hands the Mark Hopkins Memorial in Asia Minor. He was not aware of our movements, but being in America, and starting in later, he has come in ahead of us. I have written him, appealing to his magnanimity, to withdraw from this field, for several reasons;

1. We had, already, entered upon the plan.

2. We have intimate relations with Williams. Three persons besides myself, members of this Station, as childre rpupils, have been connected with that institution. Dr. Hopins was in the place of a father to me, and my attachment o him, and his family is undying.

3. This is our best hope, at this distance, under these disadvantages.

4. Harpoot has endowment, to the amount of near $70,000, hile we have next to none, as the Board refuse to make the 20,000 an endowment. I have asked him to communicate to ou his answer. I cannot but hope he will be generous eough to withdraw. If not, it will be a tremendous grief to e.

I have written four notices, for the Congregationalist, the Independent, the Advance, and the New York Observer, and I ask you, in the name of the Station, in case Mr. W.

Marsovan, Rec. Mar. 30/88

consents, to forward these notices to the said papers. I have been planning and contriving about this, and corresponding about it for weeks and months.

I hope all will be straightened out, and the relations of these two stations unmarred by ungenerous conduct on the part of either.

Yours as ever

Chas. C. Tracy.

Marcellus, Mich. 12-1888
Recd April 7

Marsovan, Oct. 12, 1888.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D. Boston.

Dear Brother.

For two or three years past, it has seemed impossible for me, both to work and write about the work. Head, heart, hands and feet are occupied, monopolized. Yet, I feel that this is not justifiable. If some are too garrulous about their work, it does not follow that others are excused from reporting at all. Since your call here, I have had the inward resolution to revise my habit, but finding no respite from occupation, I seize upon time in the midst of work, to tell you about it as best I can. I will dive into brief discourse concerning some principal matters. But, first, let me say frankly what we feel, that our load of care, for some reason, seems to be lighter than it was before you came here. It now appears as if our position, aims, needs and success were understood at headquarters. It seems that ears alone were never intended to do the work of both eyes and ears - that the sight of things is different from the sound of them.

A FIRST-CLASS EVANGELICAL MEETING

The meeting of the Central Union, which has lately finished its sessions in this city, was one which I must characterize as the best meeting of the kind I ever attended in Turkey. Nor am I alone in this opinion. Other missionaries of still longer experience, who were present, make the same assertion. There was the freest discussion of troublesome subjects, and delicate matters, with abundant opportunity for divisions, had the spirit of division existed. The missionaries are honorary members of this body, and they could hardly ask to be more honorably treated than they were in this meeting. There was not so much as an appearance of such division of sentiment as would place native and foreign brethren on different sides of a line. I never saw an assembly more essentially one, without parties, intent on a great object. One preacher was just out of prison, where he had suffered much for weeks, in Christ's name, others from fields of hard work, and all intent on the vast interests of evangelization and Christian education. We had some feasts, too, in right Christian sort. How I wish you could have enjoyed them with us. You were so gratified with the party given you at a native brother's house. - If you could only have been present at the entertainment given at the College, where all the delegates were present, or the equally delightful one at the Girls Boarding School! If you could have seen the flow of soul, without the help of wine, and the delight without the dreamy fumes of tobacco - could have heard the merry laughter, and seen the beaming faces! It was all that, even a worn-out worker could ask, by way of unbending. It was even

gelical union indeed, as the name indicates.

The difficulties in the way of assembling have been so great-the distances, the expense, the loss of time, have been such serious obstacles, that, though twenty years have passed since the organization, this was only the ninth annual meeting. So great was the embarrassment in the management of the organization and its work, on these accounts, that we were on the eve of division into two, in order to greater efficiency. But this occasion was so delightful and profitable ~~and profitable~~, that we were all converted to the idea of sticking together. The balance and enthusiasm of a large body afford sufficient cause for continuing the present form, in spite of its difficulties.

On this occasion, thirteen young men were examined, and licensed to preach the Gospel. These were young men who had been trained in the Seminary here.

Much as we had regretted the occurrence of this meeting just at the opening of College year, when all our energies are needed in reorganization of work, we were glad, in the end, that it so occurred, for the mutual influence of the College and the Union upon each other was such as to give strength and enthusiasm to both. We were exceedingly gratified with the presence and help of three missionary brethren from other fields, Dr. Farnsworth from Cesarea, Mr. Bowen from Constantinople, and Mr. Hubbard from Sivas.

ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

The college opens, this year, with undiminished numbers, and with students of a perceptibly better class. We have every reason for encouragement. A calamitous year has hindered the ready employment of some graduates, but they are gradually falling into places of influence here and there. We have been delighted to learn that under-graduates, ~~also~~, during their last vacation, industriously scattered the seeds of moral truth, and exercised no little salutary influence, in places where they passed their time. Some lectured in Gregorian schools and churches, some labored successfully to break up drinking and smoking habits among their friends and neighbors. We consider it no small matter, in this country, where these habits prevail so extensively (smoking is all but universal among the men) that we have, ~~here,~~ under our care, about one hundred and thirty young men who neither drink nor smoke here, certainly, and the most of whom exert their influence in opposition to these habits. Religious sentiment increases in power, with the progress of the college. Set that down; it is a fact. Firm and steady discipline increases respect for law, makes for righteousness, and leads toward the fear of God. The whole word of God is taught; every day its weighty lessons are enforced; every Sunday it is roundly and soundly declared, and all the teachers strive to live by its precepts, illustrating Christianity by their lives. Piety and sobriety are gaining ground in a vast region of country

through the influence of this institution.

through the influence of this institution. Yet, I understand that some of our good people at home have the notion that our high schools and colleges in Turkey are a kind of ornamental non-essential, a sort of fringe on the skirts of the Gospel, to add respectability. We hear it reiterated that the business of missionaries is to preach the Gospel, not to go into general education. Such do not know that Christian education is the fulcrum by which the country is moved;-that the college, the high school, the seminary afford the most influential pulpits from which a missionary can preach the Gospel. Every soul of us here on the ground knows there is no other audience so important as one composed of young men and young women in the course of education --no other means of bringing truth to bear so efeectually on the heart of the country.

SELF-HELP.

In this land, poverty makes liberal education an impossibility for most of the hopeful class of young men. They realize the importance of it, but sigh in vain for the opportunity to secure it. Now, if any door could be opened, by which such persons might, by the sweat of their brow, make their way through a course of study, they would gladly do it, and be far more grateful than those are likely to be, who are taken up and carried through on the arms of charitable support. During several years past, a few meagre dollars have fallen into our hands, to be used in this way. A few young men have been assisted, through their own labor, while pursuing education. The manifestation of such a possibility has caused a ray of light to fall across the path of many a young man, sent a thrill of hope to many a heart, and applications multiply, for such opportunity. This class of young folks contains the most hopeful material in all the land. If power comes from any source, it will be this. On this plan, moreover, manliness is developed during education, instead of being weakened.

Now, why shall not this method of self-help be encouraged? Knowing, as we Americans do, that so large a proportion of our own most influential men, in their youth, did chores morning and evening, to pay for their bread while going to school; knowing how many of them gladly did menial work, to pay college bills; how many hoed, mowed, or peddled, in vacation, to meet imminent necessities, how is it that our American friends do not more readily give countenance to plans for self-help in other lands? It is, to us a phenomenal fact, that most of our friends prefer, apparently, to help young men without work, than to help them by their work. Mistaken and even dangerous, as this course is, it is, nevertheless, a favorite with many.

We want this Self-Help Department in Anatolia. It is not to teach trades; it is not to make money (every such department must, in such a land as this, have more or less deficit every year) - It is, to make men. We feel like appealing to the common sense of our Christian people, and, if common

ense is not found in the land of the Pilgrims, surely it must be the most uncommon thing on this poor planet.

It may strike our friends with surprise, when we tell them that the sum of money which a couple of well-to-do students spend in one year, at one of our popular New England colleges, would set up a self-help department in connection twith our institution here in Marsovan, by which thirty young men might always be working their way through college, for years to come. I do not know where on earth, three thousand dollars could do more for a country. Are there not men of means, who felt the pinch of poverty in their youth, who will, with bounding hearts, take up this plan, and carry it out? Some of the very best men now engaged in the Gospel work in Turkey, have fought their way through difficulties in just this way, and are all the better for it. How many sturdy preachers, and influential Christian men might come forth from such a self-help department? We are now successfully engaged in book-binding, though almost without tools. We wish to set up some humble shops, and start cabinet work, but cannot, for want of means. Some simple machinery is necessary. For purchase of machines and material, and the erection of shops, we ought to have three thousand dollars, and we scarcely can command three hundred at present. Every good work constitutes a call for a man; Who is the man that is called in this case, to furnish the means, and set going an institution for the developement of men? Let it be remembered, the object is not to teach trades, nor make money, but to make education possible, and strengthen manhood in the process.

THINGS NOT LAWFUL TO BE UTTERED.

A few days ago, I sat by a dying woman. She was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, and could speak only in a whisper. In a few more hours she would be beyond pain She held my hand between both hers, and poured forth such expressions of heavenly love and joy, as I never before heard from human lips. She laughed, and rejoiced, striving in vain to make known the unutterable happiness that filled her soul. And why? Because she was going to be with Jesus. Who was she? A poor weaver. Where did she find this unearthly joy? In the Scriptures, which she had learned, years ago, when Mrs. Tracy used to have her daily, with a dozen others, for an hour's study of the Bible. This reading was kept up for several years, with the weaver girls, who were required to read each a passage, and then tell the substance of it, with the book shut. Those were ignorant girls, and could read ~~but~~ only blunderingly, but, in this way, they became familiar with a large part of the Holy Book. We did not think of it, at the time, as a very hopeful work, but what came of it? Some of those girls found the kingdom of God, and all were changed by it. This girl was a pleasant and amiable person. She was married, and had

children, but the burdens of life bore heavily upon her, and she was seized with pulmonary disease. She was a child of God. Her last days were remarkable. She seemed to have the visible presence of Christ with her day after day, and night after night she was filled with unearthly joy. Though in the full possession of her faculties, appreciating every little kindness, as a cup of tea, with most affecting expressions of gratitude, she was favored, in spirit, with what seemed to be the sight of the very face of Jesus. Her own words were; "Christ came, last night, and stood by the window, outside, looking in upon me, His face was so full of love, and grace, so benignant, so glorious, so beautiful that it overcame me, as I looked. I gazed on His countenance till I could bear the glorious beauty of it no longer, then I hid my eyes under the coverlid, but my heart smote me for refusing to look on Him who had come to manifest Himself to me, so I looked again. So I looked, though it filled me with a glory which I could not bear. O how happy I am! I am going to the presence of Jesus. Rejoice with me. It is wedding day to me. Away with mourning. Rejoice and be glad, with me, for I am going to be with Jesus". Her friends said; "Happy are you C--- that you can die so happy". "Happy are you all", she replied, "for Jesus calls you all, as well as me, to come into His kingdom. Believe on Him and rejoice". Sometimes the friends asked her to describe what she saw, to tell them more about that glory in which she was. She replied; "It is not lawful to utter. I am not permitted to speak further about it". In this ecstatic state of mind, with seraphic joy on her countenance, she remained for several days, and then passed away, with her last breath, sending most loving salutations to us and bidding her relatives to rejoice and be glad, to make festivity as for her wedding, and have no sadness at her death.

"When a boy, I read Edwards on the Affections, and have always been a little sceptical about ecstatic emotions, but, as I sat by this happy, emaciated creature, while she held my hand in both hers, pouring out her soul's unutterable joy, I wished that some of the wise and prudent of this world, who wander in polar seas of splendid, but endless and hopeless speculation, could have taken my place, and seen how the Father of our spirits reveals Himself unto babes. When the Good Shepherd, moving among His flock, takes to His bosom some maimed and helpless lamb, who can know the joy of the favored one?

PARTING WITH ALL FOR CHRIST.

"Three Sundays ago, I called on that good brother at whose house the party was made for you. I found him sick, after returning from a journey. Let me tell you, in substance, what he said; "For the last two or three days, I have been looking at that picture on the wall opposite (Christ preaching to the people on the mountain). It is a very sweet picture to me. As I looked at it, Christ seemed to

ay to me; Will you sell all you have, and give it to the oor, and come and follow me? The question disturbed me erribly. I could not say; Yes. He kept looking at me, and sking me the same question. My soul was thrown into tuult. I said; How can I sell all, and give it away? This ouse cost me --pounds; I shall have to sell it for half hat sum, and that I must give away. How can I part with my tore, and all I have got with such hard labor, and distribte the whole avails to the poor? Long did my heart rebel nd struggle against the demand. At last, terrible as it as, I came to the point where I said; Yea, Lord; I will do s Thou requirest. I put up my house at auction; it went at alf its value. I put up my store; it went likewise. I distributed all. I took my wife and children, out into the treet. We went down into a humble quarter, and entered a oor tenement. We sat down in a mean room. When we were eated, Jesus came in, and said; Peace. Hast thou done as I ad thee? I replied; Yea, Lord; I have given all. Then He said; To-day is salvation come to this house. So in spirit he parted with all.

"I give you the above examples, not for the sake of telling any thing new or wonderful, but to show you ~~how~~, after ll the discouragements we often feel, all the backwardess we see, and all the lamentations we make on account f the persistency of the old Adam in man, how strong the rip of the Gospel really is, upon those who hear and accept it.

PERSECUTION.

ersecution is not a thing of the past. I have, already, alluded to the imprisonment of one of our preachers. It was sudden and almost unaccountable thing. It was supposed, hat his apprehension and detention so long in jail was n account of ~~some~~ suspicion of his being engaged in ome sort of plotting against the government, but that was bsurd, as all his acquaintance knew he was the last person to be engaged in anything of the kind, and as we all know that Protestants are, by their very principles, forbidden to have to do with any such thing. He was, at last, released on bail. It seems more probable that this was a matter of persecution, through the influence of the Greeks, who are greatly roused by the progress of evangelism among their communities on the coast.

"Another case is still pending. Nicolas, the faithful brother at Alacham, of whom we told you, was called to Trebizond, and confined for eleven days, in consequence of accusations against him by the Greeks-charges trumped up, under the influence of a determination, on ~~the part of~~ their part ~~Greeks~~, to crush out rising Protestantism among them. The English consul at Trebizond took up the case as one of religious persecution, and soon secured Nicolas' release, on bail. Mr. Riggs is now at Alacham, in the midst of the rage of the Greeks, and we feel no little anxiety about him, but the Master is on the sea, and can command the waves

I will not add more. Yours truly C. C. Tracy.

Marsovan, Oct. 12, 1888.

Rec'd Nov. 12.

Marsovan, Oct. 16, 1888

Dear Dr. Smith

Of course it rests with your judgment to use or not use, in any public way, selections from the accompanying letter. I venture to make a request however. If objection is not made, it is earnestly requested that what I have written under the head of "Self Help" may appear in the editorial department of the Herald, where specials are frequently admitted. It might, there meet the eye of the right man.

My wife and I have made a little effort among our personal friends, mostly Presbyterians, in behalf of this Self Help department. A number of contributions have been sent in, and several others have gone "agley" slightly. I have to inform you of $129.00 sent for this object, acknowledged in the Herald, but, by some mistake, engrafted among the general contributions. I proceed to give you the list, asking you to see that

Marsovan, Oct. 12, 1888.

the sums are forwarded. They are, as follows.

Page 405.	Sept.	Herald C. M. Hull, Bath, N.Y.		$ 11.00	
" 406	"	" Presb. Ch. Athens, Pa		48.00	
" "	"	" Mrs. Stickler, Orange, N.J.		50.00	*
" 407	"	" Mrs. J. M. Clark, California		10.00	†
" "	"	" " E. P. Sanford "		5.00	†
" "	"	" Rev. J. C. Holbrook "		5.00	†
				129.00	

I wish to have nothing to do with visionary matters, but it seems the plan of educating young men through their own effort is sound, and that educating them wholly at others charges, with the hope of developing energetic men, men of courage and fortitude is mainly visionary. It is much more dangerous with Orientals, than with young men of our own country, and even they have,

* Mrs. S. sends us $50 a year to be used in this way of assistance.

† Dr. Holbrook writes: "I send to Mr. Ward, for the benefit of your students, $5.00 from my wife and myself, $5 from her sister Mrs. E. P. Sanford and my niece Mrs. J. W. Clark, of San Francisco, has just given me $10, which I am glad to add, making $20 in all." Dr. H. is a friend of my wife's — I send this specially for this number.

often suffered in manhood thereby. I am firm in the belief that truth will get a hearing at last. I think you agree with us that this is, essentially, the way to educate the poor, if they are educated at all, and the Orient is poor, at least, under Turkish rule.

Since writing the inclosed narrative, I have learned that Miss Wright has also sent you the story of Boghos Agha's experience in his sickness. Nevertheless, as it is written, I will let it go on together: twice reading may do us harm.

You spoke of coming this way again, in future years. I would not quite say you shall not see our faces except Mr. Smith be with you, but would say whatever it may be prudent to utter, in the way of earnest invitation. Now does this signify that you may not, also, bring "the baby" along - probably a rather large one, now, as any other member of the well known Smith family.

If I remember, you underwent a sort of annexation to our Station.

In the meantime, Armenia

Yours sincerely

Chas. C. Tracy.

Rev. E. E. Tracy.

Marsovan, Oct. 16, 1888.

Rec'd Nov. 12.

41

Marsovan, Oct. 22, 1888

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

Two days since I received yours of Sept. 28, in which you give notice of the contributions sent for the benefit of students, and specials for the College. The statement which I had sent you the previous day was, therefore, unnecessary. All is rectified, as I undestand it. Noticing those sums engrossed in the statement among the regular contributions, and, not having received any notice of them, I had supposed it an oversight. Excuse my needless writing.

You have, by this time, received my somewhat lengthy letter, written last week. In the same, I have spoken particulary of the department for the aid of students. After the conversations had with you, we dropped the use of the word "industrial", and use it no more, inasmuch as we are, now, aware of the miasspprehension it creates. In my letter, I substitute the name suggested by yourself, that is, Self-Help Department. We had written to some particular friends before that conversation with you, and, consequently, some contributions have come in, designated to the Industrial Department. You now suggest the name Students Aid Department. It is immaterial to us. I thought, on the whole, that the term self-help would hit the point best. If you think favorably of putting the notice of that department in the Herald, as I suggest, use whichever term you think will be most sympathetically received. I know not that you will be inclined to publish the plea at all. I cannot tell what considerations may weigh at Boston. I am glad you know so well what our aim is. By the way, the suggestion I made, of having the above published editorially, in the Herald is one which meets with the cordial approval of my associates.

I had some talk with Mr. Elbert Munroe, of Bridgeport, Conn. and indulged a good deal of hope that he would, finally, do something for us, in this department, but he has not seen fit to do so. It will not do for us to say any thing more to him. The proper man, or men will appear, from some quarter, I trust, at length.

Mr. Riggs is home from his eventful tour, and, is victorious, so far, but there is wrath in some quarters, and we know not what form the spite may, yet, take.

Yours frat'ly,

C. C. Tracy.

Rev. C. C. Tracy, Oct. 16, 1888.

Mareoran, Oct 22, 1888

Recd Nov. 19

FIFTEEN DAYS IN ASIA MINOR

With an Old Friend.

Marcoran, Oct 22, 1888

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia, Dec. 15, 1888.

Dear Friend:

We have held sweet counsel together, in years gone by, but, as life goes on, and time does its work, the thread of connection between us grows attenuated, and perilously near severance. It is hard to believe that you wish it broken--we cast away that thought. How, then, shall we renew it? Travelers together often have the pleasantest intercourse, and hold it long in memory. Therefore, come and take a tour with us in Turkey, and we will renew former associations, while moving in scenes new to you, and of absorbing interest to us.

We will go on a missionary tour together. The Roumelian wagon is ready for us at the door. We get in, with bedding under us-the wagon has no springs-and a blanket over our knees, for the weather is raw, and frosty-~~at night.~~ Good by to the friends, and a kiss for each of the children. The Heavenly Father guard you all at home, and us on the dangerous roads we must go over. It seems a pity to leave home just before Thanks-giving, but duty calls us now, and we must not delay. We drive through the college grounds to the outer gate. The boys are all in at morning prayers. The students are a hundred and twenty in number, from forty different towns, representing a region fully twice as large as all New England. The course of instruction, including the preparatory, extends over six years. From the Freshman year on, the instruction is given, mainly, in English, the fundamental language, but each student is thoroughly taught in the grammar and literature of his own mother tongue. Seven days in the week the power of Christian truth is brought to bear on every one of these young minds. Besides the ordinary religious services, each class has, separately, every day, a brief and pointed Bible lesson. That fifteen minutes in Scripture, in each class, before the morning recitation, is making its mark for all coming time. You ask about the members of the Faculty. They are nine in number, at present. "Christian men?" Yes, we hope, without exception. "Financial condition?" We are in the position of those who look for "foundations", having none at present. "How does the institution go on?" It cannot stop. "How can it live?" It dares not die. "Has it an important evangelical influence in the field?" Indispensable; it has doubled the previous influence of the Station and more. "Will not something be done to sustain it more effectually?" We hope so.

We must drive on; November days are short. We pass around the outskirts of the mud-walled city of Marsovan--Phazemon of old, as we believe. We come upon the macadamized road, and drive on over the great rolling plain, toward Amasia. It is twenty-four miles, but we make the distance in five hours. Before the roads were built, it was eight long hours, on horse-back. Twenty years ago, we did not

believe we should ever see such roads, but, lo, they are covering the country with a net-work, vastly facilitating trade and travel, both of which are so largely increased in consequence, that the people have, no doubt, ere this, been more than remunerated for the sacrifice involved in their first construction, by forced labor. Interior freight is scarcely more than half as costly as it was before these roads were made. "Shall we have railroads?" Yes. One will soon connect Constantinople with Angora and Cesarea, and, a little later, I believe, with the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf. How will these things affect the evangelical work, you ask. That is a deep question, and the answer must be brought from afar. If American Christians so sustain the missionaries and their schools in Turkey, as to give their work power and momentum, the stir of incoming commercial life will help to build up a healthy civilization. Otherwise, intercourse with the world will bring in more vices. A young rustic beginning a new life in a metropolis is in peril, unless established in principle. No less is the peril of an uncultivated nation, when drawn into the currents of trade.

We have reached the gorge leading to Amasia. It is six miles long, with a small, muddy river rushing through it, skirted with many a nook, and flat, and slope, covered with gardens and vineyards. At Amasia, three great gorges meet, with precipitous mountains and rocks rising, all round, to the hight of one to three thousand feet. Through the deep cut mountains, through the ancient city, under the lofty castle of Mithridades, and the mysterious rock-tombs winds the beautiful Iris. Along its banks, for miles and miles, stretch the vineyards and orchards of Amasia. Sir Charles Wilson, who visited us a few years since, pronounced this the most picturesque place in Asia Minor. Is there an evangelical work here? Yes, an important one, but sadly held in check by untoward influences, against which we have been contending for years. The city became a centre of commerce and manufacture before evangelical Christianity had made headway. Where Mammon preëmpts Belial soon settles, and religion then has a hard fight. But there is an evangelical community here, with two schools, and they have exercised no little influence. From one house has come forth a young man who is now preparing, in Berlin University, for the post of professor of Natural Science, in Anatolia College, at Marsovan. A daughter of the same house is the wife of an instructor in the same institution, and another daughter the wife of one of the Faculty in Central Turkey College. A number of preachers and teachers have risen from this community, a large number have graduated from the Girls' Boarding School at Marsovan, and fill places of influence, ~~and~~ while others are now in their College course.

We will, D. V. to-morrow morning, pursue our journey to Zillah. We have brought with us, from the theological sem-

inery at Marsovan, a young Greek, who is to accompany us on our journey, and try his hand at work among the villages of the Greeks, in another part of the field. Now come with me to the khan(inn), and I will introduce you to a character as unique as that of Peter Cartwright, who was "sanctified in spots", but much more gentle and companionable. He is to be our travelling companion the rest of the way, till we return to Marsovan. If I could gather into one bundle, the capital stories he will tell us, while on this tour, it would make a taking book--if only I could repeat them as he tells them. His Christian influence is a marked element in all this region. I should be glad to know that every missionary is as great a power as he.

We set out at sunrise, and drive on twenty-four miles; then, stopping before a lonely way-side inn, we hang bags of barley over the tired horses' noses, and allow them to munch their provender, while we refresh ourselves with a cold lunch. After threequarters of an hour, we drive on, over a solitary road, occasionally meeting with camel trains or with woodmen and donkeys, or a squad of villagers. Now we enter the Chain Gorge. It is an uncanny place, the scene of many dark deeds. Formerly, at one point in it, a gallows stood by the path, suggestive to highwaymen, as well as of them. It was removed some time since. Midway in this gorge, is a khan, where we are to put up for the night. It is, now, sunset. We drive into the great yard, and enter a room 30 by 50 feet, where a hot fire is burning in a large, native sheet-iron stove. All about the sides of the room, on a raised platform, tired travelers rest, and smoke and drink coffee. We prefer to pay a little extra, and take a small room above, for ourselves. There our bedding is spread, a candle-stick improvised, a supper invented, out of the materials we have, and those we can find at the khan. We more experienced people endeavor to talk about such things as may be profitable to the young laborer in our company, who is about to take his first lessons in actual work in the great field. He prefers to learn, rather than talk-a good sign. Our good friend Pilgrim(by interpretation) gives chapter after chapter of his own experience, intensely instructive, but related in such an artless way, as to make the stories charming. Why cant we all be child-like and wise at once?

We will have prayers together in the Turkish language, which, by the way, is as sweet a language to pray in as any, and retire.

Morning. We are up and off for Zilleh, six hours away. We drive rapidly down through the remainder of the gorge, toward the town of Turkhal. We must have an adventure somewhere, so we will have it on the outskirts of this town. To escape a piece of bad road, we drive across some boggy fields, and fall into a slough. We lack but a rod of getting through! The [illegible] stick-the whip whistles-the horses flounder-we are fast-tilted to one side, and likely to turn over! We spring to a large stone, and get ashore. For a whole hour we struggle. The mud and water, and inch-inch

ice are all commingled, the horses in a foam-one of them gives up and lies down, the other makes a desperate plunge and, tangled in the harness, falls, head and ears under water, heels in the air-he is done for! Not yet-he manages to get his nose above water again. "Help!" shouts the driver. Turkish men and boys, with oxen, come reluctantly. The harness is cut, the chilled and shivering animals are finally got upon their feet, plastered all over with mud as thoroughly as if it had been done with a trowel, and much more evenly. The wagon is drawn out with two yoke of oxen, the mutilated harness tied up with ropes. We drive furiously through the town, the observed of all observers, and all are out, as if John Gilpin had come, this time with additional embellishments. Ere long the horses sweat again, and no harm ensues. But, if the great Caesar who "came, and saw, and conquered" here, had fallen into that slough, his report to the Senate might have been longer. Two hours more, and we are at Zilleh. A fortress crowns the hill next the town. That looks like a great artificial mound, and perhaps it is such, for they are numerous in all the country. There are a dozen of them on the Mansowan Plain. What are they? I cannot tell. Some think they pertained to the fire-worshippers. They are, certainly very ancient. The more probable conjecture is, that they are burial mounds. "Why do you not excavate and ascertain?" We have often desired to do so, but should we attempt it, it would be a blot upon our character as missionaries, and involve danger to our persons. "What do you mean?" you ask, in wonder. Just what I say. If we should be found digging into one of those mounds, the report would be afloat at once, that we were digging for hid treasures. Almost simultaneously, and commingled with it, would be started the assertion that we had found vast sums which we should be supposed to have in concealment. We should immediately be looked upon with suspicion as gain-seekers, and our houses would be unsafe at night. "Are the people so ignorant as this?" you ask. Yes; the most of them. The Apostle Paul and his followers will have to be careful about digging into mounds, in the interest of Archaeology.

We drive into the market. A Protestant brother catches sight of us, and comes running from his shop to greet us. There comes another! Soon all in town will know that we have come. Had we informed them beforehand, they would all have been out upon the road two hours to meet us. We do not wish to be made much of, in that manner. We go to the church, or rather the premises used for the accommodation of the worshipping assemblies, the schools and the preacher's family. We are warmly welcomed by the pastor and his wife. Soon the friends begin ~~begin~~ to drop in. We are occupied during the whole of our visit in conversing with them.

Zilleh makes pleasing approach to [redacted] we might call a model cultivation. The young preacher and his wife are both earnest and both greatly beloved. The people have up the

hands of the pastor, and support the Gospel liberally, out of their poverty. The women seem to think it a part of their business to come in and help the pastor's wife. They all crave the privilege of holding the little baby, of washing the floors, of assisting about any cares she may have. And she is alive and active in the women's meetings, in benevolent plans, in neighborhood work. A flourishing school for boys is in progress, and another for girls. There is a live Y. M. C. A., with forty members; they support one the [illegible] school. The people have built a commodious and comely structure for evangelical purposes, once and again taxing their slender means to accomplish the object, and that, in the face of bitter opposition on the part of officials. By tact and perseverance they carried it through. If all our out-stations were like this, we missionaries might well say,

"Hence, loathed Melancholy!"

We are not upholsterers, but we spend Saturday in trimming the pulpit and the settee behind it, the last work to be done preparatory to dedication; nor are we ashamed of their appearance when it is done.

Sunday. We have dedication service. Three or four hundred are present, Armenians, Greeks and Turks. I preach in Turkish, which is not at my tongue's end like Armenian, but tolerably familiar. Our friend Pilgrim makes a dedicatory prayer. I baptize three children, and receive one adult into the church. One of these children is the infant of a widow, the daughter of a priest. She endured much sorrow from her father's persecution of her, when she became a Protestant; but, since then, she has been called to endure greater trouble; in the loss of her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached. He died of hydrophobia, six months ago. You noticed, when I asked her the child's name, before the baptism, how her eyes filled with tears, and she could scarcely speak to pronounce the name that of her departed husband.

Monday morning. We are off early, for Tocat, thirty-six miles away. The young men go out with us, some distance on the road. We bid them Good by, and drive on over the lonely plains, entering Tocat at set of sun. Putting up at an inn, we go to make a call on the preacher. He resides in the Mission premises, and is glad to see us. There, also, we meet the new teacher, a graduate of the college at Marsovan. He is enthusiastic in his school, and also teaches some young men in the evening. In the garden below is the grave of Henry Martyn—a very humble monument marks it—you can go and view it by lantern-light. Here, if any where, there ought to be a strong evangelical work, but saints' graves do not always produce living Christians; otherwise, Rome would be the holiest of cities. The stones of stumbling in Tocat have been many. Yet there is a work, and much of the spirit of inquiry among young men—a hopeful sign. But as this city is not within the limits of our Station field, we

have no official duties here. A little after midnight, we are roused for our journey to Herek. It is to be a very long day. We are on the road at half-past two, drtuing, hour after hour dozing and waking amid our wraps. By star-light we pass the ruins of old Comana, where Chrysostom, the sick and weary exile, driven by merciless soldiers, laid him down to die-where his remains reposed, till called to vain honor, and gorgeous enshrinement at Constantinople. We press on, through a wild and dangerous road, called Bloody Valley, for the many murders which have been committed there. Here the road to Nikhissar (Neo-Caesarea) branches off. At this spot, a year ago, a rich man was seized by Georgian brigands, and held to ransom, at one thousand pounds, which he paid for release. Most of those bandits have been shot. The story of the death of two of them, as it occurred at a village we are to pass to-day would make a first-class robber tale, for a New York Sunday news-paper. According to the taste of those who read such papers, it would be most romantic and attractive. To us who have to pass our lives in the midst of such surroundings, all these things are more interesting than romantic.

Herek is reached, after seventeen hours of travel. Here we have a few brethren, and had, a few days since, a very promising school in progress. The teacher was a graduate of Anatolia College, with a large company of enthusiastic boys about him. One day, government inspectors came in, and found, on his table, a forbidden book-a book of Armenian national songs, which one of the boys had brought in. Unaware of the danger, he had allowed the book to lie on the table. He was seized, and sent to Tocat, as implicated in supposed efforts at An Armenian rebellion. Notwithstanding the obvious impossibility of any such Armenian eruption, the suspicton, incredible as it may seem, exists, and is the cause of much terror and suffering. Nobody knows how this matter will end.

Herek is given up to the cultivation of tobacco, for which we grieve, as that business brings in more temptation than any other in the land. We have a war with tobacco, but how hopelessly against us seem the odds, in a place like this. Here are fine buildings erected by the Regie, or foreign-and-native tobacco monopoly. No man can buy or sell tobacco, except in accordance with the regulations of the monopoly; otherwise, he is punished as a smuggler. Any producer concealing part of his crop, will, if it is discovered pay a fine of forty cents a pound on it. The watch is very strict; special police fill the country, for this purpose. Yet, the amount of smuggling done is simply immense.

Here we spend three days, endeavoring to strengthen the brethren in their discouragement. The work is not in a prosperous condition. There are reasons, lasting through a course of years, which I will not relate here, but the most of which is this; Let not preachers of the Gospel have too many irons in the fire; especially, let them abjure all efforts at uniting the service of God and mammon.

Whether at home or abroad, that preacher who has an eye to something else than bringing men to the obedience of Christ is a dead weight, and when his work is done in any place, it were better if he had never been there. The apostle admonishes the Corinthians to seek earnestly the best gifts. I aver that, better than the gift of tongues, better than prophecy, better than gifts of healing, or even power to preach with the tongue of an angel, is the power of "discerning spirits". I think I may say with confidence, that there is no other gift so important in the missionary work. In this whole business of putting a native ministry into the field-and, on that the whole work depends-nothing else is so important as the power to discover what men's controlling motives are.

We have a marriage to perform here. The school-ma'am, one of the graduates of the Marsovan Girl's School, again has concluded to become house-wife. She talks English well, and we converse with her an hour and a half, in our own tongue. She is sadly suspicious that the step she is taking is not wise, as the other party is inferior to herself in cultivation, and fickle in mind. I do not wish to officiate at any more such weddings. There is no help for it now. She would retreat if it were not too late. We tell her she must have decision of character for two, and prepare, with a sad heart, for the marriage services. How I pity these girls, who have to decide, or do decide this awful question, without competent advisers!

We deliberate with the brethren as to the calling of another preacher, and find some of them disposed to take hold of the matter with earnestness, and with the spirit of self-sacrifice. Notwithstanding the clouds of the past, and the thunder-bolt that has just fallen here, we hope the work is about to take a new start.

We will now visit the village, three hours from here, where a good work has been going on for some years. It is up in the mountains, among the grand old forests. We now mount on pack-saddles and proceed. We enter the forests. The timber is largely beech and oak, but we find the cherry-laurel abundant, from which the medicinal cherry-laurel water is manufactured. This laurel often grows to the hight of twenty-five or thirty feet, and may be a foot in diameter. We pass, on the way, through a village of Circassians, with a hundred and fifty houses. These people have, largely, withdrawn from the free-booting to which they were so greatly addicted, and are settling down to industrious habits. They are much less dreaded now than the incoming Georgians, who are more bloody in their marauding.

Half an hour more, and we come to the village of----- an unpronounceable name which I will not inflict on you. I am aware that some are prejudiced against the whole missionary work, by the-to them-outlandish names, though they may be euphonious in the native tongue. Popular novel writers, so fond about tribes they have never seen, calling them Borde-boo-li-gobs, and similar numerous names.

carrying the idea that men with strange names have no superiority to orang-outangs. Well, in this village, I will show you some of the finest specimens of men you ever saw. Here is one six-feet-two, with a pleasant face. He has a child-like spirit, and is a member of the church. Here are other good men, and brave. They are as keen on a trail as American Indians, but they gather, on Sunday, to worship God in the name of Jesus Christ. Some of these are fellow-heirs, with you, Christian friend, of an inheritance reserved in Heaven. Some of their sons and daughters graduate at our institutions in Marsovan. Here is one of them, visiting her village, with her children. She is a preacher's worthy wife. There is another, the wife of a second preacher, whose heroism when a girl, just out of the boarding-school has been seldom equalled by Holyoke or Wellesley girls. She was in the house of her brothers, when the village was attacked by a gang of the worst of ruffians, who were determined to plunder it. This Mary-the gentlest of names-having two goodly arms and a fearless heart, seized an oaken bludgeon, and stood in the door. At their onslaught she met them with such sturdy blows, as induced them to withdraw for repairs, and meditate at a safer distance. A bullet from a window disabled one, and a savage dog performed tracheotomy on another, when the villains thought it good to adjourn, and they have never returned. Give these people what name you will-the man is in them! I hardly know where I can be happier than when sitting with them around the cheerful fire in the mountain village dwelling. How I love the fire-light reflected on these faces! How I love these humble hearth-stones! Oh, how the chirping of that cricket brings back emotions that stirred our hearts in olden times, when we sat by the ingle side with kindred now scattered and gone!

Here, again, is a graduate, teaching the village school. What! Do you think it means nothing, when I tell you our graduates are teaching school all over the country? We are sorry that tobacco raising has got in here, also with all its temptations. The Regie police have just discovered two hundred and forty pounds of it hid in the woods, near by. Who hid it? Nobody knows. Were they Protestants? I hope not. Even if one of these should be found guilty, would we give up the work in despair? Verily there are Protestants in favored America, who do worse things, and have not half the poverty to plead in extenuation.

We spend a pleasant Sunday, preaching in the little hewed-log church, with a pine-tree murmuring over it. All around us are the forests, where roam the wild-boar, the elk, the bear, the little prong-horned deer. In winter the wolves come into the very village, but the dogs are more to be feared.

It is time to turn homeward. We have forty-five miles to ride on pack-saddles, to reach Amasia again. We leave our young friend, the Theological student, to make a centre at Herek, and work out into the Greek villages. There are two thousand Greek houses in the neighborhood, in scat-

tered villages. Our friends bid us a kindly farewell, filling our satchels with such mountain food as they have--excellent cheese, and cooked fowls. As we depart with their blessing, and leaving ours, we feel that something will come of work in such places, no matter how many discouragements there may be.

I wish to call your attention to that granary. There is represented a wise and excellent charity. To that granary, at harvest time, every villager makes a contribution. A considerable store is gathered in this way. The next year, if any villager be found poor, he may borrow from this granary, seed to sow, and return it at harvest time. He who fails to return the loan will not be favored a second time. Thus distress is warded off, and industry is fostered. Down through the forests we go-up over the hights, across the plains-passing through a most fruitful and pcitureque region, full of fine villages. Rain comes on, and night approaches. We will stop at this littleTurkish village in a high wooded valley. A fatherly old Mussulman lights a fire, and brings us food. Our hearts warm toward this style of Turks-good old men, they seem to be, and kindly disposed toward human beings. They are not all Blue-Beards, by any means. Who could do better for us than this old man? God bless him! Certainly one good feature of Mohammedanism is the care of travelers which it inculcates. I take little stock in universal-easy-going-salvation for every body who is good-natured, but it does seem as if some of these simple-hearted people had got a modicum of good out of their religion-and it really contains much of truth-escaping the influence of the unwholesome portion.

In the morning, we are off at day-light's first streak, and reach Amasia at noon, having surrounded, in our tour, a large tract of country. We rest a night, and move on, in the morning, to Marsovan, reaching there at noon, to the joy of children and friends. The tour of two hundred and fifty miles has been accomplished in sixteen days.

What is the matter? A small row in college about board. That sort of manifestation is apt to come on near the close of term, when dtgestion is a little impatred from long study. It strikes me that I have heard it hinted that such murmurs of dissatisfaction are some times heard in boarding schools in America. The longer I live, the more thoroughly I become convinced that the human race is human every where. In the meantime, we belong to it orselves.

My dear friend, we have had a long talk, and I have done the talking. I am reminded of Madame de Staël, who, after holding an hour's conversation with a certain man, whom she pronounced delightful company, was non-plussed at being informed that he was a deaf-mute. You have been mute, on this trip, but I hope you will not ~~be~~ prove deaf, nor remain mute.

As ever, with dear old memories.

Anatolia College, Dec. 1888. C. C. Tracy.

copy leaflet

"Fifteen Days in Asia Minor"

Anatolia College, Marsovan, Turkey in Asia.

Dec. 18 1888

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Boston

Dear Dr. Smith

I have just received your very kind note of Nov. 15. Do not stand aghast at the bulky contents of this envelope. It is written with a purpose. We have many old friends to whom we desire occasionally to send accounts of our work. I have tried various expedients for making multiple copies, but they are all unsuccessful and try people's patience in the reading. This time it occurred to me that I would ask a small favor of you — that you would be so kind as to put this story in the printer's hands at the Congregational house, and have him strike off say 500 copies, in the form of a tract, perhaps on colored paper, at my expense, and allow them to remain at the rooms, so that I may have them sent from there to many friends, with whom I have not time or strength to correspond otherwise. If the paper contains anything which you care to use in missionary talks, or which others want, you are at liberty to use it.

If there is any objection on your part

copy leaflet

"Fifteen Days in Asia Minor"

Anatolia College, Marsovan, Turkey in Asia.

Dec. 18 1888

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Boston

Dear Dr. Smith

I have just received your very kind note of Nov. 15. Do not stand aghast at the bulky contents of this envelope. It is written with a purpose. We have many old friends to whom we desire occasionally to send accounts of our work. I have tried various expedients for making multiple copies, but they are all unsuccessful and try peoples' patience in the reading. This time, it occurred to me that I would ask a small favor of you — that you would be so kind as to put this story in the printer's hands at the Congregational house, and have him strike off say 500 copies, in the form of a tract, perhaps on colored paper, at my expense, and allow them to remain at the rooms, so that I may have them sent from there to many friends, with whom I have not time or strength to correspond otherwise. If the paper contains anything which you care to use in missionary talks, or which others want, you are at liberty to use it.

If there is any objection on your part

or at the rooms, but this sort of thing, of course
I withdraw the request. I presume, in such
a matter, Mr. Hard will not refuse to pay
the printer's little bill, and charge it to me.
I have no debt on the treasurer's books here.

We are all well, and send greeting.

As ever sincerely

C. C. Trac

Washington, D.C.
Rec'd Jan. 14, 1888.

Marsovan, Jan. 16, 1889

Dear Dr. Smith.

A week or two ago I sent you a letter to be published in the form of a tract, at my expense, for our private use, provided you saw no objection. I now send a list of names of those to whom I would like to have copies sent. If it has been printed, please put the list into the hands of the one who is to mail them. If you disapprove of my doing this, please say so. I said in the previous letter, that you were at liberty to read and use any item in the tract that may be of service. I do not know any other possible way of keeping up communication with old friends. We can print nothing here; the government hinders it. We have not the power to write personal letters to many individuals. It is too time-and-energy-consuming.

I am glad to report the Station well. Mr. Smith and Miss Wright are away on a tour.

As ever, Cordially, C. C. Tracy.

Marsovan, Dec. 18, 1888.

Worcester, Mass. Feb. 16, 1889

Rec'd Feb. 17

Worcester, Jan. 16, 1889

Dear Mr. Smith.

A week or two ago I sent you a letter
which was published in the form of a circular, at my expense, for
private use, provided you saw no objection. I now send
a list of names of those to whom I would like to have
it sent. If it has been printed, please put the list
in the hands of the one who is to mail them. If you will
oblige me by doing this, please say so. I said in the pre-
vious letter, that you were at liberty to read and use
any item in the circular that may be of service. I do not
know any other possible way of keeping up communication
with old friends. We come, that nothing here, the govern-
ment administers, like have not the power to write personal
letters to many individuals. It is too time-and-energy-
consuming.

I am glad to report the situation here. Mr. Smith and
Miss Wright are well on a tour.

As ever, cordially, C. C. Trow.

Marsovan, March 8, 1889

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

We are always cheered by our letters, and all in the Station share the benefit of them. I assume that you will be interested in every thing that concerns the developement of our work, in any of its branches. Time and propriety require me to be brief. A few days since, I, as a member of the committee appointed by the Central Union, went to Amasia, in accordance with the request of the bretnren in that place, to attend to the organization of a church. Mr. Thoumayan went with me, being on the same committee, and Mr. Dorigian accompanied us, as the representative of the Marsovan church. The church members of Amasia were called together, and questioned, as to the desire for, and the desirableness of the new organization. Finding one unanimous sentiment on the subject, the question; Shall the members of the Marsovan church residing in Amasia, be, hereafter considered as constituting a separate organization? was put to vote, and carried unanimously in the council. Thereupon, the representative of the mother church rose, and acknowledged, in the name of the church, the independency of the organization. The necessary church officers were elected on the spot, and arrangements were made for the public services of the following Sunday.

"On Sunday morning, there was, first, a short sermon, then an announcement of the organization of a church, next, the ordination of the deacon who had been chosen. After this the brother from Marsovan church came forward, and taking the hand of the pastor and the deacon, in a few appropriate words, expressed the hearty fellowship of the mother church. Also, the right hand was given in behalf of the union, and of the missionary station. The preacher who has been for some years laboring in Amasia, gave to the new church a few parting counsels, very good and appropriate, after which seven new members were received, and the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered. It was, to us who had spent much time and effort in Amasia, trying to develope the work, a most interesting season. There was much tender feeling expressed. The new church has forty members, twenty eight of them sisters. This is somewhat remarkable, for I remember that, years ago, when the work was young at that place, there were no sisters, the women being, apparently, more strongly prejudiced against evangelism. The last shall be first."

The silk business is reviving at Amasia, where it was once flourishing. A young German has come, and with the help of the microscope, examining the eggs of the silk moth, separates the diseased from the healthy. It is a develop-

Marsovan Jan. 16, 1889

ment of Pasteur's system. The microbe that causes the disease is discovered; all eggs containing the germ are rejected. Delicate as the operation is, it is accomplished, and success follows.

The Annual Meeting is invited to Marsovan for this year, but it still looks doubtful whether we shall have any, on account of the failure of the appropriation. We are rather tried with the contingency of the thing, as need to lay our plans beforehand. There seems to be no but to wait.

The members of the station here present are well.

With cordial salutations, to your good wife, and your fellow officers,

I remain, as ever,

Chas. C. Tracy.

Rec'd Oct 22

Marsovan, March 26, 1889

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith.

You are very prompt in noticing our letters, and very kind in fulfilling requests. I thank you for your care about the printed letter, "Fifteen Days". It is very neatly done, and seems available for the use of other members of the Station, who have taken to sending it about with their letters. I have received two small packages of the pamphlets, and Miss Wright has ordered a hundred. I send you another list of names. Will you be so kind as to have them sent to these addresses also?

Chas. E. Fritcher, Office Gazette & Bulletin, Williamsport, Pa. 1
Miss Eliz. Blanchard, South Hadley, Mass. 3
Mrs. L. C. Purington, 10, Allston St. Dorchester, Mass. 3
Mrs. Kate. P. Williams, Andover, Mass. 3
Rev. G. F. Herrick, Bournemouth, England. 3
Rev. W. R. Stocking, Blackwell's Island, New York. 2
Rev. E. N. Packard, Syracuse, N. Y. N. Y. 2
Mrs. S. T. Saltsbury, Care of Rev. E. N. Packard, Syracuse, 2
Mr. Edward Abell, Canajoharie, N. Y. 1
Rev. G. M. Moxcey, Ulster, Bradford Co. Pa. 1
Dr. Ford, Asbury Park, N. J. 3
F. G. Smedley, 237, Broadway, N. York. 25
Rev. Joseph Dana, Wilson, Ellsworth Co. Kansas. 2
Miss Marcella Dana, Harvard, McHenry Co. Ill. 2
Rev. E. P. Wells, Denver, Colorado. 2
Rev. E. G. Thurber, American Chapel, Paris. 3
If you please, send me, also, a package of 25. 25

Sent U. A. R.

We are as well as usual, but I am sorry to say that my "usual" health is that of a pretty tired man. It is eleven years, nearly, since I have had any decided change and vacation. I do desire to hold on till Mr. Herrick gets back.

Mr. Riggs is away on a tour to the sea-coast.

There is, just now, a manifestation of Armenian intolerance in the college-an attempt to laugh down, to torment and persecute all who show any tendency to accept Protestantism. This shows how they fear the influence. This movement is gotten up by two or three rabid fellows, who are likely to come out small. For the time being, they have some apparent success in keeping young men away from the prayer meetings.

Yours as ever, C. C. Peacy

Marsovan, Mar. 26, 1889

Recd April 23

45

Marsovan, May 7, 1889

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.

Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith.

Will you be kind enough to send 100 copies of my tract "Fifteen Days" to Miss Elizabeth Pierce, 63, Harvard St. Brookline? She is a dear old friend, who loves till death. She will use the tracts well. The help for our "Self Help" has ceased to come in.

We are to have An. Meeting here, with large attendance. Oh that we might have upon the meeting, the college, the community, the enduement of power from on high! This is infinitely more important than all material endowments. If God does not favor the former, will He not, at least, favor the latter? Pray for us in this regard. It lies heavy upon our souls. All the Armenianism of the Armenians is now roused to counteract the evangelical influence in the college. May God break down these sinners, under mighty conviction. Oh for triumphs of grace! Oh, to see all Marsovan turned into a Bokim! We are faint, but pursuing. No doubt His salvation is nigh, if we only have the faith to grasp it.

We have had sickness, but are happily well at present.

Yours, fraternally,

Chas. H. Tracy

Marsovan, Apr. 1889

Marlboro, Mass. May 1, 1888

Rec'd June 3

Boston, August 7, 1883

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith.

Will you be kind enough to send 100 copies of "May Fifteen Days" to Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Pa. Harvard St. Brookline. She is a dear old friend, and loves this deputation with the truest work. The very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to come in.

We are to have an meeting here, with large attendance. Perhaps we might have upon the meeting, the college, the city, the endowment of power from on high. This is infinitely more important than all material endowments. I am not fear the foreign. He not at rest, hear earnestly for us in this regard. It lies heavy upon my soul. The astonishment of the Christians is now turned to consternation the courageous in science in the college. May God break down these timeers, under mighty conviction. Or for triumphs of grace. Our to see all Christians into a holy life are fulfilled, but pertaining. Do what His salvation is mighty. We only have the faith to carry it.

We have had sickness, but are happily well at present.

Yours, Truly and sincerely,

46

Marsovan, May 24, 1889

Dear Dr. Smith.

Will you be so kind as to send fifty of my "Fifteen Days" to

" Class of Sixty-four"

Williamstown, Mass

Care of F. G. Smedley?

I am glad the pamphlet is taking hold a little. This is the occasion of our class anniversary at Williams, the twenty-fifth, and most of the class hoped to get together. They have sent me an urgent invitation to come, but it is impossible. I have written them, trying to stir their interest in Anatolia. We are fairly well, but very tired. Annual meeting comes on apace, and commencement, and conference.

Love to yours all.

Pardon great haste. Fra'ly

C. C. Tracy

Marsovan, Mar

Rec'd June 18

Marsovan, May 27, 1889

47

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D. Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I am called upon, to write in behalf of the Station, and make a request which it pains us to make. Our hard-working sister, Miss Wright, has been suffering for months, if not, indeed, for years, from ill health. She has never given up, but bravely persevered with difficulty and pain, being subject to headaches and other weaknesses. She had hoped to defer her vacation a year or two longer, but, of late, the pain in her head has become continuous, making the prosecution of her labors intolerable. The Station hereby, in her behalf, request that she be permitted to avail herself of the first opportunity to return to her native land for rest. She has been most active and efficient here, and we know not how to spare her. She is too valuable to sacrifice, and we earnestly desire to have all that is practicable done for her recuperation, for her own and the work's sake, and on account of our deep regard for her.

With fraternal regard,

Yours as ever,

C. C. Tracy,

St. Sec'y.

Approved in Com. ad Interim, W. J. Messrs
June 10, 1889. C. A. S. Dwight
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Warrant May 3
Rec'd June 26
1887

Washington, May 27, 1887

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D. Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I am asked again to write in behalf of the station, and make a request which is plain as to our hard-working sister, Miss Bright, has been so for years, if not, indeed, for years, from her health. Not never given up, but barely persevered in difficulty and painfully subject to headaches and other weakness. She had hoped to defer her vacation a year or two longer, but, since the pain in her head has become continually the protection of her eyes, intervention actually in her behalf requests that she be allowed to work alone, the first opportunity to go to her native land for rest. She has been worn and exhausted here, and we know not how to spare her, nor is too anxious to leave field, and we earnestly entreat to make sure that is practicable done for her recreation for her own and the work's sake on account of her deep regard for her.

Miss Bright's report.

Yours in haste,

C. A. Stone,

Mrs. Rev. W.

Mountain Retreat near Marsovan, Sept 4, 1889

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith

You will be rejoiced in heart on hearing what an excellent, spiritual, uplifting annual meeting we had at Marsovan. The absence of distractions, the concentration of heart and mind on the spiritual part of the work, the power of the devotional meetings, the hard, earnest work and despatch of business, the loving spirit in which difficult questions were taken up, discussed and disposed of, the accumulated weight of the emphasis laid upon personal work for souls, the gratifying relations which at once sprung up between the missionaries and the evangelical brethren of the city, manifesting themselves in several love-feasts, not on bread and water, but on roast lamb and pilav — all these together marked this annual meeting as unique. On the last Sunday evening we had a praise meeting, when there was a flow of soul in song and fervent words. Two or three native friends from the town were in. The next

morning, at sunrise, one of them, an industrious young shoe-maker, came to me in a tremor of emotion and anxiety. He said to me; "Sir, I wish to talk with you a few moments, and I want you to pray with me; it may be the means of my salvation. I was at your meeting last night, and did not understand a word, but I saw your joy and gladness in your faces as you sung and spoke, and I said to myself; These people have something which I have not. They are rejoicing in the great treasure they possess. And here I have been listening to the Gospel all these years, and living in indifference. I want to get what you have got. I have lain awake all night, and have prayed very much. Just as soon as it was morning I came to you. What shall I do? What a condition is this in which I have been living! I am a great sinner; pray for me."

I know not when anything has laid hold of me more than the young man's appearance. The house was full of guests; I took him up into the garret, the only place where we could be alone, and holding his hand, I setting forth, in

simple words, Jesus on the cross, looking on him and saying: "I want to save you. Are you willing? Will you trust me? Will you obey me?" Then I said: "Will you now give yourself up to Jesus? Will you lay aside your own will and ways, and accept His?" Like one flinging himself from a sinking ship into a life-boat, he cried; "I will; I do". Then we prayed together. His prayer was, I trust, the dedication of his heart to Christ and His work. There were tears of joy that day, in our assembly, when this incident was made known.

At the close of the annual meeting, the Cesarea friends invited me to visit their station. The temptation was strong, and the necessity of a change great. I decided to go, with my oldest son, who is fifteen, that he might enjoy the benefits of the tour with me. Despite some days sickness with malaria, this has been the most profitable tour I ever made, I think, in my whole life. I am impressed with the greatness of the work in the Cesarea field. A vast preparatory ~~work~~ process has been carried on, in the steady working of the whole field for so

many years. There is green grain springing up all round, and, I think, a great harvest is approaching. The cordial relations of the people with the missionaries, and their confidence in them inspire me with hope. Education has not come so fully to the front as in Marsovan, but it is coming on with a momentum that may drive us on, or leave us in the rear. I was happy to do all in my power to add to that momentum. The High School has been placed on a footing which means success. The Girls Boarding School is a success already, and is, unquestionably, to become a much greater power, in its splendid, new premises, ~~at~~ the top of the Talas ledge, in the pure air ~~out~~ of great garden. Blessed be the Woman's Board, for granting them those premises!

The increment of power in the evangelical movement is very great since I saw it fifteen years ago in the same region. Strong communities are springing up. Schools for boys and girls are being established. influence is gained. A few weeks ago, a

wealthy villages in a non-Protestant neighborhood came to the nearest evangelical community, and said to them; "I wish to give my daughter to you; I know it will be well with her, if she lives among you" As there was a young brother in need of a wife, negotiations were soon brought to a crisis, resulting in a happy engagement, the father of the girl waiving the right to receive presents according to the custom on account of the pecuniary inability of the young man. Isn't that pretty good?

Satan has lost none of his shrewdness. I seem to see, wherever I travel, that one of his favorite stratagems for destroying or crippling an evangelical work in a hopeful place is to push some of his own agents into the evangelical community, into the church, or into the ministry. What follows every missionary knows. I cannot affirm that Satan has no missionaries even, in his service.

The Cesarea church is a strong one, with a noble pastor, whom, I certainly delight to honor. The brethren in the community have done well, and can do much better. A liberality

in true evangelical enterprise, when develop proportionately with their business power, when the gift for giving shall equal the gift for gaining, ~~would~~ will, I should think, make them the most influential Protestant community in Asia Minor.

My meetings with present and former pupils of Marsovan institutions, found everywhere in the Cesarea field were such as I hardly dare speak of. Suffice it to say that, in the love shown by them to a former teacher, I realized the promised hundred fold. I also realized, as never before, the vast importance of our missionary schools, the weighty responsibility of a teacher.

Some Armenian ecclesiastics are on the war path. They are denouncing our evangelical publications, warning the people against reading our Bibles, cursing and defaming in the old style, the effect of all being to make them odious in the eyes of all their own people who have any cultivation. The Lord will turn the curses into blessings.

I have been five weeks in the Cesarea field, touring, talking and pondering. What do I think? I think one ride with Brother Farnsworth, in that spring-carriage, among the Cesarea villages, would convert Canon Taylor.

What else? I think a ride in the same carriage, or in a bumping native wagon, through the Marsovan and Cesarea fields, among the pupils of our schools, with full observation of what they feel and what they do would stir up any good Christian millionaire to establish these schools on a secure footing. I do not think he would allow Anatolia College, for instance, to go on longer, without endowment sufficient to support a Gale tutor. If any such Christian gentleman doubts, let him come and try it.

What further do I think? I think I shall, after this vacation, enter upon another year's work in the College and the field, with such a sense as I never before felt, of the truth that our labor is not in vain in the Lord.

Mountain Retreat, Sept. 4, 1889
Recd Sept. 28

Dear Dr. Smith. I have written these two sheets this evening, at our mountain cottage, since my family went to bed, and it is getting late. This retreat is a blessing, and saves us to the work, as I believe. But for this I could not have kept my family in Turkey these two or three additional years. We have been here eleven years without furlough, and hope to hold on one more, at least - possibly two.

I am distressed ~~about~~ that nothing more comes for our "Self Help" department. This is the ~~worst~~ heaviest of all ~~with regards~~ for it draws ~~so~~ hard, both on my purse and my energy, that I cannot long endure. O for three thousand dollars, or even one thousand! The Lord's will be done. Get, is self help a mistake?

Mrs. Tracy unites with me in kind regards to Mrs. Smith.

As ever truly

Chas. C. Tracy

Anatolia College, Marsovan, Turkey in Asia.

Sept 13 1889

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M. Boston

Dear Brother

College opens with as much hopefulness as ever - I think more than last year. Mr. Herrick has had some success in England, though not large. My constant care is over the Self Help Department. The young men are upon me for work and study; I can do nothing for more than a very small number. Have written to Rev. F. E. Clark of the Christian Endeavor Soc. asking whether he cannot interest some groups in this, and help us out. I have referred him beyon, as one who knows the case as it is here.

Wife and family have spent six weeks at the monastery, and are coming down to-morrow. This has been a most profitable vacation to me. I am bound closer to the Bezaria field. I have seen their backs and are even, I have done good and got good, as I verily believe.

Yrs sincerely

Chas. C. Tracy

Marcoran, Sept. 13, '92

Recd Oct. 7.

Marsovan, Nov. 6. 1889

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.
Boston.

Dear Brother.

Yours in regard to my Cesarea trip and other matters has been received. I wish to remark on two or three points.

Ist. In regard to our visiting America, I must say that I think of it with little other feeling than that of dread. So with Mrs. Tracy. We dreadthe sense of estrangement, the criticism, the manifestation of indifference to the work which must be so generally encountered, the absence from our own proper work, the parting from children which follows the few months at home. All these considerations make us anxious to stay here as long as possible, before going home-before going away from home, I might better say. In these circumstances, we shall consider the interests of the work well, for our private interest holds us here, fully as strongly as it draws us there. We wish we could stay here till the spring of 1891, and may be we can. But if we should stay a little too long, and the ruin of our family, or the ruin of our future usefulness should follow, as it has in some instances, it would be scant gain compared with the fearful loss. I have no definite proposition to make now, no request to present, as yet.

2nd.

As to the condition of the Theological Seminary, I hope you will receive a letter which Mr. Riggs has written to Mr. Dwight, which scatters to the winds full half his array of strong statements. He has utterly left out of the reckoning, both Mr. Herrick, and Prof. Thoumayan, both of them strong men, certainly. In other regards Mr. Dwight has gone quite too far in his statements.

And, yet, I am glad that letter was wrtiten. I sympathize with a large share of the sentiments therein contained. This is pretty far from an ideal Theological Seminary for Turkey. I think that, at present, it is better than that at Harpoot, and not so good as that at Marash. I think the reason why we are not, (in my judgment) equal to Marash, is largely, but not wholly, in the students. There they have had the help of the college much longer, the community from which to select is much larger, and there is more momentum generally, which always tells on the character of separate men. As to the teachers I would not exchange our men for theirs, and yet, our men have been less concentrated on their Seminary work, than the Marash men have been, for a few years past. There are other reasons for the lack of power in this institution, so far as it exists. One of them is, deficient sympathy with it, on the part of some missionaries and some natives. Co[illegible] people, which polls a heavy vote in annual meeting, [illegible] ries

ries a strong influence, was greatly in love with the plan of removing the Seminary there. In this view, Cesarea fully coincided, as far as its representation was concerned, in the conference, and so Sivas. I have always believed that our brethren were captivated with the idea of pleasing and reconciling the recalcitrant Bithynia native element, in this way, and so committed themselves to this scheme. There was no other argument brought forth in the conference, worth the writing down, except this one, THE PEOPLE (of Constantinople and vicinity) DEMAND IT. As to how the people demanded it, I told you, while we were walking in Pera- they demanded it at our expense, not willing, themselves, to pay even one hundred and fifty liras for it. Nevertheless, I am sure that the non-carrying of the point piqued a portion of the native constituency, and a small -very small portion of the missionary body. The consequence is, that we have had less hearty help and sympathy than we ought to have had, which has been a very perceptible drag upon us. Yet, there is another reason which has worked against us more injuriously than all the rest put together. That is nothing less than the lack of that power from on high, which makes churches and communities what they should be in the evangelical movement. Place the Seminary where you will, it will be a poor affair till the Holy Spirit comes. Away with other considerations! Give me rather, a piece of wild forest, with all the opposition which Finney met with at Oberlin, rather than the finest centre in New England, and no Holy Spirit. If I knew any place in this land, or even another land, where the Spirit is always found in power, with all other imaginable disadvantages, I would cry out; Let the Seminary go there.

The present class is not so strong and hopeful a class as we could wish, and yet we are delighted to see them quite remarkably roused to a sense of their need of a devoted spirit, and of divine help. They have been stirring up themselves and others, working earnestly in the city, and have just gone out with a good deal of zeal and love to work for the winter. I think they have the Holy Spirit, but not the great power, I am anticipating what I would say afterwards.

The question is; What is to be done under the circumstances? As you have asked my private opinion, I give it as such.

First, we should have two more men in the Station- first-class men; one should be an American, the other a Greek. Then, two missionaries and two native instructors should be so far relieved from other duties, as to give to the Seminary the whole amount of service which it needs during term time. I deprecate, to the last degree, sending men here with the understanding that they shall work in schools alone; that takes the juice out of a man and leads directly to dogmatism and scholasticism. A man who dont work at all in the field, or dont work much, is entirely unfit to teach the preachers for the field. I am not sure that it would not be a good thing to send here

a young man who could help in the college, while in training, and thus relieve others from some duties which are now, more or less a hindrance in Seminary work. He could, also, do good work in touring. We have thought of Dr. Green's son Frederic, who is soon to marry in Andover.

Second; there ought to be some expense, though nothing very large, in the way of better library and other facilities, and a small sum to better the accommodations in some respects, and make the building more suitable and attractive.

Third; All the mission and the native brethren ought to be made to understand clearly, that the Seminary is to be emphatically owned and energetically pushed on by the Board. So long as the Bithynia Union cling to the ghost of a hope that the Board will yet move the institution into their midst, they will make little effort in the way of sustaining this one here.

Fourth. We must plead and labor for a revived and lively spiritual state, in people, pulpit, school, college and seminary-and, before all these-in the missionary. The preachers will be, to a large extent, what the missionaries are. How this fact bears on us! I feel as if some scales had fallen from my eyes, as regards this truth.

I will not enlarge further on this subject. These are my convictions in regard to the Seminary question. I have observed and pondered on it for twenty two years. I write you my sentiments with deep feeling. As this is done at your request, and in confidence, I trust you will not regard the free expression of view as assumption on my part.

I have just been to Amasia and spent eight days, preaching two Sundays, and every night during the week, the Gospel of the Kingdom. I was helped by the Spirit as never before, though the bodily exhaustion was considerable. My inward man was renewed, and I trust the words spoken to full audiences, nine times in eight days have not been in vain. Amasia sadly needs reviving. The Sardian spirit is too prevalent there. If ever I warned and plead, and dealt faithfully, it was during those eight days of daily preaching.

There is some good work going on in the college. There are souls quietly stealing into the kingdom. Some Gregorians and some Greeks are occupied with their Bibles and prayer. Some who are sick, I find clinging to their testaments, and reading them in the intervals of ague, which disease is always brought in with them, after vacation spent in unhealthy places.

I am rejoiced to say that Mrs. Tracy appears very much better. The rest of us are well, or measurably so. Miss Bertha Smith is to reach Samsoon four days hence.

With sincere regard, I remain

As ever

Chas. C. Tracy

Not answered
Rec'd Dec. 2

Marsovan, Dec. 17, 1889

Rev. Judson Smith. D. D.
Boston

Dear Dr. Smith.

I know not to what degree others have informed you in regard to the present religious condition in our Station. It is an interesting condition-exceedingly so, but not at all, as yet, what we wish to see it. In order to engage the earnest prayers of the friends at theroams, and of others with whom you may come in contact, I will make a brief statement.

Five weeks ago, when a committee of the Y. M. C. A. were engaged in consultation about a school which the Association is supporting, we fell to talking about the sad lack, among us, of the power from on high, and of the true spirit of the Gospel. We soon found ourselves praying together, and making personal confession of short-coming and unfaithfulness. The confessions were in the first personal singular, and, with tears. Then and there we determined to begin holding special meetings, with the intent of reaching the souls of the pupils in the schools, and of the people in the town. A meeting was appointed for the next evening, at our house. An immediate result was the thorough and most remarkable waking up of two or three of the native teachers in the College, especially Mr. Kayayan, and Mr. Hagopian, who have been laboring like apostles ever since. Both these were members of the said committee. Others, teachers or pupils, one after another, have seemed to be stirred up and filled with the Holy Ghost, a number of the pupils in College, and, perhaps, a larger number in the Girls' School, have shown evidence of having turned to the Lord. A few very bright cases of conversion have occurred among those from the town. We have been holding two or three meetings a week at our house, these long evenings, our parlor, the adjoining dining room, the study and the hall being sometimes filled, and crowded. Last night two hundred were present. We have heard many new voices in these meetings, which have been continued, now, for over a month. The interest is creeping into the town, one brother after another becoming stirred up to prayer and labor. The words of a young stove-maker, who came out brightly a fortnight since, who is the son of a good praying mother have had great influence, even over the College students-so simple and sincere-hearts have been smitten through by them. The young shoemaker converted during the course of the Annual Meeting, in consequence of attending our praise meeting, where he saw the joy of the missionaries and did not understand a word of what they were saying and singing, has been a chief worker in these meetings, bringing many in. Some hard young men have

bowed down at the feet of Jesus; it sounds sweet and strange to hear them pray. Some of the teachers have undergone such a change that Brother Smith, on his return from Samsoon was astonished, hardly recognizing them as the same persons, spiritually considered.

Now, dear Secretary, please do not publish these words of mine, which I write freely, to a friend, but do stir up all the good people, as far as you can, to pray for the power of the Spirit in the Marsovan community, and in the schools. A great deal of the good seed has been sown in Marsovan and vicinity, during past years, though we are sadly aware that, what with interruptions in the pastorate, and desultory, hap-hazard preaching, and many misfortunes, the cause has suffered; the Gospel has not been preached, the doctrines of the Scriptures taught in that sound and regular way which has been so fundamental in the work at Aintab. This is so, and yet, there are thousnds here who know the truth well enough to be saved, if only the Spirit of God so convince them of sin and need that they may be roused to seek.

The community as a whole is not roused-only individuals. We have not the power. O, pray for it! I must say, as I said in a note to Mrs. Schneider; This is a cry, rather than a letter. We know now what the Apostles mean, when they say; Brethren, pray for us. We dont want Marsovan burned over; we want it plowed and sowed and rained upon. There is a soft rain now, and it is time to plow and sow. If God will and men work, in a few weeks all may be green and fair.

I never realized before, as now, that public and private confession of sin in the first person singular instead of the plural would bring revival--did not understand that the easy slipping back from I to we, in grammatical declension had so much to do with spiritual declension. I hope we have learned this important lesson.

How I wish we might, before the snow melts, inform you that all is spring and sunshine about us, in the spiritual world!

I have almost forgotten bodily weariness, though I know the outward man suffers somewhat. Mrs. Tracy is in comfortable health, and exercises care and prudence. We so manage matters, through the help of others, that she has little need to weary herself in connection with the meetings. But what a support her counsel and prayers have been to me, these five weeks!

I hope better things are ahead. There is a little company banded together in the purpose to labor and pray till the great blessing comes. Pray that their faith fail not.

As ever, fraternally

C. C. Tracy

Rev. C. C. Tracy.

Marsovan, Dec. 17, 1889.

Rec'd Jan. 18, 1890.

Tracy Mrs. M. P.

Marsovan. Oct. 5. 1880

Dr Clark.

Dear Sir.

I am grateful for your kindness in writing me. The explanation in regard to the ladies of the W. B. M. was very satisfactory.
I received a kind note from Miss Child enclosing a letter from a little girl to Charlie about the same time that yours came.
We are delighted with the prospect of having Miss Bush come here. It seems too good to be true that we are to have one come to us whom we love, who knows the language, and loves the work, and can help us at once. She will receive a warm welcome from every one of our station and I trust she will be very happy here.
The missionaries of this station live and work in love and harmony

19

here. I hope she will be allowed to come with the understanding that she is to work wherever most needed.
I think the ladies will be glad to have her help in raising the school to a higher standard so as to draw in as at the Home those who want a good education for their daughters and are willing to pay for it.
I have often wished to explain to you why it has been so difficult to bring about the matter of self support in our Boarding school. The people of Marsovan are weavers. There is a loom at in almost every house, and the girls are very early able to help wind bobbins and weave. For that reason it is very hard to get the mothers to send them to school at all, for the people are most of them very poor and need the earning of every one of the family. When they do send to school they think it enough

I think she will enjoy living

to give up the girls earnings without paying board or tuition beside
In other places where girls are not able to earn money at home it is much easier to get their parents to place them in school.
I have been afraid you would think the young ladies here were in fault if you did not know the difficulties.
If we can make the school attractive I think we can bring girls of the better class from Samoan and other cities who cannot be admitted to the Home for want of room.
In writing Mrs Clark of the Home I think I did not mention Mrs Williams. If I did not it was a great omission. I think the success of the Home has been greatly due to her wisdom in planning and firmness in carrying out her plans.
I was astonished at what she had been able to accomplish.

I thank you for the kind words of encouragement which you give Mr Tracy and myself. We are very glad to be in the missionary work and especially in this feild.

Just now we are having a time of discouragement on account of so many of our pastors, preachers and students going to America when they are so much needed. But some of those who remain are a comfort to us.

Our baby was very sick this summer. At one time we thought she would not live until morning, but she recovered. Afterward one of the Greek students the father of Socrates and Demosthenes told Mr Tracy that that night when little Anna was so sick he and another student, an Armenian rose in the night to pray for her and they were very happy that the Lord had spared her to us. This evidence of sympathy and love was very sweet to us.

All our station are very well except Mr Smith who is working on in weakness. We are begging him to take a trip to some other station to see if he can not gain strength by a change of scene and air. He is a very valuable man. Has the love and confidence not only of his associates but of the native brethren. We feel as though we could not spare him from our work.

Mr Tracy and I have been living with Mr Smith's family since April. but we shall probably go to Amasia for the winter as no native preacher can be found for that city.

With kind remembrances to Mrs Clark and your children

Yours truly

M. P. Tracy

Mrs. M. P. Tracy

Marionan. Oct 5, 1880

Rec'd Nov. 5

Mrs. M. O. Gracey S

Anna File.

Marsovan. Sept. 17. 1881.

Dr Clark Rec'd Oct. 15.

Dear Sir. W B

Your letter was received the 6th inst. I had supposed that my letter had never reached you as you are always so prompt to acknowledge every letter.

As a station we are very well. Mr Riggs children have had the measles but have recovered.

We have had a delightful visit from Dr & Mrs Riggs of Constantinople. Dr Riggs taught in the Seminary. and preached and visited among the people. Every where he was received with marks of love and veneration.

Mrs Riggs labors among the women will never be forgotten. She held mothers meetings and visited many in their homes. She felt such a warm interest in each family and

showed it in such a motherly way that she won all hearts. We wished very much to keep the dear aged couple here, but could not.

Our girls school has opened this year under new regulations. I hope the teachers have written you fully in regard to it. We are trying to get it on a paying basis, believing that those daughters who are educated at their parents expense are just as likely to be useful teachers, and members of society as those who are educated at the Board's expense.

We need more help in teaching. Miss Pritchet is not so strong and able to work here as she is in Conéple.

We wish very much that Anna Felician would return next Spring. She has the love and confidence of the natives and many are inquiring when she is coming. I know it will be hard for Mrs Leonard to let her come before she is ready to come herself, but surely it will

not be as hard for her as it is for Mrs Washburn or Mrs Fritcher to spare their daughters. If Anna cannot come we shall have to ask for another young lady to be sent out. I have told the native friends that we should do so. But I should be sorry to have a young lady come out now for the first time. We should have been very glad to have had Miss Bush comes but when we heard that Tarpoot Station had united in their call for her return we could not say a word. I know by experience how sad it is for a missionary to change from one field for another, how the heart clings to the first one.

We ladies are happy in our work. There is no difference that we can perceive in the feelings of our native sisters toward us. We are warmly welcomed every where, and our houses are visited constantly by the sick and poor and all needing help of any kind. but the gentleman

have more to discourage them. They have written you about it. The wide spread desire to go to America on the part of the preachers and the disposition of our people to follow the advice of Pastor Mangasar who promises to send them large sums of money if they do so, make us feel discouraged. That is the reason why I should be sorry to have a new lady come out now. The trials of a young lady are enough under the best of circumstances.

We need a physician very much. Dr Thom was very much pleased here and we liked him. But we do not wish to take him from the Eastern Mission. We hope some good man will volunteer to come to this mission soon.

The native doctor Hagop, who studied with Dr West and who has been a help to us here is about to leave for Constantinople and we shall miss

him much. — — We have had a visit from Lieut. Bennet, English Consul. He has visited most of the stations in the Central and Western Turkey Missions. He says he thinks our homes in the midst of trees and flowers the pleasantest he has seen in Turkey. He was very much pleased with the order and neatness of the girls' school.

Miss Fritcher and Miss Washburn are great comforts to us. We are always glad when it is our turn to board them. Miss Fritcher has a singing lesson with the missionary children every day beside as she does with her own scholars. It is a great blessing to the little ones and they give us concerts birth day evenings. That cheer us.

Miss Washburn has a Sunday school with our little ones and we are very thankful for the good influence she has over them.

I hope you will pardon this long letter.

Perhaps I should say one reason that Mr Gracy is so depressed in spirit is on account of the loss of a sister. His mother died when he was young and this sister took a mother's place. She passed through a terrible suffering for a whole year with cancer. and it has been very hard for him not to be able to do any thing for her.

Please give our kind regards to Mrs Clark and your children.

Yours truly

M. P. Gracy

Twichell Miss Olive A.

Miss O. M. Mitchell

Milford, Mass. Jan. 25th, 79

Mr. Clark,
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the twenty-first reached me yesterday, forwarded from Hartford.

I have never given up the idea of being a missionary. I am not fully decided in my own mind when I had better go, but I can at least say, in answer to your question, that the subject is open for consideration, and that I should be very glad of any suggestions on it.

I am now teaching in Milford, Mass, so near Boston that I could arrange to see you, if you wish. My leisure day is Saturday.

Very truly yours.

Olive H. Swichell.

Address - Milford - Mass.

ir
Re-
ge

day.

hell.

Miss Mitchell

Milford, Mass.

Feb. 18th 1879

Mr. Clark,

Dear Sir:

I did not feel that I was submitted to any trying ordeal at all, Mr. Clark, in meeting the ladies you spoke of. It was a pleasure to me.

I want to correct one impression which you seem to have. It is a very wrong one, and if you received

34

it from me, it was unintentionally given. So far as I know, there is no reason for any unpleasant apprehensions in regard to my health. I am, and have been for years, remarkably well. I think I spoke of being a little worn by my last year's work, but it was nothing at all serious, or which gave me any ground for alarm.

Yours truly -

Olive H. Inchall.

am sorry that, not being at my own home, I cannot ask him to spend a night here, but shall be at liberty, and glad to see him, any time on Saturday.

I am truly obliged to you for the kind interest you have taken in me, as well as to the ladies who talked with me.

Sincerely Yours

Olive H. Lockhart.

Miss O. N. Mitchell

Milford, Mass.

May 15th 1879

Mr. Clark,

Dear Sir.

Your letter was received this noon. My school-exercise prevented my attending the meeting this afternoon, which I should have enjoyed.

Since seeing you, I have had the opportunity to talk my plans over with my mother, and to think about them myself. I do not think I ought to go next fall.

I think my mother would be willing to let me go, as far as she herself is concerned, but she does not think it is best for <u>me</u>. She knows me better than other people, and does not think that I am yet fitted, in every way, to go so far away from my friends. Perhaps I seem younger to her than to other people, but she is not the only one among my friends who feels in that way.

Before talking with her, another reason had made me think that next year

was not the time for me
to go, and her opinion
only confirmed me in mine.
I think I had better
drop the idea for the
present, perhaps for two
or three years more. I may
seem to you very wavering,
but I am trying to
follow the light I have.
As I am not to be
depended on, perhaps Mr.
Potter will not feel like
spending his precious time
to come here to see me.
I should be glad to see
him, however, if he can
come. He will find me at
Mr. Samuel Walker's. I

ANATOLIA COLLEGE,

Situated at MARSOVAN, in ASIA MINOR,

Sixty Miles inland from the Black Sea Port of Samsoun.

The College is a development of educational work long in the care of American Missionaries.

It is recognised by the Government.

The common language is English; the French and three native languages are also taught.

The subjects embraced in a College curriculum receive due attention.

The location is most eligible, and the buildings occupied are adequate to its present needs.

All Board bills are paid by its native patrons. "College bills," including tuition, lodging, washing, &c. are £3 a year for each pupil.

The number of pupils in the College proper, during the past year, has been 71.

The number in the Preparatory Department, 59.

Graduated in 1887, 5. Graduated in 1888, 10.

At present there are pupils from two nationalities: the Armenian and the Greek; the doors are open also to Moslems.

From the A. B. C. F. M. the College receives, at present, $1,200 a year, and a certain amount of missionary time. It receives $264 a year from a local endowment fund, and native gentlemen share in its local management.

The College has the full sympathy of the A. B. C. F. M. whose Officers are its Trustees, and do for it all that a Missionary Society can properly do.

It has won the sympathy and patronage of Armenians and Greeks, as well as of Protestants, from the Marmora Sea to the Russian Border, and from the Black Sea to the Taurus Mountains; and it is beginning to win favor, and will soon win patronage from the Moslem races.

It is already proving a stimulus and a guide to educational enterprise among the several nationalities.

The certain influence of the College upon the advancement of a Christian civilization in Asia Minor; upon the harmonious relation of races; upon the diffusion of the best language and literature in existence; upon the spread of Western ideas, unhampered by political or ecclesiastical complications; upon the increase of Western commerce; and in fine, upon the development of the rich material and mental resources of the races of Turkey, that have too long lain dormant, will be almost incalculably great.

The great urgent need of the College is a permanent Endowment Fund of at least £20,000. Of this, £15,000 is required to endow six permanent chairs of instruction. (Interest is reckoned at 5 per cent. and the salaries will not average higher than £125 per annum). £5,000 is needed to endow Scholarships, and for Library and Apparatus.

It is confidently hoped that British friends of Christian education in Asia Minor will esteem it a privilege to give at least £6,000 of this sum, which would provide for the endowment of two Professorships and fifteen Scholarships.

For the Professorships of Natural Science, and of the English Language and Literature, competent young men are now preparing by special studies; one in Germany and the other in Massachusetts, U.S.A.

All funds raised, deducting not less than 5 and not more than 10 per cent. for expenses, will be invested, without delay, under the direction of the Trustees, at the highest rates consistent with safety. But should any donors so prefer, their gifts will be applied to the immediate uses of the College.

LONDON, *August* 13*th*, 1888.

ENDORSEMENT.

The Executive Officers of the A. B. C. F. M. cordially commend Rev. G. F. HERRICK, D.D. one of the Missionaries of the Board stationed at Marsovan, Turkey, to those in Great Britain who are friendly to the work of extending Christian Education in Asia Minor.

During a brief visit in Great Britain, he desires to solicit aid in securing funds and contributions for Anatolia College, an important Institution for which the Board is now doing all the state of its finances will allow. Additional funds are greatly needed for its permanent endowment.

(Signed) N. G. CLARK,
E. K. ALDEN,
JUDSON SMITH,
LANGDON. S. WARD, } *Secretaries and Treasurer.*

Dated, BOSTON, *March 22nd*, 1888.

REFERENCES.

CHARLES J. TARRING, Esq. Assistant Judge of H. B. M. Consular Court, Constantinople.

EDWIN PEARS, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Constantinople.

Mr. JULIUS VAN MILLINGEN, Director of Ottoman Bank in Stamboul, Constantinople.

Mr. N. BURNESS, Architect, Constantinople.

M.
D.
at
who
tian

sires
tions
for
f its
eatly

etaries
nd
asurer.

dge of
ple.

nople.
Ottoman

le.

Miss Mitchell

Milford, Mass. Jan. 22nd, 1881.

Mr. Clark,

Dear Sir:

I think I must give up China: After the long waiting and thinking, it seems better to end, on the whole, to keep a little nearer my home. My mother's judgment favors this idea, and, as I think she is not at all selfish in her judgment, I do not feel like acting in opposition to it. Moreover, I myself feel that there is reason in what she

56

[illegible] days.

I must look for some work near home. She would feel no objection to my going anywhere in this country. Is there any opening in the work among the Indians in this country for a person like me? If not, I must apply to the American Missionary Association for work among the Freedmen.

I shall hope to hear from you, and am sorry to disappoint you in your plans, when you have been so kind. I thank you for it all. Yours truly -

Olive M. Mitchell.

are

of

fi-

re

-

g

ru-

e!

d

ong

e

ing

s,

e

e

ll.

Milford, Mass.

Jan. 27th 1881.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

Yes, I am ready to go. There is no objection, that I know of. My mother is willing, and I am.

As to the time when I can go, I cannot tell you ~~now~~ now. I am engaged here until next June, and am doubtful whether I can be released. I have laid the matter before those whom I serve here, and told them why it was desirable

Milford, Mass.

Jan. 27th 1881.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

Yes, I am ready to go. There is no objection, that I know of. My mother is willing, and I am.

As to the time when I can go, I cannot tell you ~~now~~ now. I am engaged here until next June, and am doubtful whether I can be released. I have laid the matter before those whom I serve here, and told them why it was desirable

that I should go in April, but I must await their decision, for I cannot break the engagement.

I hope I can see Miss Rappleye, for I want to learn over so many things from her. I confess, it seems like a formidable undertaking to me, but I shall be very glad to try it, if you think I can do it. Will you please let me know when Miss Rappleye arrives, and where she is, if there is any probability that I can see her?

I shall probably be in the city soon, and will see you. Meanwhile, I am ready

for any advice, you
will be kind enough to
give me.

Yours truly -
Alice H. Mitchell.

Olive N. Dorchell,

Milford, Feb. 5, 1881.

Rec'd Feb. 7.

Milford, Mass.
Feb. 5th 1881.

Mr. Clark,
Dear Sir:

Your letter is received, and I will try to send the papers you ask for within a few days. I think there is no doubt but that I can go in April. My friends here are willing to accept a substitute, and release me. What time in the month do we go? From what port do we sail, and by what route do we go? Who are the missionaries that are going with me?

I am trying to get some-

one to go with me, and
am overwhelmed with ques-
tions, such as the following:
Is the school a boarding-school,
something like Abbot Academy?
Am I and my associate to
have charge of everything, includ-
ing housekeeping? Is there a
matron? Is there a protector?
Is it safe for two young la-
dies to go alone? Ought I
not to have someone older
than I with me, instead of a
person of my own age? How
many will the school accom-
modate? Will the course of
study be something like that
of girls' schools here? Is the
language Greek?

I felt ready to accept the
position, without asking all these

questions, because I [illegible] would not ask me to do anything that you did not think I was equal to, and I thought details could be attended to afterwards. However, if you will answer them now, I shall be very grateful.

Then I would like to be directed in regard to my reading. How can I best inform myself in regard to the people and the country? There is another thing I am ignorant about. People ask me if the Woman's Board sends me out. What is the exact relation between the Woman's Board and the American Board, and do I go under one, or both?

Your truly,

Alice M. Mitchell.

Miss. Olive N. Mitchell
Plantsville Ct Mar. 21. 81
Rec'd Mar 22

now Mrs. Crawford, Prosa

Plainville, Conn.

March 21st, 1881.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

My mother and I expect to reach Boston the 28th. You kindly offered to make arrangements for our entertainment there. We have decided, however, that we had better go to the Tremont House, and I will engage the room myself.

We are having a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Barrows. Mr. B. preached for us yesterday, and we are keeping them over for a church reception which is to be given for me this evening.

59

My cousin, Rev. L. H. Beach, of Wakefield, wishes me to suggest to you the name of Miss Ora Freeman, of Wakefield, as a suitable person to join me at Bronsa, provided other plans fail. The young lady is a graduate of Wellesley College, and, in his judgement, the right one for a missionary, and I believe she herself is quite anxious to become one. He wishes you, at any rate, to keep her in mind for some field, and to consult him for further particulars in regard to her, if you wish.

Then I have a commission from Miss McKeen to urge that Miss Cutler should

not be discouraged from being a missionary sometime, if her purpose remains firm.

When the notices of the farewell meeting are ready, I would like fifteen, if I can have them. I believe I have not acknowledged the receipt of my formal appointment, for which I am very grateful.

Yours truly,

Olive H. Twichell.

Miss Olive T. Twichell;
Scutari, May 12, 1881.
Rec'd June 4.
D.C.

Scutari, May 12th, 1881.

Dear Mr. Clark.

I am very glad to be able to tell you that I am here, at last, and that our journey has been very prosperous and pleasant. I enjoyed our few days' stay in London, and our trip across the continent very so much, and I think it did me good.

I found a very cordial reception when I reached here — we all did. Miss Blake and I are to remain for the evening, but Mr. & Mrs. Kingsbury and Miss Graves have already gone on to Samokov. Mr. Baldwin came up here for me, and waited a week for me, and then went back alone. I should have

been here in time to go with him but for an unexpected delay. Our steamer ran aground on the Zambe, and delayed us some hours. We missed our train in consequence of it, and were delayed at Rustchuck three days.

I am enjoying my stay here exceedingly! Just now, I am at Mr. Edwin Bliss's with Clara Hamlin. Clara has not been well for a little while, and has been obliged to be out of school. The faculty consented to let me take one of her classes for two days, and I am very proud of the honor of teaching at the Home.

I expect to see Mr. Baldwin next week, when he comes up to the meeting, and shall be ready to go back with him just as soon as he wants to start, for I am longing

to get to my Bronxia home.

I am a little disappointed, and others are, at not seeing a delegation from Boston. I hoped you would be here for the Annual Meeting.

With kind remembrances to all friends, I am

Yours very truly,

Oliver H. Lirchill.

at home with the eleven boarding-scholars that they hardly seem like foreigners. They are very nice girls. The day-scholars I am less familiar with. Many of them are small, and do not speak English, and there is very little that I can say to them yet, though I have learned more Greek since I have been here than in the whole four weeks at Cons'ple.

Your kind letter reached me at Constantinople, for which I thank you. You need have no fears about the impression the work makes on me. "Every prospect pleases."

I feared at first that the little I could do in school would not be much of a relief to Mr. Baldwin. I went into school the Monday after I came, and the first class

Brussa, June 15th, 1881.

Rev. H. G. Clark,
#1 Somerset St.,
Boston.

My dear Mr. Clark:

At last I am here, and I can assure you, the moment of my arrival was a happy one. Our journey was a longer one than I had anticipated, and, though a very pleasant one, we all longed for its end. Then I had not expected to spend four weeks at Constantinople. I enjoyed staying there, and enjoyed meeting so many missionary friends, but I was ready to go for long before that time came for me to go.

I have been here a little less than two weeks now,

and am surprised that I feel as much at home as I do. I had a most cordial reception from the girls. Coming away as suddenly as I did, and having no opportunity to hear directly from the school, I had not realized that the girls knew or cared much about me, but they did. Mr. Baldwin and I drove into Bronsa about seven in the evening. I knew we were getting near the school, but had not succeeded in getting a glimpse of it. Suddenly I discovered that Mr. B. saw someone he knew, and in a moment more, the girls came flocking around the carriage, saying, in their funny foreign accent which I cannot write, "How do you-

do, Miss Lovehill? We are very glad to see you." They had grown so impatient waiting for us, that they had induced Mrs. B. to come out with them to meet us. We alighted at the foot of the hill. There I found the two native helpers ready to greet me, and before I reached the top, the wife of one of them came out of her door to shake my hand. The school-building looked very pretty as we came up to it, with the U. S. and Turkish flags unfurled from the balcony in honor of my arrival. It is very nice and pleasant, and the view from it is perfectly beautiful. I think I never lived in a place of so much natural beauty.

I am getting to feel so much

I heard recite was composed of two girls. They were reading English, and translating one into Greek, and the other into Armenian. I thought I would not take that class the first week, but I found there were some things I could do, and I have plenty of work on the language to occupy my spare time.

Miss Kapplyea's wonderful ability impresses me more and more, and I only hope that I shall be able to carry on the work as well as it has been commenced.

Yours truly-

Olive H. Lwichell.

Miss Olive A. Twickell

Brooza, June 15, 1881

Recd July 9

✓

S

Oline N. Mitchell

Bronxa, July 21st, 1881.

Rec'd Aug 13.

Mr. Clark,
Dear Sir:

So I cannot count on Miss Bunstead as my associate. Well, then I must do the next best thing. Neither Miss Bunstead nor I would think it best to wait at all, in the hope that she would be able to come in time, much as we would like to work together. We want the new teacher as soon as we can have her. It will be long enough, at the best, before she can have the language, and be ready for the work.

You do not need to be told what our needs are, for you know that already. It would be well to have the second teacher able to teach Ger-

19

sic and Drawing but it is not essential. Mrs. Baldwin and I can manage those branches, in a certain way, though not exactly as we would like it. We would rather have the right kind of a person without the accomplishments, than the accomplishments alone. Music and Drawing are only secondary.

I do not want to suggest who shall be the one to come, for I know you can tell better than I. It has occurred to me that Miss Cutler might be the one, after all. A little delay may do for her what I am sure it did for me — make her more fit for the work. You suggest another — a niece of Mr. Alden. Then there is a third. My cousin, Rev. M. H. Beach, of Wakefield, has strongly recommended Miss Dora Freeman, whom you have met. I know very little

of her, except through him, but he speaks in the highest terms of her. From those three, it seems as if one might be found.

Our school has just closed for the summer. The last two days were given to examinations, which were certainly very creditable. Mrs. Baldwin has kept charge of the school until now, & helping her as I could. I hope this long vacation will do a great deal for me in learning the language. I have a lesson every day, and am enjoying the study ever so much. I feel more at home than I could hope to in so short a time. I have enjoyed the girls ever so much, and am very happy here. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are just what you represented them.

The scholars felt Mrs. Colby's death very keenly. She was very

dear of them, and I am sure her influence here will live long. The condition of the school shows her wonderful ability. It is a constant wonder to me that she could do so much and so well, and what she has done will be an inspiration to me, though I could not fill her place.

With many thanks for all that has been done for me, I am

Yours truly,

Olive M. Lovell.

Miss Olive A. Twichell 5

Rec'd Nov. 29.

Brousa, Nov. 5th, 1881.

Dear Mr. Clark:

We were very glad to receive your letter of Oct. 12th, in regard to our new teacher, and have discussed the subject pretty thoroughly. We shall thankfully accept Miss Cutler, Miss Page, or the widow lady, of whom you speak, whose name you did not mention. As far as we can judge, without personal acquaintance, the latter seems the best fitted for the place. On some accounts, it would be well, though not essential, for me to have an older person in the house. Then, too, I think the work would divide itself more easily between us. We should not consider her as a matron only, but the duties of a matron must come

62

upon one of the teachers, though when accustomed to them, they would not take her whole time. From what you say, I have no doubt her education is sufficient for any teaching there is a demand for, and I think she would find the work what she would enjoy. It would be a combination of household duties and teaching.

We do not think, however, that it would be any help to have a teacher, designed for another station, come here for a few months. Mrs. Baldwin and I would rather do the work together until we can have permanent help.

In regard to the other matter of which you write and which I assure you, I shall not wish to speak of, I am very glad to say that such an idea as has been

suggested to you never occurred to me, nor can I, now that my attention has been called to it, recall any ground for such a thought. Mr. Kingsbury seemed to me a most devoted husband, and I saw nothing in his friendliness toward Miss Graves that was not fully shared by Mrs. Kingsbury.

Our school has been in session five weeks. I am slowly working in, more slowly than I want to, but I am very happy in it. The place and opportunity is all I could ask. We have twenty-nine scholars, eight of them boarders. One of the girls who was with us last year has taken the school in her own village, and another is helping Mr. Brooks in Concord, and at the same time studying. Two of our boarding-scholars are new ones.

Will you excuse my enclosing a note to Mr. Ward in this?

Yours truly-

Olive N. Twichell.

Miss. Cline N. Mitchell

Pontiac, Jan. 9th, 1882.

Dr. Clark, Recd Jan 30. 1882

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Dec. 7th was very welcome, giving such encouragement that Mrs. Howell may be with us in the Spring. I have just written her, and hope soon to hear that it is quite decided that she will come.

I feel a little conscience-smitten that you should have had to get your news from Broosa through Mr. Dean, but am glad that he supplied my deficiencies. The time that I have been in Broosa has ~~been~~ passed so quickly and so pleasantly, that I can hardly realize that I have been there seven months. I have just finished my first term of work in school, and am

spending my vacation very pleasantly at the Home. I had no idea of showing such weakness as to come back here so soon, but finally yielded to pressing invitations, and find the change very delightful.

We have had thirty scholars in school this past term, including nine boarders, — some less than we had last year, but the reasons of the diminution do not trouble us. There seems to be no one reason for it. Two of our girls from Constantinople are in Mrs. Brooks's school, and one, who had been in school a long time, has taken the school in her own village. I think she is the first teacher who has ever been sent out from the school, and we feel pleased that she seems to succeed well. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have visited her school, and report that she is adopting the

methods she learned from Miss Rappleye very minutely, and as she is a Christian girl, we hope good will come from her work.

Three of our boarders are new scholars, one of whom pays full tuition, — the only one of the family who does. Almost all our day-pupils pay something, the amount varying with circumstances. We have had a prospect of having quite a number of Armenian girls from East Urmia as boarding-scholars, but they have been holding back with the hope that the tuition would be lowered, using all the intrigues so well known here, to get it reduced. We felt sure it ought not to be lowered, even if they did not come, so still wait to see how the matter will turn out. We questioned whether or not to receive Armenian girls, but as we had plenty

of room for them, and they were to be full-pay scholars, it seemed best to do it. Mrs. Baldwin understands Armenian well, and speaks it, and we were able to secure the help of an Armenian teacher, so could manage it very well.

I am beginning to see the Greek some, and Turkish a very little. I have not yet been able to teach my L. S. class in Greek, though I want to. So far, I have had the older scholars, who understand English. The most that I do in the way of teaching is to hear classes read in English, translating into Greek. That I have done all this term, — did it at first very unsatisfactorily to myself, in fact, I am still dissatisfied with the work, but it grows easier all the time, and it is a great help to me,

in learning the language. The rest of the work, Mrs. Baldwin and I divide between us, though she does more than she ought to. I hope she will let me relieve her more next term. She has been very good about giving my time to study, but some of the work that she does, I am now able to do, as it does not require any more knowledge of the language than I have.

My girls are growing very dear to me, and I take more comfort in my work than I can tell you. So does my mother take comfort in my being here, which is a great joy to me.

We closed our school with a half-day's exhibition, and had a quiet Christmas celebration with the scholars.

I shall wait anxiously for more news relative to Mrs. Newell's coming. It is just about a year

since you first wrote me about coming here. Should she come as suddenly as I did, I should have little chance to communicate with her before starting.

Yours very truly -

Olive H. Mitchell.

Brosa, Apr. 15th, 1882

Rev. N. G. Clark,
Cong. House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter of March 4th has been received, and we anxiously await further news. Mr. Baldwin's letter, to which you refer, expressed our united views in regard to the needs of our station. It was not that we wished a lady of higher qualifications than Mrs. Newell, but we did wish whoever should come to come with the full understanding that her work would be mainly in school, — not outside. The school requires the time of two ladies.

But we feel very sorry to have given the impression that the case is not an urgent one, for we think it is urgent. In fact, we find it hard to understand how Mr. Baldwin's letter, in which he expressed, with emphasis, the wish that, in case Mrs. Newell should not come, someone else be

sent, as soon as possible, could have conveyed the idea that we were in no hurry for help. We are in a hurry. It is true that Mrs. Baldwin and I can care for the school together, but not without detriment to the work in general. Mrs. Baldwin has been able to make no home whatever with Mr. Baldwin since coming to Broosa. The building up of our school depends on the work done in the villages about,— work that can be done better by the missionary's wife than by any other lady. We all feel that it is important that she be relieved of school duties, as soon as possible, for the sake of the work which rightly belongs to her, and which must suffer, if she is confined in school. It seems impossible for me to take the whole work alone. Miss Rappleye did, I know, but I do not think I could. Mrs. Baldwin did, for a time, but it was only by working far beyond her strength, and she probably could not have endured it long.

Yet, I fear, if Mrs. Newell does not come, the Spring must pass, bringing room to

us. If that is the case, we hope the next opportunity will be seized to send us help. Mr. Baldwin has already called your attention to Miss Ford, so highly recommended by Miss McKeen, and with whom I am slightly acquainted. We think she is well worth trying for. Miss Dodd, we suppose, is secured for the Home. If I hear that Mrs. H. has really decided not to come, I shall feel like making every effort in my power to secure someone else. At present, I wait for the next news from you, which may be that she has decided to come. If so, she will receive a cordial welcome, and will be less likely to find disappointment in her work, knowing before what kind of work it is.

We are in the midst of our Easter vacation. The time has passed so quickly, that I can hardly realize that it is more than a year since I left home. My work grows only dearer to me, as I grow into it more. It is all I could ask for. Our school has numbered thirty-five this past term, nine of them boarders. Three of those nine have entered school since I came, and know so little English that I

have had to make their acquaintance entirely in Greek, which I still use with difficulty, though I am gaining on it.

Yours sincerely

Olive H. Mitchell.

Olive H. Mitchell
Brasse Apr 15. 1882
Rec'd
Ans 6

Brousa, June 24th, 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark,
Cong. House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

"Large bodies move slowly." My little family of mine may seem like a small body, but it is about all I am at present capable of moving at any pace. The enclosed letter of thanks for Smith's Bible Dictionary is rather tardy, but I hope it will show that the book was appreciated. Some of our older scholars are getting to use English quite intelligently. They have been very much interested lately, in President Garfield's life. Some stories from it, I have told them in my own words, and part of it I have read to them.

The quilt from California was received at the same time as the book. I will write the lady who sent it.

We look forward to Mrs. Newell's com-

Wm. T. Ingersoll

ing with great anticipations, — are following her on her way now, day by day. The school closes for the summer about the middle of July. We think she may be here for the examinations. I shall be very glad to welcome her here, and am ready to love her dearly. Friends have written very pleasant things about her. The summer vacation will give her a good opportunity to get a start in the language. I am thinking a good deal about going to a Greek village for a few weeks this summer, but have not been able to plan decisively. I should go mainly for the language. I have only two Greek lessons a week, now that I am so busy in school, but, of course, I get a good deal in other ways, and, although sometimes it seems to me that I am getting along very slowly, yet I know I am gaining. Miss Blake and Miss Graves both seem very happy in their work. So am I happy in mine, and, to my great delight, my mother seems to take the greatest satisfaction in my being here.

We have been pleased lately, & have several of our day-scholars, not from Protestant families, come into our Sunday-School. I had quite a little flock here last Sunday, ~~last~~ preparing the lesson beforehand. But we do not dare consider it a permanent thing yet. I hope they will continue & come, but the priests are very likely to interfere with it.

Yours very truly-

Olive N. Lorchell.

Oct 22 1873.

Clerk Domestic

Brooks. June 16. 1882

Recd. July 17

Teresa, Mar. 6th, 1883

Rev. H. G. Clark,
Cong. House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter of Jan. 30th reminds one of what I had long been aware, that I have been very remiss in telling you of the work that occupies us so thoroughly. The days and weeks are filled so full, and mind and body are so weary at night, that sometimes rest even from letter-writing seems a necessity. But my work is not as hard now, as it has been, and I gladly tell you what I can of the work in which our interests are one, and for which our mutual prayers arise.

The first term of this school year was in some respects a hard one. Hardly realizing it at the time, I think I may have applied myself & study a little more closely during the summer vacation than was wise. Our numbers were increased at the beginning

of the year, bringing great joy to our hearts, but also added care and responsibilities. For a time the work seemed a little more than we were equal to, and brought great weariness with it. I feared Mrs. Baldwin's health would give way, but she has continued to be a very important factor in our work, although not as strong as the rest of us. Mrs. Hewell has relieved me greatly already, being willing, for the general good, to spend less time in study, and more in the active work. A visit to Constantinople in the winter vacation gave me a delightful change and rest, and during the six weeks of this term that have already passed, I have been in excellent condition, and am working with good courage. As I know the language better, I work more satisfactorily to myself, and that makes it easier, though I still work imperfectly. Having been obliged to commence my work without tools, I have learned to be thankful for every new one I get hold of, instead of mourning because I have not more and better ones.

We have this term a school of forty-one scholars, eighteen of them boarders. This includes

our assistant teacher, who was a scholar last year, and still continues her studies, to some extent. Of our new scholars, four are Greek, and five Armenian. We were in doubt for a long time about receiving the Armenian scholars, but at last yielded to prolonged and earnest entreaty, and took them. Our reasons for doing it were these: the girls were of such an age that it seemed very desirable that they should be in school, and there seemed little probability that they would attend school anywhere, if not here; we had room for them, without crowding out any Greek scholars; moreover, their parents were ready to pay full price for board and tuition, covering the salary of an Armenian teacher. Mrs. Jewett and I were hindered by language from doing much for them, but Mrs. Baldwin was willing to continue in the school, and, with the help of an Armenian teacher, to assume the responsibility of their instruction. The relations between the two nationalities have been very happy, notwithstanding the fact that there was also quite a difference in station between the new element and a part of the old. During the past fortnight, we have

had especial cause to rejoice that they were here, for with the conversion of those girls has commenced a work of grace in our school which has not stopped with them, and the influence of which we hope may reach farther than it has yet. I will try to send Mrs. Haskell a letter by the next mail speaking more fully of this, which I will ask her to show you.

I have not written before of Mrs. Sewell, though she is a valuable addition to our circle. We all think her admirably adapted to the work here, and our life together is growing to be a very happy one. She has already a warm place in the hearts of the girls.

I am glad the California ladies have revived their interest in our school. We feared they had dropped us altogether. Mrs. Baldwin has already written them, and I shall be glad to supplement her.

The illustrations in Schaff's Bible Dictionary, a copy of which was sent to the school some time ago, have been very useful to me in teaching the book of Exodus. You are often brought to our minds, especially in our way

of which you are doubtless ignorant. The bottle of Jamaica ginger which you put into my hands the morning I sailed, has proved so important a part of our housekeeping outfit, that you are often brought gratefully to remembrance by it.

Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Baldwin join me in kind regards.

Yours truly,

Olive M. Mitchell.

Mrs. Newell wish together with great pleasure

Brosa Mar. 6. 1883

Recd Mar 26.

Dr. Clark, Turkey

Brousa, May 14th, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Yes, I was disappointed not to see you, and it is a little hard to think of you as near as Constantinople, and to stay quietly here in Brousa, but it is all right. I only hope that the necessary care will have the effect that we all want it to have, and that we shall soon hear that you are better.

We could not all of us leave at once. Mrs. Merrill urged me very strongly to take her place and go, but I could not consent to it. It did

67

not seem right at all, for she has never been to an Annual Meeting, and has had no change since she has been here, and sadly needs it. I am delighted that she can see you.

The visit from these friends has done me a world of good, and Dr. Alden's talk with me this afternoon was next to having one with you. It has helped me wonderfully,— I wish he knew how much.

Our girls have thoroughly enjoyed the visit,— too, and I wish they could have seen you, and you them, for there isn't a nicer family in the world, I think Dr. Alden and Mr. Torrey will bear

witness.

I shall wait with great interest for news from the meeting, and shall follow it with my prayers. I am glad Miss Blake can see you. She seems to have been very successful.

Many, many thanks for the hand-shake,—(which seemed like the genuine,) and your kind remembrance of me, with earnest wishes for improved health.

Yours very truly—
Alice N. Lurchill.

Dr. Clark, Turkey

Brousa, May 14th, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Yes, I was disappointed not to see you, and it is a little hard to think of you as near as Constantinople, and to stay quietly here in Brousa, but it is all right. I only hope that the necessary care will have the effect that we all want it to have, and that we shall soon hear that you are better.

We could not all of us leave at once. Mrs. Merrill urged me very strongly to take her place and go, but I could not consent to it. It did

67

not seem right at all, for she has never been to an Annual Meeting, and has had no change since she has been here, and sadly needs it. I am delighted that she can see you.

The visit from these friends has done me a world of good, and Dr. Alden's talk with me this afternoon was next to having one with you. It has helped me wonderfully, — I wish he knew how much.

Our girls have thoroughly enjoyed the visit, too, and I wish they could have seen you, and you them, for there isn't a nicer family in the world, I think Dr. Alden and Mr. Torrey will hear

witness.

I shall wait with great interest for news from the meeting, and shall follow it with my prayers. I am glad Miss Blake can see you. She seems to have been very successful.

Many, many thanks for the hand-shake,—(which seemed like the genuine,) and your kind remembrance of me, with earnest wishes for improved health.

Yours very truly-

Alice N. Lurchill.

Private.

Broosa, June 12th, 1883.

Dear Dr. Alden:

It relieved me greatly to have you tell me that I had not resting on my shoulders the burden of deciding what was for the welfare of this school, but since the friends have returned from Constantinople, I have feared that the matter had been so represented to you, that you would think it better to let the matter rest, and let us decide it as we wanted to.

Now, I alone am responsible for what I say in this letter, but I personally, very much want the advice of someone outside of Broosa about the position we ought to take in regard to receiving Armenian girls. I want to do just what is right about it, but it has become involved in such a complication of circumstances that I cannot tell what is right and fair. In the first place, I think I need not conceal from you the fact that Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Jewett work together with great friction,

and that, with other complications that the presence of the Armenian girls has had something to do with, has brought a great nervous strain, which is pretty wearing, until I have sometimes wondered who would break down first under it. To what extent Mrs. Newell's difficulties in regard to the language have been magnified in her own mind, and how many of her perplexities will look different to her, after she has had more experience, I cannot say, but there have been difficulties, and whatever they have seemed to other people they have seemed insurmountable to her, and her year has been very unhappy. I had nearly finished writing a somewhat detailed account of the jungle this whole matter has brought, because I longed to tell it to somebody, but I am sure you have so many greater jungles to contend with, that this must seem very small, and I decided not to send it.

Neither do I want you to decide the matter on any such weak ground as the question of our personal comfort or

discomfort. If we are doing the right thing, I don't want to shrink from any discipline that comes with it. But it was a perfectly new idea to me that we might be hurting Miss Farnham's school by the course we were taking. I supposed she had so many scholars, there was no danger of that. But I see there is some feeling about that, though I don't know how wide it is. Are we doing her work a wrong, in the course we are pursuing, and shall we continue to have the Armenian girls another year?

What I want is that we may have a fair expression of your opinion as to what we should do, — whether we had better close the Armenian department, or whether we had better look forward to continuing it, with, perhaps, another teacher from America, or whether we had better try the experiment another year, and see what the outlook is. If we do not have advice from America, I think we shall probably continue another year as we are now, for neither Mrs. Merrell nor I feel

like throwing our influence decidedly on the other side, as we are not prepared to take the responsibility of the result, which, under present circumstances, might be a very small number of Greek pupils. If I was once we were working as the Mission and the Board want us to work, the difficulties I should accept as part of my training. I try to accept them so now. But I don't want to go on in a way not approved by the officers, and at the same time increase our own work and our own difficulties. I feared, Dr. Alden, that it had been so represented to you that you would think it not necessary to take any action about it, but that it was better to let the matter settle itself, or let us settle it as we wanted to, without interference, but I very much wish it could be settled for us by responsible people who are not immediately concerned in the work, but who can see its bearings, and see perhaps better than we here can, how the whole work will be affected by the course we

Jnurse. What I have said in regard to the relations between Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Baldwin is of course not designed for the public. I spoke of it to let you see that our present division of work was not in itself productive of unalloyed bliss, and you are too wise to let a thing like that decide a more important thing. Neither do I wish to remove myself from all blame in the matter. I seem to stand between them, and I do try to help matters, but I cannot always, and on one occasion, I seemed to increase the trouble on both sides, even when I was making a great effort to do just the right thing. But, as I say, perhaps that is just what we need to develop our characters, though the nervous strain is pretty great on all of us, and I think it is quite as much that as my work that makes a change necessary in vacation.

Don't think I am complaining, Dr. Alden, but it was pretty hard to keep all this to myself, and I think it will be safe with you. Yours very thankfully - Olive R. Newell

Oct 15 1883

Brooksa, June 12, 1883.

Rec'd July 2.

Ans 3

Birdt

Brooksa Sch

McDonald

to read

Σ.K.α.

Recalled by letter 26 Jan 2 July 14

will report to Aunty this letter

Σ.K.α.

Private

Brousa, June 22nd, 1883.

Dear Dr. Alden:

You need not decide the question of about the Armenian girls for us, and you may destroy my letter of June 15th. I thought, when I wrote it, that, unless that was settled for us, our relations to each other could with difficulty be adjusted. I spoke of friction between Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Baldwin, but we have since had a talk together, and matters which have been hitherto unexplained between us, and have made us unhappy, have been explained. We see that we have misunderstood each other, and what has troubled us, when sifted down, has appeared ridiculously small. I spoke in my other letter of Mrs. Newell's efficiency, and I want also to speak of the kindness with which Mrs. Baldwin has helped us.

I will not try to tell you where the blame has been for the cloud on-

Brousa, June 22, 1883.

der which we have been working, but I will say that I have felt deeply humiliated in thinking what part of it was due to me. However, I went to my room the night after our talk with a happier heart than I had had for some time, thankful that God had brought us to an understanding, and hopeful that we had learned some lessons from the bitter experience we had been through.

Yours truly -

Olive H. Lucchell.

Portland, June 22
Rec'd July 14.
Ans. July 20

Wales Cave v. Cornell.

Scutari, Sept. 6, 1883.

Rec'd Sep. 24.

Ad.
da T. ✓

Scutari, Sept. 6th, 1883.

Dr. Alden,
Dear Sir:

Your kind answers to my letters have both been received, and I thank you for them. I have spent my entire vacation in Constantinople, and am looking forward to my return next week hopefully. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are here now for a little visit, and I have wished Mrs. Newell was with me too, but she decided to remain in Demirdesh for

70

days, and hope that a year of good work is before us!

Yours truly

Olive H. Tuckell.

Broosa, Jan. 5th, 1884.

Rev. E. K. Alden,
1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Alden:

Mr. Baldwin has asked me to write you my opinion in regard to the question of keeping our doors open to Armenian girls. I confess that it has been a little hard to come to a decision in my own mind, but, under present circumstances, I see no better way than to continue to receive them. Like all questions, it has its pro's and con's, which I have tried to consider. It is true, that in a school of two nationalities, with two sets of classes, the work is complicated, and harder to compass, than in a school of one language, even if the number are the same. How nervous force has to be expended on it, And I have been obliged, this past term, even with the help Mrs.

Baldwin has given us, which of course, must have been withdrawn, as soon as possible, had the school been purely Greek, & consider the question of health more seriously than ever before. I have had to confess to myself and others what I hoped not to be obliged to confess, that I have been overworking, and that I should be doing wrong to run the risk again, if my labor can be lightened without wronging someone else. It can be, if we can secure a teacher for one piano scholar, which Mr. Baldwin will try to do.

I have questioned, also, whether it was best for our energies to be so concentrated on the school as they are now, so that we have neither time nor strength to reach outside and carry on work in that way among the Greeks, which might bring in more scholars, and in the end be better, even if our school were smaller for a time. As it is, the actual work absorbs so much energy, that I have found it impossible to study

myself, or to prevent extra care falling on Mrs. Newell, which interfere with her study, and some of my work has been done very imperfectly. This will be very different, however, if we succeed in finding someone to take the piano-scholars. I think it will be all the relief from work that I need, as although these questionings come to me, I do not think the Armenian scholars should be withdrawn. I do not see that we should really be any better off. On the contrary, I fear the results would be, under the circumstances, so small a school that we should find it necessary to reopen the closed doors, had they once been closed. I do want to get more Greek scholars, and I am sorry to see their number decreasing as they are, but, after carefully thinking it over, and trying to see to what the decrease is due ~~to~~, I cannot see that sending out the Armenians would help it. I see no better way than to watch with greater vigilance, if it may be, for every opportunity to gain a foothold among the Greeks, and in the meantime, do what we

can for another class, on whom our labor is not wasted.

And, Dr. Alden, since you have known of our past, may I tell you how different this year has been? How dear Mrs. Newell has grown to me, what kindness and love Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have shown, and what happiness I have had in my life and work?

News of Dr. Means's death has lately reached us. This word of sympathy will reach you late, but I believe the assurance of the sympathy that is here will reach you before this letter does.

Yours very truly-

Olive M. Lynchell.

Olive M. Lynchell,
Broosa, Jan. 8, 1884.
Rec'd Feb. 7.

Broosa, Oct. 18th, 1884.

Dr. Clark,
Dear Sir:

Your letter of Sept. 14th was received Oct. 10th. When you speak of putting such a man as Dr. Constantini here, you express my idea exactly. How I longed for just such a one, when I met him at annual meeting last spring! At that time, I did talk both with him and with Mr. Brooks in regard to our work. Dr. Constantini's opinion was that our second missionary should be a missionary to the Greeks, and that the atmosphere of the school and its surroundings should be as thoroughly Greek as possible. He even specified that the married-servant should be a Greek, though he had had no hint from me that he was not. He also urged our doing all the outside work possible among the Greeks, ourselves. Mr. Brooks spoke of our Sunday service, saying that although he wished to help us, he hesitated about

Mrs. O. N. Churchill,

recommending scholars to a school where they could not attend a Greek service on the Sabbath. The same line of thought was followed out in a suggestion made by Mr. Dwight, when the question of the propriety of our continuing to receive Armenians was brought before the Annual meeting. It was to this effect. Robert College and the Home, with all their advantages, sufficient to attract other nationalities, draw few Greeks. Mr. Brooks's school, which is for Greeks only, (I think the few English or other scholars Mr. Brooks has all learn Greek,) with no mixture of Turkish or Armenian languages, does attract them.

That was the best light I could get from Dr. Constantine and Mr. Brooks. Without going into details, it is sufficient to say that the state of things they recommend does not exist here, nor is there anyone interested to bring it about, save Mrs. Howell and myself, and we have not time and strength for outside work, and cannot control these other

matters. The Greek work has not a fair chance beside the Armenian. Mr. Baldwin opposes the sending of a Greek missionary, and argues that if one should come, he would soon be too discouraged to stay. Perhaps he would. And it becomes a little hard for us, especially when opposed, to urge a course that may prove a failure. But, placed in a Greek school, to learn the Greek language, relying on the promises made us but years ago by you and Dr. Alden, judging also from the letter just received, we take it as the judgment of the Board that the Greek work should be carried forward. Seeing the work not properly supported, I have tried to let you know the true state of the case. Your judgment will decide what shall be done. I do not even know on what Mr. Baldwin bases his opinion that a Greek missionary would not succeed here. I am not strongly acquainted with the Persia field, but if it does not offer work enough for a Greek missionary, it seems to me a

pretty hopeless task to try to keep up a Greek school. But I am not convinced that the right man would not succeed. He would need to be a man of iron mettle, for he would have hard, discouraging work to do, — not like work among the Armenians, where churches are established, and work organized, but opening new work. There are a great many Greek-speaking Greeks here in Brousa, that we feel ought to be reached, for whom there is nothing being done.

Now, about our school, what we want is, not to have the Armenian girls sent away now, but to have the Greek work so supported that we can hope sometime to have enough Greek scholars to fill our school. It has been with this hope that we have been willing to accept the situation up to this time. Having two nationalities has multiplied classes, and complicated the work in more ways than I can tell you, and it has obliged us to work at a great disadvantage, and in an unsatisfac-

every way, besides hindering our progress in Greek. But all this I do not complain of in itself. We are still willing to work on in this way for the present, if there is a prospect of something else in the future. We had the promises of yourself and Dr. Alden when you were here that something should be done for the Greek work. This was coupled with the exhortation to hold on, and continue our preparation for such a work. We are holding on, but instead of seeing the help coming, we have seen it recede farther and farther from us, and our Greek department dwindle before our eyes, until the time looked not far distant when our Greek scholars would be reduced to a mere handful. And, Dr. Clark, I want a Greek work now a great deal more than I did when I came, because I realize more than I did then what it is to get a language, and what poor economy it is to try to dip into many languages, when there is not time to get one properly.

The action when Mrs. Baldwin withdrew

showed that we do not want the Armenian element sent out now. We have all given time and energy to it that might have gone toward the Greek work, so that now, it is a great addition to our school. Whether that time and energy has been misdirected or not, it is needless to discuss now. However that may be, we think it would be a mistake to make a change now. We fear our school would not be a credit to us. We want a hope of something better, or a beginning of something better, before the change is made. Should a Greek missionary be sent us immediately, (and we want one very much,) we could not expect the school to be materially affected by his work for at least three years, — perhaps more. And every year's delay puts that time farther off, until it seems as if we could not ~~wait~~ have it put off any longer. In the meantime, we see no better way than to continue the work we have now.

You ask about Mrs. Merrill's and my

ability to carry on both departments of the school. We are not fitted to do it, nor can we fit ourselves. We have not had, nor have we now, the time we need to study Greek and Turkish, (the latter is almost as necessary as the former, as most of our sisters speak only Turkish,) and learning Armenian seems out of the question, as we are situated. The actual work at hand has pressed so we have been unable to study as we have felt that we should. And we do not feel blameworthy for not progressing further, for we know how faithfully we have tried, and how pressed with work we have been. The ~~school~~ work that I took even the first year was a help to me in language. When Mrs. Newell came, however, the Armenian element was received, increasing the work and changing the language of the school, and much of the work she has done, while it has exhausted her energies, has not helped her in the language. All these difficulties, and others which I have not enumerated, have been so great as

to make it a very hard problem to solve which should be sacrificed, the work in hand, or study. Instead of giving up the work, we have continued both departments, and Mrs. Newell's study has been sacrificed, and yet, in spite of it, she has a good start in Greek, so that now, this year, she is taking school-work that in a measure takes the place of study. Now that we are getting on our feet, and yet just the need of going on with what we have begun, you can understand how the thought of turning to Armenian now, under the same disadvantageous circumstances, seems not only too appalling to ~~entertain~~, but to show very poor economy or poor planning somewhile. When we planned to carry on both departments, it was only to meet an emergency, which seemed forced upon us, and we decided to give up all hope of study, and bend all our energies to it, for the time.

There is one thing we would like advice about. What should we do, in case

we were again left alone with this work? Should Mrs. Baldwin again withdraw, for any reason, what would be the wisest course for us to take? When this occurred, it came so suddenly, we had no time to communicate with you, and had to use our own best judgment in planning. Should we close the Armenian department, though it seemed a loss to the school? Or would it be thought best to supply Mrs. Baldwin's place, even temporarily? For this year, we could not rely on pecuniary aid from the Board for a native teacher, as, with Mrs. Baldwin's work in the school, the Armenian department had been self-supporting, yet wanted the Armenian girls to stay so much, (the Greek outlook being so dark, and our real interest in the welfare of the Armenian girls so great,) that we planned to put our hands in our own pockets, if funds gave out. Please advise us in regard to this.

Please remember, we are waiting for help, expecting it, basing our hopes

on it, and working accordingly.

Yours very truly,

Oliver H. Trowbill.

Recd & Ans. Oct. 10.

Urfa, Jan. 14th, 1885.

Rev. E. K. Alden,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Alden:

Our hearts gave a great bound of joy when we saw the reference to Urfa's needs in the annual report lately received. It was a great encouragement to know that you were indeed thinking of us, and that you recognized the fact that this Greek school needs something done for it. Even now that we have this distant prospect of relief, we know not whether we shall be able to keep the work alive until help comes. When we look forward even one year, the prospect is very dark! We regard some of the scholars we have now as ~~compro~~ unpromising that we shall probably not receive them another

year. And, when we think of the likelihood that others will drop off of their own accord, we know not what our Greek department may be reduced to next year. We now have ten Greek boarders. Three of them came for the first time this year, but do not give promise as helpers, in fact, one is only a Greek in name, not in language, which makes him come very helpless. We know not where to look for scholars to fill the places of those that will soon drop out.

Mrs. Newell asks me to acknowledge the letter she has received from you, and wishes me to express her joy at the distant prospect of succor, though coupled with the fear that there may be no Greek work to vitalize by the time help comes.

Yours truly,

Olive M. Twichell.

Brooklyn, Mar 10th, 1875

Dr Clark,

Dear Sir

The sympathy shown in your letter of Feb 26th is indeed gratifying. Of the condition of our work here it seems I need write no more. The facts are all before you. You know of the decrease of funds, and the product of a greater decrease, but you do not know what position any of the plans of relief you suggest must exist in regard to a Brick manufactory. Jas Baldwin says he knows of none & he had been an idea that he has made any effort to find one, for he had never mentioned the matter to us until, after receiving your last letter, I asked him about it.

I have often wished we could receive the benefit of this Church in

Omaha, Jan. 5th 1885.
Recd. Feb. 6.

year. And, when we think of the
likelihood that those will drop off
of their own accord, we have with
what our Grub department may
be reduced I am sure. We
can have ten Grub laborers
than of them now. I
feel sure this year, I do
not have promised or hire in
fact, have only a Grub in name,
and in Langenkoe which makes two
men with kitchen for keeper and
when I take for others
fill the place of those that will
come off.
Now Gen'l I do not
knowledge of the
need of from and make one
I expect but at the distant
prospect of success though and this
with the fear that there must
be an Grub work I mention this
by the time Sulph comes
Yours Truly
Olive H. Swindell.

Brousa, Mar. 10th, 1885.

Dr. Clark,
Dear Sir:

The sympathy shown in your letter of Feb. 6th is indeed gratifying. Of the condition of our work here it seems to me I need write no more. The facts are all before you. You know of the decrease of pupils, and the prospect of a greater decrease, but I fear you do not know what opposition any of the plans of relief you suggest must meet. In regard to a Greek evangelist, Mr. Baldwin says he knows of none to be had. I have no idea that he has made any effort to find one, for he had never mentioned the matter to me, until, after receiving your last letter, I asked him about it.

I have often wished we could receive the benefit of Mr. Rooke's labors

Occasional Paper for Jan. 1885 Feb. 6

Rec'd. Mar. 30.

Broad. Mar. 30.

that Mr. Brooks should consent to send the cream of his school here, seems too unlikely to hope for.

The sending of a Greek missionary Mr. Baldwin has shown himself strongly opposed to from the first. Although he acknowledges that the work is more than he can do, he wishes no associate but Mr. Barrows, and brings arguments in favor of his position that make opposition difficult. The mission will not easily take action directly against him. So, while we wait anxiously to see what the Annual Meeting will do, it has seemed probable that, meeting opposition in every direction, it would do nothing. To settle down to another year of waiting seems so hard, that it had been a serious question with me whether it would not be a wise alternative to give up. The failure of the work seems inevitable without some decided change, and every delay makes the case more

I am tired, tired, I am glad to be, Yours truly, Lucius H. Mitchell.

With hearty thanks for discouraging.

Brousa, May 20th, 1885.

Rev. H. G. Clark, D.D.
1 Somerset St. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your kind letter reached us this morning, and I want to thank you for it. You will probably learn, ere this reaches you, that Mrs. Merrell and I did lay our case before the annual meeting, as your letter suggests that we should do. It was not without consulting the friends in Constantinople that we were led to take the decided ground we did take, — that under the present discouraging circumstances, we could not stay here. The Mission has transferred us both to Constantinople. The letter bringing me the news brought me a deep, quiet joy. I look forward with great pleasure to the new work, and feel that I have much to be thankful for, and I am thankful that together

we can engage in a work which offers such attractions to us. The cordiality with which we have been received by the Cons'ple circle, and your kind words, are very gratifying. Your expression of confidence in us makes me only more anxious to be worthy of it. I thank you again for your kind thoughtfulness of us, and I do hope you will not be obliged to undergo any more worries on our account.

Yours very truly,
Olive H. Swichell.

Ottawa, Ohio
May 20, 1885.
Rec'd June 9.

Constantinople, Jan 8th, 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Cong. House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I can vividly imagine Calliope's unbounded delight at meeting Dr. Alden and Mr. Torrey. Dear, innocent child! And with no less clearness can I picture their concealed dismay at meeting her. Not until Calliope had left Liverpool did we receive word of her departure from Athens. I am very sorry for the affair. Calliope did speak of this plan to us when we visited her a year ago last summer, but I looked upon it as a visionary thing, which circumstances would prevent from ever becoming a reality.

But, now, to answer your questions. As you requested, we consulted Mr. Brooks, and have also spoken to Mr. Fuller, and are not now able to offer definite work for them. If Calliope were free from family cares, we should eagerly urge her.

Received, May 20, 1885.

As it is, we should value greatly her presence in our community, for the sake of what she might do, in addition to her family cares. But, as yet, we see no way to provide support for the family, for the sake of what Calliope can do.

If they come to Constantinople, (and they may be on their way now,) we shall be glad to reconsider the matter, though what consideration or reconsideration can accomplish, I know not.

Dear Dr. Clark, I could not find fault if you did complain of me as a correspondent. But I am busy, though I am very well this year. We are studying now, and trying to make the most of our time, for Mrs. Schneider and Miss Gleason talk of going in March or April. We cannot give all our time to study, for other duties will crowd in, and we feel the need of making the acquaintance of as many as possible while Mrs. S. is here. We can report some progress in language, though, and quite a class of Greek chil-

drew in Sunday-school.

One of the most interesting features of this winter's work is our evening school. The class of young men drawn into it are just the ones we want to reach, and we feel the deepest interest in them.

Our hearts were greatly cheered by Mr. and Mrs. Sellers' coming. Mr. Sellers seems such a wise counsellor and such a kind, helpful man, we can but be grateful that he is here.

The work opens before us very broadly, and we are trying to take it up bravely and faithfully. These preparation days are so full and so precious, I have given little time to writing, but I hope by that means to do a better work, and have more to write about, afterwards.

Yours very truly,

Olive H. Tuckell.

Conéple, Jan. 8, 1886.

Rec'd Jan. 27.

Constantinople, Oct. 15th, '88

Rev. H. G. Clark, D.D.
Cong. House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Six weeks have whirled by since we came home from our summer vacation, full to the brim of work. When we are tired, we comfort ourselves with the thought that we should be worse off with too little to do. It is a greater joy to us than I can tell you that our work continues as it does. We were prepared for a falling off in the S. S., especially in the Armenian department, in which Miss Gleason, with the Armenian language, had done such an important work. To our surprise and delight, however, we have had larger numbers every Sunday than the corresponding Sundays a year ago, and this, too, when we could not do what has usually been done to bring them together. The opening of the day school was such a care to us that it was impossible for us to find time to visit the scholars' homes and invite them back to S. S. after vacation. So we tried to send them word in other ways, and to find more

Concord, N.H.
Jan. 5, 1886.
Jan. 27.

responsibility on the native teachers, and doing our best the Lord blessed us.

We could but feel a burden of responsibility in taking up the work of the new year, with such a diminishing in our working force, and an increase of work. We felt this especially on Sundays. While Mrs. Schneider stayed, she was our head. Miss Gleason watched over the Armenian department. Then, too, Mr. Fuller was always present at S. S. last winter, ready to help in any way that he could, but this year he has his own Sunday services to attend to, so the whole care rests on us. Now that we are only two, it is not strange that the Sundays tire us more, but the service is a happy one.

Our day-schools are fairly started. We have now enrolled twenty-five Greeks and nine Armenians, with applications for five more next week. We have received none free, so are gratified at the numbers, with the Jesuit and Quaker free schools close by us. The Armenian school is in charge of a graduate of the Home, who has also had special training in the kindergarten system under Miss Bartlett. We find her very efficient. The Greek teacher was for a short time in Mr.

Brooks's school, and afterward studied in Athens. She does not know our methods as the Armenian teacher does, and requires more help from us, but is doing as well as we could expect.

The evening-school is to reopen next week. Many of the last year's boys have already been to us, anxious to have us begin as soon as possible.

Our days are very full. We are trying hard to secure some time every day for study, but have many interruptions. A great deal of our time is spent with callers, who come at all hours, on all sorts of errands. We visit the people in their homes as our other duties allow us. There is no danger of our getting out of work. We soon have to leave undone what we believe would be very helpful in the work, if we had time and strength for it. We do try to use our strength wisely.

The weekly and monthly prayer-meetings are the same as last winter. The last mothers' meeting was unusually large. I do not know whether we have written you of the two services, Greek and Turkish, at the coffee-house Sunday afternoon. The attendance at both continues good.

We think of you often in these trying days, and almost dread receiving reports of the Summer Meeting. May God bring good out of all this

anxious care on the subject. She has certainly made a great effort &.

We are having a thorough rest here in Mitylene, under most favorable circumstances, and hope for strength for better service next year than hitherto.

Yours very truly,

Olive N. Lurchell.

Miss Olive N. Turchell,

Mitylene, July 29th, 1887.

Rec'd Aug. 15.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Mrs. Newell sent you a letter a week or two ago, in which she referred to what she has tried to make plain in previous letters,— what we both feel in regard to the need of Mr. Sullis's remaining in Constantinople. We have waited anxiously for his return from Aintab, expecting to hear his decision as soon as he should come back. Yesterday came a letter saying that he waits for one more ~~letter~~ message from Boston to know his course with certainty. As I have hitherto left the correspondence relative to this matter to Mrs. Newell, I feel

only to emphasize what [illegible] said, and assure you that our convictions on the question are one.

I need not go over the ground again, for the story has been told. But I may say that Mrs. Newell has expressed what we both feel, in saying that Mr. Fuller's going would leave a space not to be filled by any of those who have been spoken of as supplying Constantinople. Their homes, their work, their interests are so remote that they are out of our reach, when we need help. This as regards his relation to our work. But the need of Mr. Fuller does not end there. Could you know his peculiar fitness for healing disaffections and strifes among the Protestants in this critical time, I believe you would consider it a very strong argument in favor of his remaining. And we are not alone in this estimate

into details, for I can only reiterate what has been said before. But I do beg you not to think lightly of what we believe you would give importance to, if your attention had been called to it as long and persistently as to the other side. The reason it has not been, is that we did not know the danger we were in until very late,— too late, we fear. But we shall not give up every hope until a full decision is reached. Please, take into account the disadvantage under which we have labored in being so ignorant of what agencies were at work to secure a decision which we believe to be a serious detriment to the work in Constantinople.

And now, there is nothing more we can do but pray. The question has worn on Mrs. Newell, but I think she has now laid down all

Constantinople, Feb. 25th, 1888.

Dr. Judson Smith,

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Jan. 26th to Mrs. Newell, in which you give us reason to expect the grant of money so much needed for enlarged accommodations for our L.L., is received, and we have made haste to bring the matter formally before the Committee ad Interim, in accordance with your request. Yesterday we received a report that the Committee ad Interim vote "to approve of Mrs. Newell's and Miss Mitchell's applying to the Woman's Board for a grant up to the sum of £. T. 150, if necessary, for enlarged quarters, on the condition that this sum be a grant additional to the $48.000 set as a limit for General Work." {this condition applies to the current year only. It will be in the "Regular" after this year, we understand.

The last clause of the vote makes it necessary for us to wait for a reply from Boston before proceeding with negotiations for another building. We wished to push the negotiations at once, and as delay may result in serious inconvenience and loss to the work, we ask for a reply by telegraph to Mr. Peet. An official letter goes by this mail to the Woman's Board, making a formal request for the money. Will

Woman's Board, and hasten action on the matter as much as possible? If the grant is made, please telegraph "rent" We understand from your letter that there is little or no doubt about the appropriation, but, should it not be given, telegraph "letter". We await the answer impatiently. For the interests of the work, it is very desirable that several sessions of the S.S. should be held in the new quarters before summer vacation. We hoped to accomplish this by proceeding the coming week to close the bargain for the house we wish. The matter must move rather slowly at this end of the line, because that is the way in Turkey, and the owner of the desired house wishes two and a half months to vacate it after the contract is made. We fear moving may interfere with our summer vacation of two months, which we know not how to do without. Unlike those engaged in school-work, we have no other vacation in the year, and need that, far from care and work.

"We had looked for the usual falling-off in numbers in S.S. after our Christmas entertainment, really as a relief, but it has not come. Our attendance has never been as large before, and the work cannot be done to good advantage under the present circumstances. One of the Com-

It has been

erican circle suggested, only last week, that we limit the number admitted, and close our doors to the crowd, rather than submit to the present inconvenience. This we do not like to do, as it would wholly deprive the excluded ones of evangelical teaching. We think it better to hold them, and do the best we can, hoping to do better by and by.

In your letters of Dec. 15th to Mrs. Sewell and myself, you ask for a brief outline of our work. In reply, so far, you have heard mainly of our S.S. That is not our only work, though it is the center around which much of it revolves, and, as a center, we hold it the most important. Of the fifty scholars in our two day-schools, (Greek and Armenian,) nearly everyone is a member of the S.S. I think now of but one exception. We have refused admittance to day-school to many, for lack of room, and shall expect an increase with enlarged accommodations. Our evening-school for young men has been more satisfactory this winter than ever before. The number paying tuition is forty-one. Of the new ones reached by this means, some are already regular attendants at S.S.

Of the calls received and made, of our evening social and

literary questions, which I
cannot now speak in detail. We rejoice at the prospect of a visit from you in May, when you will be able to see something of our work, and hear of what you cannot see.

Earnestly hoping for a favorable reply, and with kindest regards to Mrs. Smith, I am

Very truly yours,

Olive M. Churchill

Miss Olive M. Churchill,
Constantinople,
Kesik Mar. 19.

Feb. 25, '88.

5

Constantinople, June 25th, 1889.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.,
Cong. House, #1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your letters of last February were so fully answered by Mrs. Newell, that, with the supplement you have since received from her personally, and with her at hand to answer any questions that occur to you, it is not necessary for me to enter into details in regard to the work in our new house.

Before going away for vacation, however, I want to let you know how we are getting on since Mrs. Newell left us, and tell you of one or two things that cheer us and give us hope that the influence of our work is wider than we know. Some of the things that interest us most deeply are things that we cannot put before the public. Of that nature are some visits we have had recently from our landlord. You know the kind of man he is, – bombastic, egotistic, wily, and thoroughly Oriental. We have been astonished that he has made us no trouble, and left us almost entirely alone, while he lives directly opposite our house, and can watch any-

thing that goes on. A few weeks ago, he called here for a book that would tell him about our forms of worship. I sent him Dr. Herrick's "Belief & Worship", (Osmanli-Turkish.) He came in the next morning, bringing his own copy of the book to show me, to say that he read it many years ago, and it was not what he wanted now. Explanation showed that a prayer-book was what he was in search of, and, not having one at hand, I promised to send him one later. I showed him a copy of our creed, but when he commenced discussing it, I could not trust my knowledge of Turkish, and told him so. "Then", he said, "please bring the man who wrote this, here, and let me talk with him. I love to talk about such things, and my conversation will be sweeter than sugar." At my request, Dr. Greene did come, a few days later, and had a long and interesting talk with the man, leaving with him a copy of the Episcopal prayer-book, in Osmanli-Turkish, which he has not yet returned. We do not know what the man's motive in all this is, but he has been a subject of especial prayer for a long time.

Perhaps we told you when you were here, of an educated Turk, Hussein Effendi, in whom we were interested, principal of a large Turkish school for boys and girls. We have had serious talks with him be-

you, and have felt anxious about him, for he has been drifting into scepticism, but, latterly, we have been able to understand the trend of his thoughts better than before, and have put a book of Dr. Noah Porter's into his hands, which we hope will be helpful to him. He is a candid thinker, and he understands English well.

I might speak of another, a young Armenian, who is reading the Bible regularly. It has been such a long, slow process to get him to do it. We promised to, two or three years ago, and then failed to keep his promise, because he had no Bible. But, at last, he has the Book, and understands that his promise is a real one, and does read regularly the passages suggested by the Bible Union, and asks questions about the Bible, and shows a real interest in it.

So many of our reports run into figures, that I have felt like letting them alone this time, and just telling you these little things that give you a glimpse of the heart of our work. They are not stories of astonishing results. In fact, we cannot yet see the result in any one of these cases, but I speak of them because they are what interest me.

We work constantly for "the greatest good of the greatest number," and do not allow ourselves to confine our

efforts to individuals alone, but, after all, it is these individual cases that take hold of me.

I miss Mrs. Howell especially, when difficult questions come up for decision, and I cannot watch every corner on Sundays, as we two together could, yet we have gotten on so well these weeks, that I hope Mrs. Howell will not hasten her return too much.

My mother and I are anticipating great pleasure in the visit to Marsovan for annual meeting. We close our S. S. next Sabbath, day-school July 5th, and start for the interior the 6th.

Mrs. Howell's letters show that she is enjoying her visit to the hill, and I share her joy.

With many thanks for your continued interest in our work, I remain

Yours very truly,

Olive M. Mitchell.

Constantinople, June 25, 1900.

Filed July 23

Constantinople, Oct. 23d, 1889.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I wanted to answer your kind letter of Sept. 20th at once, but delayed doing so, because I wanted, when I should write, to give you the result of deliberation and consultation, which I am now ready to do.

It was, indeed, a very sore disappointment that Mrs. Howell could not return this fall. But none knew better than I, when she went home, and long before, that six months were too short a time for the rest she needed. However, she had accepted that as her vacation, and had seemed to gain so rapidly, as soon as she was away from the burden of care, that I, too, had thought it, (the short vacation,) a success, and was quite unprepared for the sudden change.

In regard to my own plans, I have felt from the first that the understanding I had with Mrs. Howell in regard to the time of my proposed visit to America, forbade my leaving her ~~alone~~ this winter, unless by her consent. On that account, I did not consent to any arrangement on the part of the Mission for an immediate change, although the Mission was ready at Ammu-

Constantinople, Sept. 20, 1889.

al Shutting time, & try & find my successor. I considered it only right that Mrs. Newell should be consulted first. But, while I could not demand an immediate release from my work here, it was a very fond hope of Mr. Cranford's and of mine, that some way might be found by which Mrs. Newell should have the help she needed here, and still the desolate home in Brousa be less dreary the coming winter than the past. This had seemed quite possible, from the fact that, several months ago, it was suggested to Mrs. Newell in Boston, that she bring a lady back with her in the fall, to study Turkish during the winter, and be ready to remain with her while I should make my visit home. As everyone admits circumstances in Brousa to be peculiarly trying, and the desirability of a change very pressing, we had hoped that this offered addition to the force here would make it possible for me to leave Tedik Pasha this fall or winter. And so, as I said, the news that neither Mrs. Newell nor an associate would come this fall was a very bitter disappointment.

However, I plainly see it as my duty, now, to remain here this winter, and cannot do otherwise than accept it. You will have learned, before this

reaches you, that Miss Wells has plans quite different from those made for her in Boston. In view of these circumstances, which were not known to you when you suggested her coming here for the winter, the Committee ad Interim have not thought it wise to try to retain her, but, as you have been already informed, urge instead, that my successor be hastened on her way as soon as possible. It seems to the missionary friends here that the circumstances demand more than an ordinary effort to secure and send someone quickly.

As to myself, before my "new departure," as Mrs. Howell calls it, was announced, it was the plan that I visit America next spring. Now, I do not ask to go before that, but I do like to think that, under the circumstances, my friends will not want to ask me to stay longer than that. The circumstances are known. In the spring, I shall have been in the country nine years, and shall have borne the main burden of this work a year. (For, if someone comes to my help in a month or two, as is requested, I ought not to put the chief burden on her, for she must study. And, at any rate, I must bear it for the present.) The spring will find me in need of rest, and it will find me with the new claims that now press on me

very hard, still pressing hard. Of course, the close of this school-year must, under any consideration, end my work here, and since it seems to be the general opinion that staying till then is the last farthing that could be required of me, I can hardly think otherwise than that my friends would be glad to extort a little less than the very last farthing, and will, if possible, not ask me to prolong the spring to summer.

I know that planning for the future of this work is, in one sense, not my business, but I find it hard to keep my hands off, since the future is so closely connected with the present, which is decidedly my concern. And Mrs. Newell urges me to help plan for the approaching change, so I hope an expression of my opinion will not seem officious. Even had Mrs. Newell returned this fall, and I had remained with her, or had Miss Wells come to help me for a few months, it would still seem to me that Mrs. Newell's associate should be here this winter, getting ready for work. And so it was thought in Boston, four or five months ago. Is not the fact that Mrs. Newell cannot come now a reason for hurrying her associate, rather than for deciding that

her coming also be deferred six months? At any rate, now that I am alone, I can but think the views of the Committee ad Interim on this matter will need your approval.

"The work is opening well. The Armenian day-school is not quite up to last year in numbers yet, but it is in a good condition, while, in the Greek school, we have some new scholars of a class we are very glad to reach. Sunday-school is encouraging. A very earnest spirit is prevailing, and last week we had prayer-meetings every evening, not without results. We hope for greater things yet." Gargom Effendi, our house-owner, has been here several times (that is, twice or thrice) to read the Bible, and once to Sunday-school. It is several weeks now since we have seen him, for he has been away. Reading the Bible together was his own suggestion, "so that we can have something to talk about." He is very ready with comments, and, for the most part, they are very orthodox, and I am surprised to see how familiar he is with the Bible.

I thank you, Dr. Smith, for your kind words to me, personally. For me, personally, life holds a great deal these days, — what it has never held before, and I indeed hope, that, with so much given me, I may

give more.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Smith, I am

Very truly yours,

Olive M. Swichell.

Constantinople, Oct. 28 - 1889.

Recd Nov. 7. 1889.

Washburn Miss Fannie E.

Marsovan, Turkey, Oct. 20. 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear Sir:

I once began the practice of writing you every six months, but when it came time for the second letter of '80, I was alone with a new assistant teacher, and was so overwhelmed with my new cares and responsibilities that I dropped almost all my correspondence and almost everything else that wasn't school work. And although Miss Fritcher came back and has been in her place nearly a year and a half, yet I have not written you! So much easier it is to keep on in a good way than to return to it after leaving it.

And I don't know that I should be writing you even now, but that I want to ask permission to visit America in the spring. I intended to stay another year, but my mother is so urgent for my coming next year that I have decided to ask permission to return then. Miss Fritcher, as I understand her, would not go then anyway; our teacher Anna will be here fresh from her two years and a half of visiting both in this country and in America; and I think

therefore my absence will not bring any great additional burden upon the other teachers; there will still be three, as many as we have had any time for the last three years. If I go, ~~wh~~ it will have been, when I arrive home, only a few weeks less than eleven years since I sailed.

Our school opened Sept. 6th with twenty five boarders and ten day scholars, but there has been so much sickness among them that we have not yet had the whole school together a single day. Our assistant teacher too has been sick a month so that we have carried on school this five weeks under difficulties. We have wanted Anna very much, but a week ago she was still visiting her sister in Baghchejik. Her brother-in-law was absent when she went, and her sister is out of health, hence, first in waiting for him, and then in helping her sister, she has extended her visit beyond her expectation. She has yet to visit at her father's house in Tpebizond, so that it will be some time yet before we see her.

This summer I have visited three out-stations, Haji Keoy, Kapoo Kaya, and Vezir Keoprew. The last two I had never seen before, and in the first I had never spent a night. I have sent an ac-

count of my visit ~~to~~ in Kafoo Kaya to one of the secretaries of the W.B.M. I returned last week from Vezir Keofreu after a stay of little more than two days. It was much too short for all the visiting among the women that I wanted to do, but it was not practicable to stay longer this time. We were entertained at the house of the preacher who graduated from the Theol. Sem'y last May. He was not one of the best scholars, but we think he is going to be one of the best workers, and certainly none have a better spirit than he. Instead of despising and defaming our schools and doing all he can to injure them, he tries to get scholars for them. Last fall he induced two boys from an out-station to enter the new High School, even helping them a little with funds; and last week when Mr. Herrick went to Vezir Keofreu, he carried from these two boys letters of special thanks to the preacher for bringing them into the school. One of them is perhaps the brightest scholar in the school, and has lately given us reason to hope that he is truly converted.

Ever since the final examination in English of the class that graduated last May from our Theol. Sem'y, I have wanted to write you about it, for I wanted to tell you more particularly about it than I thought any

H. Sem.
words.

Mars Hill Oct. 20. 1882.

Marsovan Nov. 20. 1882.

Rec'd Nov. 22

Rec'd Nov. 22

time either. Only one had nothing to offer; the others with more or less ease stated their arguments. With a school where it is possible to make such attainments, it would seem that any reasonable one else would be likely to do. Although I knew that they had given ~~their whole~~ most of their time through the winter to the study of English, yet I was utterly taken by surprise now by the freedom with which they wrote and spoke it. Six of them ~~wrote~~ were called upon to write on the board, their subjects being respectively, "Travelling," "Ambrose and Theodosius," "Gregory the Illuminator," "Chrysostom", "War", and "The Cultivation of Grain in Turkey." These ~~were~~ subjects the class had written upon some time during the year. Some of the writers filled their space on the board quite rapidly, writing quite closely withal. Then they were set to correcting each other's compositions. The mistakes in most of them, both in grammar & spelling were remarkably few. While these were writing other members of the class read compositions ~~on~~ that they had written within the previous week, but Mr. Herrick had not corrected or even seen them. They were on one or another of these three subjects: "The Seasons", "Wisdom and Knowledge", and "Tie your camel, and trust in God" (a Turkish proverb). Shortly after, a subject for discussion was announced, in substance as follows: "Which is the better means of evangelizing a country, establishing flourishing churches and schools in large centres, or preaching the gospel from place to place?" The question had been given them for consideration the previous afternoon, but only now did they know who would be called upon to present his arguments, and whether on the affirmative or nega-

Marsovan, Jany 1. 1883.

Rev. E. K. Alden, D.D.

Dear Sir:

Your letter informing me of the favorable response of the Prud. Committee to my request for permission to make a visit home, is received and made me very happy. Am much obliged for your kind wishes concerning my health; you will see, however, by referring to my letter, that I did not ask to return on account of ill health.

I feel under great obligations to the writer of the article entitled "Selfish Prayers," in the Dec. Herald. I presume he did not think he was hitting one of the foreign laborers, but he has pretty exactly described my case. I have long known this as a fault in myself, & it is not many weeks since I confessed it to my school ars, promising to try and set them a better example in the future. But it is as easy for me as to breathe, when I pray with them, to ask spiritual blessings for ourselves, and I'm afraid they haven't observed much change. But last week on reading that article, I felt so deeply the force of it, and so ashamed of my years of

Mars. Jan. 1. 1883
Rec'd Jan. 20 1883

selfish praying, that I really think the Lord will see, now, in the requests I make of Him, evidence of an interest in his general work that he has not found in me hitherto.

I am sorry to hear that Dr. Clark has been sick, & hope his health is improved. My kind remembrances to him.

Yours Truly,

Fannie E. Washburn

Marsovan Jan'y. 1883

Auburn, Nov. 3, 1883.

Rec'd Nov. 5.

Morrison fo

Auburn, Maine.
Nov. 3. 1883.

Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

Your kind note was forwarded to me a few days since in Farmington. Nearly all my relatives are in this state and I've been visiting among them here and there, for seven weeks. I hope to be at home again after two or three weeks, first spending three or four days in Andover with Mrs. West (formerly of Livas) I do not expect to see these friends again in their homes, hence my long stay. Wherever I've been thus far, I've spoken at least once about the work in Turkey, so that I need not feel that I'm receiving everything while giving nothing.

House one day since you returned, and wanted to see you, but purposely kept away from your room, thinking I could best show my regard by giving you one less interruption & visit. You inquire if I have arranged about my allowance while here. I have rec'd since I've been in Maine, a draft from Mr. Riggs our Station Treas'r, to the amount of $170.44, which is what I have saved from my salary the last five years. I have had such good health, & so few ~~wants~~ expenses that I save in spite of myself. I shall present this draft to Mr. Ward when I return, & that money will suffice me for the present. Perhaps you remember handing me sixty-five dollars in the Boston and Maine Depot, the day I sailed; that-

your approval, am expecting to use it the coming year, instead of asking for an allowance. When these sums are exhausted, I shall need to apply to you, I suppose.

I am in perfect health, and not even tired; you remember I did not plead ill health or weariness when I asked permission to visit America. Nevertheless I feel that it will do me good to come, and I will try to do good while here. I hope you are stronger since your brief stay in Europe. Am so glad that you are to have help. Would it had been given you long ago!

With many thanks for your kind remembrance, & the expression of it, I remain Yours sincerely

Fannie E. Washburn.

Miss Jennie C. Washburn.

Medford, Jan. 3, 1884.

Rec'd Jan. 5.

Medford, Jan. 3. 1884.

Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

I have forgotten ever to say anything to you about the steamer-chair you gave me for the voyage home. When Mr. Crawford found himself detained indefinitely on account of his children's sickness, he advised me to make other arrangements, if I could, for my journey, and Mr. Barnum expressed his readiness to have me join his party, (which I did, coming across the continent). I then told Mr. Crawford about your chair and what you told me to do with it on reaching New York, & committed it to him for his own use on the voyage. I hope he delivered it to Mr. Haydn.

I am sorry I allowed you

when I came in to day. My excuse is that I had begun to be ashamed of not having seen you after being in the country so long, and then alarmed when I heard you were in such poor health, lest I might fail of seeing you altogether; & so made a special point of seeing you to day, that being the third time within a week that I have called. But I might at least have told you that I was going to stay but a few minutes, and I might, too, have made my call briefer — I had no errand.

May the Lord increase your strength, and make your burden lighter!

Yours Resp'y
Fannie E. Washburn.

Miss Fannie E. Washburn.

Medford, May 8, 1884.

Rec'd May 8.

Medford, May 8. '84.

Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

Sept fall is the earliest I have thought of going back, & about a fortnight ago, wrote to Mr. N. S. Barnum with whom I came from Cond'le, that I would go back with them next fall. But last week when my sister found that I had decided to go next fall she ~~interest~~ objected most decidedly on mother's account, saying that I was needed here next winter. I will explain more fully when I see you, or will write about it if that is better. I have been thinking for some time that I ought to call & talk with you about going back, but

thought it was n't necessary,
I now want to talk with my
sister again. I can come in any
time to see you.

Yours Resp'ly
Fanny E. Washburn.

James E. Washburn.

Woman's Board of Missions,

No. 1 CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.

Boston, Mass., Feb'y 6, 1885

Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

I came in this afternoon to tell you that though I am all ready to go back to Turkey, & my mother consents to my going, yet, within the last fortnight I have come to feel that I ought to stay at home with her, instead of going back to Turkey. Marsovan has invited Miss Wright of Harpoot to come & be permanently connected with the school "to teach music, & bear the main brunt of work in the school"; and she has accepted, & is coming this spring. Miss Fritcher will remain, & they feel that with two American ladies, they do not need me. Thus they had decided that it was not expedient for me to return, before

to be the Lords will that I should stay.

I would have added some explanations had I seen you, but I have talked freely with Miss Stanwood, & I refer you to her for answers to the questions that will probably ~~arise~~ suggest themselves to you. I shall probably be in Boston again soon & will call & see you, if it is desirable. It is only this morning that I have considered the matter settled; letters from Marsovan this A.M. made the way seem plain.

Yours Respectfully,
Fanny E. Washburn.

live to see me start for another ten years of service in Turkey. If Mr. Hagen found the way opened to return after fourteen years of waiting here, I think I need not be hopeless. I shall endeavor by reading Turkish & writing letters to my scholars, not to entirely forget the language. When I entered the missionary work, I ~~expected~~ intended to spend my life in it; the Lord knows that, and I think He has something more for me to do in it, sometime but not now.

In reference to your closing paragraph, allow me to say that I did not mean to leave the impression that I was forbearing, as if I had been ill-used and had something to forgive. I do not feel that they have done me any wrong or undervalued

Miss. Barbour

Medford, Feb'y 12. '86.

Rev. Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

Your kind letter is received. You are not more unwilling than I to think that my work in Turkey is done. But I do not think my work is to be found there now. You remember that my first reason for not going back was my mother's need of me. I came to feel that about three weeks ago while laid aside with an ulcerated tooth, and though I never before in this year and a half could see that I should be justified in leaving my post in Turkey on her account, yet now

said to myself, and afterwards to her, that if I heard that Miss Wright accepted her invitation to Marsovan, I would stay at home; if not, I should think I ought to go back, but only for as short a term of service as the Board would be willing to send me, and then return to my mother. I was coming in to see you and tell you all this as soon as I was able and should hear of Miss Wright's decision. And while the fact that I am not needed in Marsovan is only a reason for my not going **there**, I think my mother's need of me is a reason for my not going to Turkey at all. That impression coming as it did & when it did*, I believe to have been from the Lord. It is not the

* just as my place was being filled in Marsovan

ness yet; it is not a need readily apparent to outsiders, but it is real. My sister is a music-teacher, and a very busy one — away from home almost as regularly, and some days as long, as business men, and the family expenses are largely met from her earnings. She, therefore, cannot take my place at home; they have been expecting to get an Irish girl when I had gone, have two or three years when her children were small, mother has never had a servant or any help, and it will be hard in her old age to have an Irish girl instead of her daughter. I think it will be easier to find a worker for Turkey than to fill my place at home. But I hope you will

my work. They have had me there many years and know what they can expect from me. With the school to carry on in the face of much unfriendly criticism and, often, most exasperating misrepresentation & slander, & always making heavier demands upon ~~the~~ her strength & resources, ~~of~~ I do not wonder Miss Fritcher wants other help. Mrs. Riggs simply did what I desired her to do, in telling me so plainly that some thought my return unnecessary. I am quite sure she does not write in behalf of the station, though one circumstance makes me think some of them knew she was writing. And I presume the reason you have heard nothing from the station is that they have no idea that their calling Miss Wright will interfere with my return, as, indeed, it alone

When you hear from them I know it will appear that they have said & done only what they deemed necessary for the welfare of the school.

Perhaps you would like an answer to your question about my going to Adana, even though you accept my reasons for not going. I should have no objection; no place will ever be like Marsovan, and if I cannot be there, I care little where I am.

Thank you for your kind words.

Yours Respectfully,
Fanny E. Washburn.

Miss Fanny E. Washburn

Medford, Feb. 19. 1885.

Rec'd Feb. 20.

R.C. ✓

Medford, Feb'y 19. 1885.

Rev. Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

Your note informing me of my release from the service of the Board, is received. Considering the circumstances under which I retire from Marsovan, your words of approval are doubly welcome and gratifying. I am truly thankful to God for the confidence of the Board, after serving it so imperfectly. The fact that my decision to withdraw from the work is not in a line with my personal preference, inclines me to ~~hop~~ think it is not a selfish one. Could my mother have been satis-

have much preferred to return.

I have already written to Marcovan about sending my things, because I thought if they could come with Mr. Riggs (who leaves there, I believe, the first of April, the expense of bringing would be much less. I wrote that my bureau, rocking-chair, little stand, chamber crockery, carpet, & saddle were to remain there, & would now belong to the Board whose money paid for them; whatever is realized from them will go into its treasury. My stove which I bought after being there a few years, I asked to have sold, & the amount credited to me. I shall want only my personal effects sent home, & think that two, or, at most, three boxes will contain them all.

Board, and do all I can for it both by my words & with my substance. I desire to thank you personally for the many kind words I've had from you, & kind letters. I hope you will have better health, & strong and efficient helpers, so that you may yet give your benediction to scores of departing missionaries.

Yours gratefully,
Fanny E. Wachburn.

Miss Fannie C. [illegible]ashburn,

Medford, Mar. 18, '85.

Recd. Mar. 19.

Medford. March 18. 1885.

Rev. Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

You did not have time the other day to see what was in Mrs. Riggs' letter, & could not therefore do her justice, and I cannot let it rest so. I want to copy a part of the letter, (on the next page), and I think when you have read it, you will be better satisfied, as Mrs. Bowker was. I have no dearer, truer friend than Mrs. Riggs; she was brave enough to tell me what I suppose the others, to spare my feelings, would have withheld, and I would be sorry to have her suffer in your opinion, for her faithfulness to me. She has partially misunderstood me in concluding that it was a trial to me to

[illegible] was going to be [illegible]
home & my mother than it w[illegible]
first time.

Please excuse this liberty. I hope to forestall an unfavorable impression of Mrs. Riggs. When you see her, you will readily believe that she could not be unkind to any one.

Yours Respectfully,
Fanny E. Washburn.

Extract from Mrs. Riggs' letter.

"You asked me to tell you if I knew that any members of the station thought your return inadvisable, and as I had once spoken, I felt compelled to speak again. If it had not been for that request of yours, I should never have mentioned the subject again---- I do love you, as my sister, & I can't bear to think of your giving up your work out here, be-

want to come back. I thought from some of your letters that it was a trial for you to come back, a great trial to your mother to have you, which you were both bracing yourselves up to; and I questioned whether the voice of God might not be calling you to stay at home. I did by you as I would be done by; and I have prayed ever since that God would direct you, & not let my words have more weight than He would wish them to. But my last letter was written hurriedly & I have been troubled about it ever since. Perhaps ~~brief~~ brief words sounded harshly. I didn't mean they should, nor as if my opinion about the matter was formed. It is not. I pray God to direct you aright. I think about you a great deal and pray often for you."

be of any suggestion of mine,

Miss Fannie E. Washburn.

P. C.

Medford, Feb. 25, 1887.

Rev. Dr. Clark Rec'd Feb. 28.

Dear Sir:

Your letter was received, with Mr. Tracy's enclosed, Wednesday evening. In reply I would say that within a month the way has been opened for me to resume work in Turkey, as clearly as it was hedged up two years ago; so that I am ready, if it seems best to you, to accept this invitation from Marsovan. I have been sick more or less for two months, so that about three weeks ago we got a girl to do our work. She proves to be such a treasure, so accept-

concluded to keep her permanently, if she will stay, instead of only six months as we ~~at~~ intended. When therefore this request came from Marsovan, it seemed to us all as if the Lord had been preparing the way for it, and mother consents to my going.

I will call and see you as soon as I am able. The malaria which I brought from Turkey has been bothering me for several weeks.

Very respectfully yours,
Fannie E. Washburn.

I have written Mr. Y. to cancel
our obligation to the company.
S. S. V. N.
Mch 31/87

Medford, March 29. 87.

Rev. Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that I cannot go with Mr. Riggs & family. I was quite confident for a few days last week that I should be able, but my improvement in health was only temporary. I will call & see you as soon as I can. I have written more at length to Miss Stanwood in replying to her invitation to be present at the Quarterly Meeting next Tuesday.

Yours Respectfully
Fanny E. Washburn.

92

F. E. Washburn

Portland, Maine
July 4, 1887.

Rev. Dr. Clarke.

Dear Sir:

I have recently heard from Mrs Tracy who writes that she thinks Miss Wright was much disappointed that neither Jennie Smith nor I came with Mr. Riggs or Mr. Browne; and she is very anxious that at least one of us be there by the first of September. I have hoped to do that, but I wrote Miss Smith last week that I probably would not be able. I do not see that I am any stronger than

little reason to think I should be worth anything for work the first of Sept., if I should get there. I have therefore asked Miss Smith if she will plan to be there at that time, and told her I would send her word who were going to Turkey and when. I expected to be at home before this, and to call and find out from you, and write her myself. Fearing that a delay of only a day or two will make considerable difference to her, as the time is short, I write to ask if you will have her notified as early as possible what opportunities there will be for her to have con-

[illegible] on the journey. As far as I know her address is still Shullsburg, Lafayette Co., Wisconsin.

Yours Respectfully,
Fanny E. Washburn.

Mrs Hartshorn

Medford, Sept. 2. 1887.

Rev. Dr. Clark

Dear Sir:

I have not been as well lately as I was the last of July, and this morning went again to see my doctor. He saw that I was better than early in the summer, and said that I might go on all right, if there were no accident nor incident, but that I had no reserve strength; and was quite decided that I would better ~~wait~~ defer going until the next opportunity — that is, the next after

94

you would be to go with Mr. Farnsworth some time in the winter.

I did not mean to disregard your advice about going to see the doctor you recommended on Tremont St., and will go now if you wish. But I wanted to see my doctor again anyway, had already asked him for the certificate that you said would be necessary and he had told me to come later on.

I regret very much that I must again postpone the journey, but hope this is the last time it will be necessary.

Yours Respectfully,
F. E. Washburn.

Farewell Meeting is received.
am much obliged.

Washburn Rev. George

Rev. George Washburn

New York - Jan

Rec'd Jan 1

Albert D.D.
Jan 17. 1881
19

New York. 97 Water St.
Jany 17 1881.

Dear Dr. Clarke

I had a letter from Mrs Williams yesterday. Supposing me to be in Boston she asked me to see you & explain to you fully in regard to the cost which is needed for the House.

As it may be some weeks before I am in Boston again I cannot do this, nor is there any special use in writing about it. but may I perhaps be permitted to express the opinion that you will have to leave the responsibility of the purchase with the Trustees of the House at Constantinople without

96

and I could come [illegible]
for 5000 £ I should do so
at once - I do not believe there
is any possibility of buying it for
4000 £ - altho' it might perhaps
have been bought for even less than
that before the stone was erected.

Now they see that the stone
must have it & they put up the
price - which is natural. It is
very provoking but what can be
done about it?

I am sorry to hear from other
letters that Mrs Williams is in very
poor health & Dr. Edwards also

I have been sick for a month
with headaches but am better
now trying to do something here
in her place.

Yours most truly
George Washburn

Memo for Rev. M. Hazen –

Robert College, though not under the direction of the American Board, is in full sympathy with its work in Turkey and is itself a fruit of that work. It has just closed its 18th year and is more prosperous and influential than ever before. It has 227 students representing 12 nationalities but especially the Bulgarian, Armenian, Greek and Turkish. Many of its graduates already occupy the highest positions in the newly constituted Provinces of the Balkan Peninsula. A number are preachers of the Gospel and many are teachers. Even the authorities of the Oriental churches regard with favor the Christian culture of this college and [illegible] its [illegible] influence. It has also a

96

Continued from 3 page
Miss. Rec. A.B.C.F.M.

number of Mohammedan students. Its last Commencement Exercises were attended by the British and Persian Ambassadors, the American Chargé d'Affaires, the Marquis of Bath, Armenian Bulgarian and Greek Bishops, representing the Patriarchates and many other distinguished men. The College is recognized by all as one of the most important factors in the regeneration of the East. The President is now in this country for the purpose of securing such an endowment as will enable the College to continue its work.

I do not know whether this is exactly what you want, but if not give me a hint.

Yours Yrs. Mackenzie

Rev. George Washburn D.D.

Memorandum

of Robert College

Rec'd. 1881. Aug. 8.

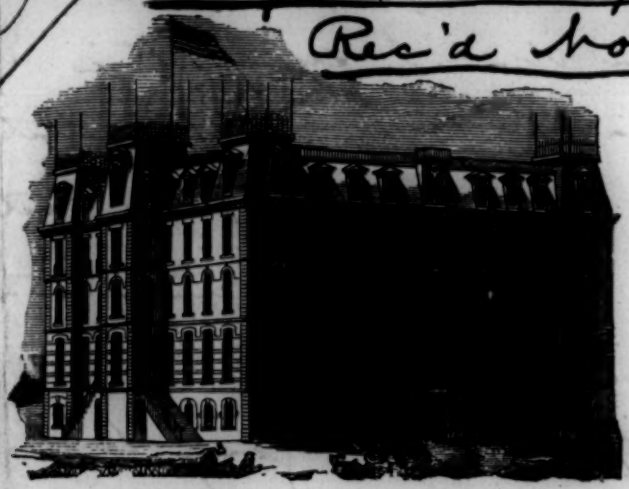
a voice in the distribution of money. There is hardly a question which comes up in the mission which does not directly or indirectly involve the expenditure of money. What kind of cooperation can you conceive of where the native is to have no voice in regard to money? I have been 25 years in Turkey, many years Treasurer of the mission & I know of no possible cooperation which is unconnected with money.

There are other things in Dr. L's report which I might criticise more severely but I am near the end of my sheet & I did not sit down to criticise. I only desired to offer a suggestion in confidence.

I know you have at heart this Turkish work & have common sense views of it. Now it seems to me that the one hope of getting over present difficulties is in encouraging & developing such practical cooperation

Rev. Geo. Washburn
Constantinople, Nov. 7, 1883.
Rec'd Nov. 26.

Private



ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nov 7. 1883

My dear Dr. Clark:

I rec'd your very kind letter from Switzerland. We were only sorry that we could not see more of your wife and daughter (who were all hearts here) while you were in Constpl.

I have read with great interest the acct of the meeting at Detroit & several private letters from Dr. Hamlin & the Missionary rooms. You all seem to feel that you have gained a great & bloodless victory at Detroit. Certainly the enemy failed to effect what might have been a battle, & only a sort of triumphant march over the field. Now all this must have

97

not strange that you should rejoice over it. I sympathize with this feeling so far as to be grateful that there was no fight there. but I fear that you somewhat overrate the importance of this victory gained.

Confession is going to win the day in Turkey - in spite of opposing missionaries & opposing natives. I feel so sure satisfied of this that I am not troubled by the meeting at Detroit. But, in my opinion, it will be in spite of your apparent victory at Detroit that the victory which you (you personally I mean) desire so sincerely & earnestly will be won. In my opinion Dr Lawrie's report was in some respects deplorable & even Dr. Hamlin's speech - (all true, so far as I have heard it) was unfortunate.

I have taken pains, without expressing any opinion myself, to seek the opinion of missionaries and natives in regard to the Detroit meeting. The missionaries have

as it was before - not even coming up to the average sentiment of the Conference. But they have expressed this opinion as a thing not to be said aloud.

The natives say aloud the same thing. "We are just where we were a year ago" Nothing has been done - except to insult us with the charge of covetousness &c - Any little indiscretion on the part of any missionary here might fan the flame of discontent hotter than ever.

It seems to me that the great principle so formally announced that missionaries must control the money was both false and out of place - It was intended to cover up the refusal to allow the native pastors a vote in the annual meetings of the missions - which is a question which might much better have been discussed on its own merits.

The fact cooperation implies & necessitates

and Esperanza. These missionaries believe in cooperation & if they are permitted to go on - other stations will be forced, whether they like it or not, to follow their lead. The natives here at Cangepa can not hold out against successful cooperation in the Interior. It seems to me that if you stand by the brethren at these stations & continue to insist upon genuine co-operation every where, push it even here, in the face of coldness on the part of the natives - you will see the brightness of a better day in the East.

I do not think it wise to say any thing about Dr. L.'s report in public or about the Detroit meeting. but the report will confirm the missionaries here who are in the opposition in their determination not to cooperate - unless they see that your other Prudential Com. have settled this question & seem to have cooperation

I believe that you & the Com. do mean this. If I did not I should feel bound to stir up the question to the best of my ability. I have no desire to dilute any good effect that may come in America from the Detroit meeting - arising from the ignorance (necessary ignorance no doubt) of people there, but here we need the spirit of Dr. Chapin's report & not of Dr. Lawrie's - We need to have this spirit impressed on some of the missionaries as only the Bd. Com. can impress it - There is more danger of trouble from the missionaries (a few of them) than from the natives.

With best wishes for your organs as well as for all friends at the Cong. House

Yours most truly

Geo A Washburn

Rev. Geo. Washburn.

✓

Robert College April 15 1887
Rec'd Apr. 30.

Dear Dr. Clarke

The rumor comes to me that there is some doubt about Dr. Edwin Bliss' coming back to Constpl. It may not be true, but it will do no harm for me to express my mind on the subject.

He is feeble no doubt. He ought not to have any work which he will feel it essential for him to do. but this is the place where he ought to spend his last days. where he is known and loved and honored. where most of his work has been done and where it is appreciated. I beg of you to use your influence with the Board to send him back.

It makes my heart ache to think of this best of men wandering

about without a home in America, when his simple presence here would be a blessing to us all and to all the native brethren - and especially to the Home -

I know of no better expenditure of Missionary money than this and I should feel like using very strong language if I thought that objections were raised on this score -

He may even need to be pressed to come - for he does not realize how much he is wanted here all here - appears to hundreds this Board. I hope you will press him.

I shall be in America for a few weeks this Summer & hope to see you then - Mrs Hutchison has already gone -

I have felt the deepest

sympathy with you all in the
trials of the past year. I have read
much on the subject but I am
too far away to take any active
part in the question. I may be wrong
but from what I heard when I was
in America 5 years ago I suspect
that there are some personal factors
in the problem.

Yours most sincerely
George Washburn

Wells Miss Helen L.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΣ

Ἔκθεσις Ταμίου διὰ τὸ ἔτος 1884.

ΕΙΣΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ

	Λίρ.	Γρ.	Παρ.
Πληρωμαὶ τῶν Μελῶν . .	100	129	10
Δωρήματα	30	12	
A. B. C. F. M.	108		
Δίδακτρα Σχολείου . . .	17		
Περίσσευμα 1883 . . .	30	149	32
	286	113	2

ΕΞΟΔΑ

	Λίρ.	Γρ.	Παρ.
Μισθοὶ Ἱεροκηρύκων . . .	117		
» Διδασκάλων . . .	58		
Σπάρτης Ἔξοδα	24	64	
Σχολείου »		152	11
» Περίβολος . . .	14	5	
» Ἀσφάλεια . .	1	27	20
» Φόρος		63	
Εἰδοποιήσεις	1	152	
Βοηθήματα	4	165	22
	282	94	32
Περίσσευμα	4	18	10
	286	113	2

Σμύρνη 1884.

Γ. ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ
Ταμίας.

GREEK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

Treasurer's Report for 1884.

RECEIPTS

	Ltras	Pias.	Paras
Payment by Members . .	100	129	10
Donations	30	12	
A. B. C. F. M.	108		
Tuition from School . .	17		
Balance from 1883 . . .	30	149	32
Total	286	113	2

EXPENSES

	Liras	Pias.	Paras
Preachers' Salary	117		
Teachers' ,, . . .	58		
Extras for Sparta . . .	24	64	
School incidentals. . . .		152	11
,, Wall . , ...	14	5	
,, Insurance . . .	1	27	20
,, Taxes		63	
Advertisements	1	152	
Poor and missions . . .	4	165	22
	282	94	32
Balance on hand . . .	4	18	10
Total	286	113	2

Smyrna 1884

GEO. CONSTANTINE
Treasurer

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΣ

Ἔκθεσις Ταμίου διὰ τὸ ἔτος 1884.

ΕΙΣΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ

	Λίρ.	Γρ.	Παρ.
Πληρωμαὶ τῶν Μελῶν . .	100	129	10
Δωρήματα	30	12	
A. B. C. F. M.	108		
Δίδακτρα Σχολείου . . .	17		
Περίσσευμα 1883 . . .	30	149	32
	286	113	2

Σμύρνη 1884.

Γ. ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ
Ταμίας.

ΕΞΟΔΑ

	Λίρ.	Γρ.	Παρ.
Μισθοὶ Ἱεροκτρύκων . . .	117		
» Διδασκάλων . . .	58		
Σπάρτης Ἔξοδα	24	64	
Σχολείου »		152	11
» Περίβολος . . .	14	5	
» Ἀσφάλεια . .	1	27	20
» Φόρος		63	
Εἰδοποιήσεις	1	152	
Βοηθήματα	4	165	22
	282	94	32
Περίσσευμα	4	18	10
	286	113	2

GREEK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

Treasurer's Report for 1884.

RECEIPTS

	Ltras	Pias.	Paras
Payment by Members . .	100	129	10
Donations	30	12	
A. B. C. F. M.	108		
Tuition from School . .	17		
Balance from 1883 . . .	30	149	32
Total	286	113	2

Smyrna 1884

GEO. CONSTANTINE
Treasurer

EXPENSES

	Liras	Pias.	Paras
Preachers' Salary	117		
Teachers' ,, ...	58		
Extras for Sparta . . .	24	64	
School incidentals. . . .		152	11
,, Wall . , ...	14	5	
,, Insurance . . .	1	27	20
,, Taxes		63	
Advertisements	1	152	
Poor and missions . . .	4	165	22
	282	94	32
Balance on hand . . .	4	18	10
Total	286	113	2

ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΔΩΡΗΤΩΝ

I. Δωρήματα χρημάτων.

		Λίρ.	Γρ.
Φίλοι ἐκ Βουρνόβα		7	74
Γ. Πέρριν		2	
Πανγ. Π.			156
Smyrna Rest		5	
Κυρία Θεοδώρου			33
Μιχαὴλ Ἠλίας			66
Διάφοροι	Ἀϊδίνιον		53
Βασίλειος Ἀργυριάδης,	Κάϊρον	2	112
Κυρία Στ. Στεφάνου,	Ἀθῆναι	2	
Δ. Κωνσταντίνου	»	4	68
Γαβριὴλ Καμπουρόπουλος	U. S.	2	128
Mrs Whitney	»	2	34
		30	12

II. Δι' ἀγορὰν Μουσικοῦ ὀργάνου.

Winthrop Church, S. S. Charlestown, Mass. U. S.	dol. 50		
Mrs. Geo. Fiske Boston	,,	5	
Mrs. Joseph Fiske ,, ,,	,,	5	
Mrs. Hammond ,, ,,	,,	5	
Miss. Elizabeth Fiske ,, ,,	,,	5	Λίρ. Γρ.
	dol. 70	=	15. 160

III. Δωρήματα ὑλικοῦ.

ΓΡΑΦΑΣ. Smyrna Rest. — Ἀμερ. Βιβλικὴ Ἑταιρία. — Γ. Ἀνδρεαδάκης. — Ἰωάν. Μισαηλίδης.

ΒΙΒΛΙΑ. Κυρία Α. Κ. — Γ. Κωνσταντινίδης. — Π. Κουρογιαννόπουλος. — Ν. Ναυπλιώτης.

ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΟΥΣ ΧΑΡΤΑΣ. Αἱ κ. κ. Βιργηνία Πρωτεκδίκου καὶ Ἄρτεμις Κωνσταντίνου.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ
ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΣ

ΕΚΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ

1884

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΣ
ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ
1883
ΣΜΥΡΝΗ

Aug 4 1887

Miss Helen S Wells

Broosa

Oberlin. Ohio.

Aug 4. 1887.

Sec. Clark:

My Dear Sir:-

Dr. Alden has written me in a letter just now received, of my appointment to the Western Turkey mission in which I am to be associated with Miss. Call. Dr. Alden says that she returns to Broosa this fall but does not say whether or not I am to go with her, but I infer that I am. If so I shall wish to go home at once, and therefore would be greatly obliged if you will let me know with certainty in regard to the matter.

99

Dr. Alden also says th
you will communicate to
me all necessary details as t
preparation for departure.

Hoping soon to hear fro
you as to the time of my
departure, if not the manne

I am,

Yours Very Truly
Helen L. Wel

that
to
as to
s,
from
ny
mer.

Truly
Wells.

Yours Truly & Friend,

Oberlin, Aug. 6, 1887,

Rec'd Aug. 8.

Berlin Ohio.
Aug. 6. 1887.

Rev. H. G. Clark:
Boston. Mass.

My Dear Sir:—

Yours of the third inst. reached me today. I find that it answers the questions I asked of you in one sent to you Aug. 4.

I think I should much prefer going in Oct. to going alone in the spring and have just written a resignation of my Berea position. If that be accepted, as it most probably will be, I think I can be ready to

leave, at the time named.

It would be very pleasant to go with Miss Cull, as I am to work with her in the future, but I know my mother would wish me to wait until October as I have not been at home for nearly three years.

I should be greatly obliged if you would send me ten dollars, to pay my fare home; of course, setting it down to my outfit account.

I know so little about what I shall need to get, that I can hardly tell, how much I may need to get it with.

I understand that Miss Cull was in

d. Oberlin a year ago. I was
ut here all summer, and am
very sorry that I had no
opportunity of making her
acquaintance at that time.
I am already trying
r to get acquainted with the
ne work and the field. I have
hitherto known as little
ly of that field as of any,
d but hope to get thoroughly
and experimentally filled
ng with a knowledge of and
nt love for it.

Yours very Sincerely
Helen L. Wells.

,

.

Oberlin, Aug. 11, 1887.

Rec'd Aug. 13.

Berlin Ohio.

Aug. 11. 1897

Dr. H. G. Clark:

Boston. Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Yours with the enclosure. received. Thanks.

It may be possible for me to get ready to accompany Miss Bull, but I will send a letter from Pittsfield next Monday giving my final decision after talking it over with father and mother.

I go home tomorrow, and my address will then be Box. 5. Pittsfield. Mass.

Yours Sincerely

Helen L. Wells.

191

Westfield Mass
Aug. 15. 1861.

Dr. N. T. Clark.
Boston Mass.

Dear friend

It seems best to my parents that I go with Miss Cull in Sept. I have not yet heard from Berea, but do not anticipate any detention from that quarter when I do hear.

I should very much like to hear directly from Miss Cull if she has time to write me any suggestions as to the matter of outfit. Though after what you have told me, and the points given in the Manual, I ought to have a sufficiently good idea of what I need to do, yet it would be pleasant to have the impressions of such an idea confirmed, by the opinion of one who knows what is best, from experience.

It will be a great relief if

I am not obliged to think of procuring the room furniture, and can leave the matter in your hands.

Very Sincerely Yours
Helen L. Wells.

Pittsfield, Aug. 15, 1887.
Recd Aug. 16.
E.L.

Oberlin, Aug. 17, 1887.

Rec'd Aug. 20.

Berlin. Ohio.

Aug. 19. 1887

Dr. H. G. Clark.

Boston. Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your letter with the enclosure, and a letter from Miss Gill reached me yesterday.

Thank you very much for the money. I have not spent half of the other fifty yet, but am going up to the city this morning and shall probably put an end to it soon. Sister Emma sent me money for my journey home, so that I have as yet no account for travelling

163

expenses. I expect to visit my sister at Northampton Thursday of next week, to return Saturday.

Yours Very truly
Helen L. Wells.

Northampton, Aug. 24, '87.

Rec'd Aug. 26.

✓

Northampton Mass.
Aug 24. 1887

Dr. H. G. Clark:
Boston. Mass.

Dear Friend.

I came here to the hospital to see my sister today, and in talking with her have thought of several questions,

First, shall I need to send any box I may have, before I go myself? Would a box be preferable to a trunk should I have but two of either?

Secondly, does the agent purchase chamber crockery or do I, or is it purchased

104

in Turkey?

Thirdly. I would like to know at what hour in the day, we are to start? Sister Emma would like to know, that she may lay her plans with regard to going down to Boston, accordingly.

Shall I need to go before the seventh?

Miss Cull wrote me a very pleasant and instructive letter. I think I shall enjoy her thoroughly.

If you address me at Northampton, care of Dr. Wells, Insane Hospital. I shall receive the letter, as I shall stay here till Tuesday.

Yours Sincerely,
Helen L. Wells.

P.S. One more question —
Do we go overland, or by sea
all the way?

Pittsfield, Aug. 30, '87.

Rec'd Sept 1.

✓

Litchfield. Mass.
Aug. 30. 1867

Dr. N. G. Clark.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Friend.

I think that my letter must have failed to reach you, as I have received no answer, or else yours has escaped my eager search.

I wrote last Thurs. from Northampton, asking various questions, woman fashion, and the one which most I wish to have answered is that relative to the departure of the steamer which we are to take. Can you tell me its name and the hour of the day in which it sails?

105

My sister wishes to go down to Boston to see me off, but can spend but a short time on the trip as she cannot easily be spared from duties.

My baggage will probably be a very small steamer trunk, a larger trunk and moderate sized box, possibly no box. I will make out the lists of valuation as the Manual directs.

Shall I need to go to Boston before the 7th?

In her great goodness of heart, Miss Borden has invited me to stop with her, at her home, during my stay in Boston.

In settlement with the Treasurer shall I give details or write so much for outfit, and so much

for travelling expenses;

I believe I will not burden you with any further questions.

Hoping to see you soon

Yours Sincerely

Helen L. Wells.

Pittsfield, Sep. 3, 1887.
Rec'd Sep. 5

Pittsfield. Mass.
Sept. 3. 1867

Rev. M. G. Clark.
Boston. Mass

Dear Friend:-

Both of your letters were received yesterday. and in accordance with your instructions I forward a box to Mr. Snell this morning by express.

I thank you for answering my questions so explicitly.

I shall be in Boston in time for the meeting. I think. going on the noon express.

My sister may be unable to go with me, on account of the illness of Dr. Ames. the Supt. of the Hospital. but we plan to

106

meet in Springfield, for a goodbye glimpse.

I will go at once to the Congl. House as you direct.

Yours Very Truly

Helen L. Wells.

& Miss Cull is as well pleased with me as I with her, I think we shall get on very nicely indeed.

& you will excuse this shaky writing and blame part of it upon the good ship Pavonia & will trouble you no more this time.

Miss Cull sends a grateful loving remembrance, as I also do.

Yours Most Truly
Helen L. Wells.

P. S. We have some of your flowers still fresh to remind us of you, and the love which prompted the gift

Miss Helen L. Wells.
At Sea, Sep. 16, 1887.
Rec'd Sep. 26.

S. S. "Varonia".
Sept. 16. 1887

Dear Dr. Clark:-

It seems that we each one have a conscience so heavily laden that we must unburden it to your kind and forgiving attention. At least I have heard each member of the party remark that he or she, must write to Dr. Clark. In most cases however the remark was a threat made when some one had told too tall a story, or cracked too wicked a joke, or had eaten more than came within the limits of our passage money. At all events I mean to do my share of

107

repeating, especially as I have come under two or three of the threats, nearly all of which were levelled at me, for the last named sin.

Our passage has been a remarkably fine one, and none save Mrs Cull and the children, of our large party have suffered in the least from illness, or they very little.

We have all made friends with the captain and explored the ship, fun, within proper limits, has kept us alive, and I have heartily enjoyed every moment. Bean bags, quoits and other games, amuse us, and our steamer chairs rest us, after our games.

There are but about twenty seven of the cabin passengers

and those whom we have met outside our party are very pleasant.

Our excitements consist in ships which are seen quite frequently, and an occasional sight of porpoises. No whales or icebergs have condescended to relieve our monotony of existence.

One poor fellow in the steerage died yesterday morning and we witnessed a burial at sea. Mr. Wm Naughton read the service as he, like the man who had died, was a Scotch Presbyterian. Our Sunday service was very simple, and also very English, not enough like home to call up tears, or smiles.

I have filled out the paper you gave me, and will send this with it.

studying Turkish.

Miss Sulye was overjoyed to see her brother, and his long face grew about three inches shorter when he caught a glimpse of her from his little boat.

The mail starts soon and I must close.

Miss Cull wishes me to tell you that she is delighted with her trip and what she has seen of Brusa.

Yours Sincerely
Helen L. Wells.

Miss Ellen D. Wells.

Brusa Turkey

Oct. 12. 1887

Recd Oct. 29-1887

Dear Dr. Clark:

Sweet Brusa at last! After a very delightful journey we were last night welcomed home to Brusa, and given a very loving and cordial greeting. Mr. Bartlett met us at Mondania, so we had no difficulties to encounter.

We reached Smyrna Oct. 7. where we stopped seven hours, leaving Mr. Mc Naughton in his new home, and Mrs. Montgomery and Mary, who were to tarry here awhile and wait for a homebound steamer. We found rather mournful faces, as the small-pox and persecutions combined have made the schools small, and the health of Mrs. Bartlett is quite poor. Miss Nellie Bartlett began her

kindergarten this week, or was to do so. The Rest for sailors, too, is closed and Dr. Constantine looks blue. They all seemed glad to see us and we certainly were to see them. In Constantinople when we landed Saturday morning Oct. 5. just a month from our setting out from Boston, we were met and most cordially greeted by Messrs. Seelye and Pet. who engineered our passage through the customs. Every book was closely scrutinized and Murrays Handbook of Asia was threatened with confiscation. There were individual invitations for us each, and Miss Smith and I went to Scutari. She to the Home, I to Mr. Barnum's home. I thought while in Smyrna that I should have to fight hard to be able to endure Turkey, but in Scutari it seemed quite

lovable and Brusa is so much like Berkshire Co. that it is easy to deceive myself into thinking them our and the same.

We visited the school house this morning and find it all ready for work. The girls come next Monday and Tues. we begin in earnest.

I think missionaries the most cordial, sociable, and hospitable people in the world. Hope I shall imbibe a full measure of their spirit.

Until our furniture and things come, we are to remain with Mrs. Dunford, who assures her us that such an arrangement will not inconvenience her.

We all voted a year rest for Mr. McNaughton after his arduous labors in our behalf, but I presume he will take it out in

American School for Girls
Broosa, Turkey in Asia
Dec. 2. 1887.

Dr. Judson Smith.
Boston, Mass. A. B. C.

Dear Dr. Smith: —

Your kind letter received by the last mail confirmed our apprehensions of Dr. Clark's failing health, which was intimated in a letter received from him shortly before. While we are very glad to be in so near and pleasant relations with yourself, it is a sorrow to us all that he who has so long watched over this field is compelled to become disconnected with us. Even in the little while I have known Dr. Clark I have learned to revere him as a father.

I was very glad to hear from the China missions and missionaries. I know Miss Miner well, and feel sure that one who was so thorough and practical in college work will succeed as a missionary teacher. Her earnest Christian spirit was apparent in every act, and the influence she exerted was always ennobling.

Please remember me with love to Mrs. Smith and Sadie
I thank you for your kindness in writing, and
shall be sure to write freely and frankly to you
as to a friend whom I love and trust

Yours Most Respectfully

Helen L. Wells.

Later.

The last of the furniture shipped to me, has arrived, all in good condition. Would it be possible to have the remainder of my outfit allowance charged over to this station, as I need to get a set of curtains for my room, and I find that I had made miscalculation in my winter wardrobe, for having laundry work done but once a month, as we are necessitated to do. I had one hundred dollars which I spent. The furniture

While I had the utmost confidence in the good judgment which assigned my work, in Turkey, in place of China, it is a great source of satisfaction to know just the reasons therefor, and I thank you for taking the trouble to explain them.

By this evening's mail just received came the circular letter sent out by Dr. Clark. It proved on obeying its behest to write to you as freely and frankly as to himself. What a kindly thought for him to place his autograph upon each one!

We spent Thanksgiving together in this part of the station. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin came from Sis. Bashi to join us. Miss Bull decreed a half holiday to the girls, and all enjoyed it exceedingly.

Miss Bull is well and will write to you soon.

I received a charming letter from Miss Rice of Oberlin, last week, while someone, and I suspect Mrs. Lord, has sent me the Oberlin Review, which has turned my thoughts homeward. 'Tis so pleasant to receive home letters and papers.

I am enjoying the study of Armenian very much. It already begins to sound sweet to me though at first it seemed harsh and dry. I write four times in the week. All are well here except one of our Greek girls, who has the chills and fever.

Miss Helen E. Weller,
Brown, Dec. 2, 1887.
Rec'd Dec. 27.

S

Broosa. Turkey in Asia.
Feb. 10. 1888.

Rev. Judson Smith. D.D.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:—

But for the sad duties and distracting events of the past week I should have answered the questions in your last letter dated Dec. 27. I find that no bill of the photographs I ordered was sent, as the friend who had charge of the matter paid for them. The chair was added to my outfit at the last moment and Mr. Swett will know its value. I thank you for your kindness in attending to the matter.

We are much saddened by the loss of our dear Mrs. Crawford, whose face we looked upon for the last time in health, a week ago tonight. The illness and death were so little separated that we had hardly time to realize the presence of the one before the other was at hand. But now the loneliness grows daily

upon us, and we realize our loss more keenly as time passes. It is the overthrow of a strong pillar in our work here, as well as the departure from our midst of a true, loving, and faithful friend; one whose constant self sacrifice and thoughtful-ness for others endeared her to all who knew, or came in contact with her. The little boy Jamie, still lives and will, we hope, prove a blessing. His resemblance to his mother in form and feature is quite remarkable.

The two older children came into the school today for the first time. They are to begin the study of Greek as well as English. They already know a great deal of Turkish, and bid fair to become excellent linguists.

We are having a heavy fall of snow the depth already reached being about three feet. The people go out upon their roofs to clear away the snow, as it endangers their slightly built structures. There is much suffering from the cold here.

We shall all be heartily glad to welcome you to Lurlea and to Oroosa. I hope we may see Mrs. Smith with you. Please remember me to her with love.

My sister mentioned your visit to Northampton in her last letter, though she was so unfortunate as to be unable to see you.

Small-pox is quite prevalent, though in a mild form. Four of our pupils have it, and we are fearful that it may get among our boarders, but that there may be no realization of our fears is our constant prayer — for that would quite destroy our work for this year.

Yours Most Sincerely
Helen L. Wells.

Miss Helen L. Mills.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1844

Rec'd Mchs.

Brousa.

Dec. 7. 1888.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

I have been, and am very much ashamed of my past negligence in the matter of writing either to yourself or to the ladies in the Rooms, especially as I have no valid reason, unless a natural dislike for using large paper may be called an excuse, for not writing.

Your most helpful and encouraging letter of Nov. 15. reached me this evening, having the effect of a mental and moral tonic. You cannot think how much good a word or two of encouragement, or an expression of confidence, does for us, even though we know that at that distance the details of our work, and daily perplexities cannot be made known to you. On the other hand I suppose we ought to understand

Miss Helen E. Pruden.

and appreciate more fully than I at least have appeared to do, how great is your desire to know of our work and its bearings upon work of the Mission.

I enjoyed the summer very much indeed and have returned to Brousa in very much better health than I left it, feeling too that I had reached the point of not fearing to try to speak the Armenian, nor being frightened when persons address me in that tongue.

When our school closed last year I had a very bright class in English and we were deep in the delights of Botany but the financial question hindered the girls' attendance this year, and my class is broken up, so that my classes are, one in English Bible in which three girls know English well and two but imperfectly. three small Armeno-English classes, and Mr. Crawford's children in English. Besides this I have the English writing class, map drawing and gymnastics. Three times a week I have an Armenian lesson, reading from a newspaper Armenian into English and

writing translations from an English Reader for drill in turning English into Armenian. Just now we are busy getting ready for Christmas. We hope to invite those of the parents living near. a plan which has not been tried before - We are drilling the girls on songs and recitations just now.

I am thinking of spending the winter vacation in an Armenian village about forty miles away. I suppose the village tongue will present a barrier between me and any work I might wish to take up. as the dialects of the poorer classes are quite different from the pure Armenian, but I can at least acquaint myself with a few of their idioms.

Perhaps you remember visiting a silk factory while here? There are three or four in our immediate vicinity each having about seventy girls operatives all women - and most of them Greek. but Turkish speaking. While trying to instil the ideas and principles which pertain to true womanhood into the

minds and hearts of our girls, we can but think often wishfully, though it seems helplessly of these their less favored sisters. and for their sakes as well as the convenience of having a language known to all, I hope after I am able to use the Armenian, to begin the study of Turkish.

I often think when teaching the girls here, that they are much easier to deal with than American girls. They are more obedient, more respectful and attentive than American children, less suspicious, and less inventive in the line of mischief. In short they are more pliable, and if we can be sure that this pliability is not all external and emotional, but reaches down to the foundation of the character, we may hope by and by to see the bodies erect and beautiful, the minds widened and deepened, the souls looking upward and moving onward the whole being rightly molded, grown strong and firm. It is that hope which makes our work sweet-

Peru is not my native place though seventeen years of my life were spent there. I was born in Lenox, Mass. Peru was formerly a much more beautiful place than now, as the hills have been robbed of their coverings within a few years.

I am glad to be considered one of those who went out from Iowa Coll. and was specially glad to welcome my friend and class-mate Miss Heald, to Turkey. Miss Brewer I have never met, as she was absent from home during '86, the year I spent in Grinnell.

Miss Appleton of Oberlin Coll. '86 who has been in the Sandwich Isds. for two years tells me of her intention of joining her brother and his wife if they are accepted by the Board as missionaries to Japan. Her experience in Honolulu would prove of great value to her in any other mission school, doubtless. She is very fond of the work.

Doubtless you have heard of the marriage of Miss. Fanny Rice, formerly a teacher at Oberlin in Latin Greek and German. She is now Mrs. Judge Hiram Smith of Cameron Mo. Her letters are a great pleasure to me

Our Thanksgiving was rather cheerless, as not even the Caldwells were here. They started on a tour the preceding day, and are going away again next week so that we probably shall meet their presence in vain, on Christmas eve also - but the work needs them more than we - so we are grateful when they are with us, and glad that some of our number can be so useful in the field, when they are absent.

I hope not to be so negligent again, and after Miss Cull has written you our girls individually, we can keep you better acquainted with them and their progress than hitherto.

Please remember me with love to Mr. Smith

Yours most sincerely

Helen L. Dolls.

Broosa, Dec. 7. 1888.

Rec'd Dec. 26.

To The Prudential Committee
of The A. B. C. F. M.
Gentlemen:—

For reasons assigned in a letter to Dr. Smith I would respectfully request a release from the position of Assistant-Teacher in the American School for Girls located at Broosa, Turkey, to which I was appointed in Aug. 1881.

(Signed) Helen L. Wells.

Broosa, Oct. 2. 1889.

Broosa, Dec. 7. 1888.

[illegible] E. Field

Brooks. Oct. 2, 1889

Rec'd Oct. 21

Broosa, Turkey.

Oct. 2. 1882.

Rev Judson Smith. D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

You will doubtless be surprised at the nature of this communication for when I came here less than two years ago, I had the full intention, of which I told you, to remain on mission ground for the remainder of my working days. But now I come asking to be released, from my pledges and responsibilities here, not because I am ill or in any way dissatisfied with the work but for the reason which distresses the ladies of the Woman's Board, and yourselves so often - namely matrimony. I have promised to marry a gentleman in Seattle Washington Terr. who on his part offers

pecuniary remuneration to the Board in the sum of one thousand dollars, of which he proposes to pay the half at once and the remainder on a six months' note.

I presented a statement of my desires to the Station "& have received the enclosed note in reply. "Either Miss Cull nor" I regard it as at all proper or desirable that I should leave before the end of the present term which will continue until Jan 3. 1890. Aside from the propriety of it, however, there is no absolute need of my presence here until that time, as my work in house and school can be assumed as easily at one time as another. Was not the school well supplied with native teachers, and in harmonious running order I should not think of leaving before the end of the present school year, but now my remaining seems unnecessary.

Of course I shall leave my outfit or its equivalent in money, with the Station as the Manual directs.

The desires of the Station in regard to Miss Wright of Marsovan, you will probably learn soon.

The school is very full this year, we have now twenty five boarders and are expecting two more. The day pupils number eleven. As a whole they are an unusually orderly and studious band of girls. Of the whole number seventeen are aided some what, only two being entirely free. The rest range from two to seven pounds, which the parents pay for the boarders. The lowest rate at which we receive day pupils is two Turkish dollars.

I am sorry to leave my girls, but question whether I cannot do them more good in America than I can here. Please remember me with love to Mrs. Smith. Yours with the deepest respect

Helen L. Morse

Miss Helen L. Wells

Brooks, Oct. 2, 1889

Rec'd Oct. 21

Miss Helen S. Wells 5

Miss Helen S. Wells

Rec'd Nov. 27, 1889

Dr. Judson Smith:

Dear Friend: —

Your very kind letter was received this morning. I thank you for its cordiality and the generosity with which I have been treated.

I hope you will pardon me that I had not thought of the desirability of your knowing Mr. Kelsey's address. It is, Mr. H. E. Kelsey, 2318 Water St. Seattle, Washington.

114

Johnson of Everett, and has
a brother living in Somerville
Mass. Mr. E. E. Kelsey.

I send to Mr. Kelsey this morning
the extract from your letter
which relates to himself. I
think his plan had been
to bring with him the
$5.00 when he came
East to meet me at
my home in Millsfield
but I have asked him
to write to you more
definitely.

Again thanking you
for your good wishes, with
love to Mrs Smith. I am —

Yours Sincerely
Helen L. Wells.

West Miss Maria R.

Ramsey, Isle of Man, England.
May 22nd 1884

Revd Dr. Clarke, Secy A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Clarke: I cannot leave this Island without yielding to the impulse to write to you — for it was here that I was brought, by the goodness of God, when very low, and on the verge of brain-fever, in the summer of 1880 — and the place is hallowed by many sacred memories of God's chastening, and of the great mental conflict I underwent before I could give up Smyrna. This was the second time in my missionary life, when, to sacrifice the hopes and aspirations of years, seemed worse than death. Yet I could not withstand the Divine will. At any cost to myself, I must say, "Thy will be

[illegible] the [illegible] of some years,
I am led to review the past, with
a truer, clearer vision; and many
things which were cloudy and ob-
scured in my mind, now seem
brighter and better understood.

I can see much to mourn
over, in my own course; many
mistakes of judgment; wrong steps;
wrong influences as to the course
and judgment of some others, and
much morbid exaggeration of things
by a lively imagination, under the
influence of physical derangement
and exasperated nerves!

I now wish to acknowledge to
yourself, and through you, to the
Committee, my deep contrition
for every word and act that be-
tokened of ingratitude, or lack of

[illegible] my [illegible] "keep
things in their true light." That the Sermon
of my relations with the Board, will
be a life-long sermon, coming as it did,-
I cannot deny: And, in extenuation
of myself, I can only say that, so far
as founding the S. & C. Rests were con-
cerned, I truly felt called of God.
I did not intend giving up Smyrna,
or, my own special missionary work, for
either enterprise. - - - God has seem
fit to bring good out of this, to me,
needed discipline. Humanly speaking,
I should not have gone to Smyrna
when I did. I was not physically in
a fit state for it. I should have had
a year's rest after writing "Rem. Miss."
& I should have avoided the great strain of
war-time there &c. &c. It was all my
own wilfulness! And I was, alas!
too much puffed up in my
own conceit! I ask your prayers
that I may redeem the past!
Yours very truly, for the Master,
Rev. Dr. Clarke } - Maria A. West.

appreciation on my part, of the kindness shown me by yourself & the Committee, and the generosity in all my financing arrangements while in Smyrna. I acknowledge also that I did, while there, lay myself open to Rebuke and censure on the part of the Mission, as also by the Committee at Boston.

I now wonder at the long forbearance you exercised towards me, at that period, and wish to ask forgiveness for all the trouble and perplexity I caused at that time, especially to yourself.

I think that God's Spirit has been leading me to thus humble myself, — and this without any selfish aim in so doing. I have been trying to put myself in your place, in order to see

Edinburgh, Scotland
May 30/84
Mrs West

To
The Prud. Committee of
Am. Board,
Boston, No. S. A.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to thank you for the recognition of my work, as ancillary to that of the Mission, in the grant of 30. £. you so kindly made towards the Expenses of the Constantinople "Rest" for 1884 — This sum was duly received from the Treasurer of the Mission, and greatly helped me to tide over a time of pecuniary difficulty in my work.

I have expressed my thanks to the Mission for their sympathy, in this practical form.

Asking your prayers
Believe me, Dear, for the Master,
Most truly yours, Maria A West

116

In fact, I am told by one of the physicians, that I must not return to life and work in the East:— He found my vitality so low, a month ago, that no ordinary means could tone me up; and after frequent visits, said I should "lose my life, after so many years of over strain & draining upon my 'Capital', did I not now give up Missionary labor. You are by no means old, and may do good work at home, in due time, but I assure you it is not safe for you to return, unless merely to wind up affairs!"—

This was serious: but my friends said they must have the verdict of another doctor also, before taking this as final—

This I have had by a Christian physician, after a thorough examination of the case. Dr. Cecil pronounced me as "simply worn out"— but,

Naughton, Newport, Scotland.
Sept. 18th 1884
Recd Sept. 29.

Dear Dr. Clarke,

I have to thank you for your kind letter of July 29th which was forwarded to me from Edinburgh, some weeks ago. For your assurance of kindly feeling, and trust in my Christian character, as also that of the Prudential Committee, conveyed through yourself, I am very grateful.

I do not think I could have happily ended my earthly life and mission, without being fully reconciled, i.e. having misunderstandings and misconceptions set right, and true sympathy established between us.

This was the work of the Holy Spirit, I doubt not. May I

about my plans for the future. I may now tell you how it opens before me at this time. My health not being sufficient to carry on the Castle "Rest" alone, I have made arrangements to pass it over to the workers of the Smyrna "Rest", now six in number, thus linking the two together, which was my original plan.

Miss Grimston has consented to take it, and to make the transfer of property into her hands (with some funds towards rent) on my return, in October (D.V.) with the proviso, that, in case the work shall ever cease, all the fixtures, furniture, books,

Missionaries in Christian work. This will be done by contract.

And now remains my own sphere of labor. It must be a very quiet one. My friends here - who have lived and labored in the East, and are deeply interested in my future, - advise my having a quiet home of my own, whence to go forth, as I have strength to work among Armenian, or, if the door opens, Moslem women, also. They tell me I am to be a "discharged Levite". On the 22nd of next December it will be 33 years since I sailed from Boston for Constantinople. My "spirit" has not abated but my bodily strength is not equal to much hard work, and the strain and wear of responsibility

plates now my own property, that I may have power to do what I like, Nisbet refusing to pay the £100. required by Randolph for the plates, when he was in London in July. My friend Mr. Sharp, a Christian lawyer, offered to conduct the business for me as I was ill in his house, and he wrote for a settlement of accts, & offered £75. for the plates, which has been accepted by Randolph. We hoped this sum would be given by a friend, — but I have had £35. only for it, as yet. Mr. S. wrote to Randolph that the money would be paid through Dr. Hayden of New-York, when the plates were packed & shipped — I do not hope for much pecuniary result, but for greater usefulness in wider circulation of the book as I intend to issue it (D.V.) — God has given me many good friends in Great Britain: and I am sure that He will care for my future. With kindest regards to yourself & the Committee, Yours for Christ.

Maria L. West

said I might return to C'ple, and, with care, and quiet, yet do good work for some years. He has lived in India and is on the Council of the new Kabyle Mission in Morocco — Pardon me for going so fully into details — The next question is, how I am to be supported; I have no income. After I pass over the G. "Rent" to others, I have nothing left for myself, but my household furniture &c. in the rooms I occupy at Pera — I need, at least, $600. per year; with this I can keep up a home for myself which will be a centre of Christian influence (as an English gentleman at Pera said to me before I left: "We shall miss your community: it has been a great thing to have our prayer-meetings in your parlor; your teaching in our S.S.; and there is no lady to

by the Sect-Treas. that I had
think I had done anything for Pelele:
But Mr. Sellar said, "Your friends
should know that it is with a great deal
for you to have a home, anywhere in
C'sfle!" and when I spoke of £100. for
yearly income, he at once said it
ought certainly to be £120 = $600. —
All I have been able to do in Great
Britain since coming, has been to
keep the "Rest" going, paying $5. for
milk to the Scotch lady I slept in my place,
and other expenses, including for my
own in going about, and returning
to C'sfle. It has been my hope
that the Bd. Committee would
kindly allow the grant of £50.
voted by the Mission, for 1885. — and
that, meanwhile, the "Woman's Board"
would do the same with the
£40. voted for my work by the

action could be taken till September.
Possibly I may receive occasional help from other sources but I have nothing pledged from any one in this country, or U. S. A.
The objects for benevolence in Great Britain are "Legion"! and landowners are in great straits for funds. Thus far, the Resonance of Missions has brought me, in money,# from Randolph only $33 paid in 1881 — no acct since that date: — From Nisbet & Co. London, for my share on 500. copies sold — Recd £6-0. and something net. Not a copy can be obtained, nor in Great Britain: As Nisbet invited to issue it again, and Randolph would not change the form, I have taken steps to get the stereotype (#I paid over to Randolph all Recd for sale of the

Mr. in 1879 — for the sales of Sunbeams!

I fear I have taken up too much of your time in going into so many details about myself and my future. But, as my friends in this country are so anxious on my account, I can do no less than make a full statement of the case, to satisfy them. Henceforth there will, I trust, be no necessity for such correspondence. I have also written to Mrs. Dowker by this mail, though not going so fully into particulars thinking that she might see mine to yourself. As to my relations with Mr. Randolph, perhaps I ought not to have given those items, since it is all past, and, though it has been from the first, a great trial, yet I have written, asking him to

the bygones — I asked him only to write a kind letter about the business, which he did, as a Christian gentleman —

I wish to "follow peace with all men, and holiness", — God helping me. — Pray for me.

Again truly yours

Maria A. West

N.B.

I think I left the contract with Randolph & Co. at the Mission Rooms of Congl House, when I went to Smyrna —

If it can be sent, at your leisure, I shall be grateful. Any letters can come through the Bible House, Constantinople.

when I was living in Smyrna. This Sister repeated to her the substance of my conversations at her house about the Gospel and true Christianity: and long afterward, she met me there, one evening, and heard it then for herself: — but even when she had accepted the truth, she never meant to leave her own church, and this was brought about by the Master's own words: "Let the dead bury their dead: follow thou me".

At some time I may give the W.B.M. Fullerton-Nicholas. Just now I am trying to get work organized for those who have professed to follow Christ — and "Jebrisa Mar Hanna", has begun by inviting her neighbors to her own house for a Bible reading, once a week — On Wednesday, the first

Smyrna, Asia Minor,
March 21st 1885

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your esteemed favor of Feb. 17th was duly forwarded to me from C'ple — and I thank you for it, and the assurance that the Woman's Board, through the Am. Board, (or vice versa) have granted me the sum of £100. or $500. for 1885. — in the work to which I am now called of God for Armenian women. For this aid I tender my grateful acknowledgments to both the Am. Board and the Woman's Board, and ask your prayers that it may be used of God for the salvation, and the training of many souls for His service. For this work I am

though in my way from my
last Autumn, Mr. Bartlett &
the other workers, asked me to
come and help in work for
the Armenian families — and
the invitation was repeated afterward,
by letter — As Lent is the best
season, and the weather more
propitious than later, I came hither
week ago, and rec'd a cordial
welcome from missionaries &
people. The weather has been
delightful, and I have been
out most of the days, making
my home with Mr. & Mrs.
Bartlett. Thus far, the change has
been very good for me in every
way, and God has given
me much encouragement
in my work. — Besides visiting
and addressing the various

ies, I have been among former
friends and acquaintances of the
old Church Armenians who are
very esoterical: — One of our best,
most intelligent and capable sisters
in the church, has gone out with-
me, day after day, of late, among
her own, and her husband's
relatives, among the Old Armenians.
They are people of wealth and
influence in and near Smyrna.
We have had in my visit, long
conversations about a living, prac-
tical Christianity — And much
precious seed has been sown,
for which we ask your prayers.
This good Christian sister
first heard the truth, as she
tells me, — from her own
sister, my next neighbor

I am greatly interested and pleased with this specimen of the second generation of missionaries in the foreign field — like Mrs. Fowle of Cesarea, Miss Bartlett — speaks Turkish so purely, easily, and idiomatically, that the people listen with great pleasure. Here, in Smyrna they say, "It is only Bueno Armenian".

It is a great joy to me, to be once more an inmate of a missionary family. After dwelling alone so long, the change is beneficial in many ways. We are all "workers together with Christ"; and our aim is, not our own glory, but His, and that souls be saved in Him!

Of the indirect results of Foreign labors, through the Am. Board, in Smyrna, I see ample evidence. One of the signs is, a good Gospel sermon by the Ar. Bishop Melchizedek, which I heard (on "Hope") in the Ar. Church, Women, last Wednesday. With kind greetings to Mrs. Clark & other friends, I am Yours sincerely, Maria A. West.

occasion, there were six women & several children — next week she commences a Sewing Meeting which will be helpful for the poor and religious instruction combined: — I hope much from this effort — When our Protestants get their own hearts and hands full of Christian work for their around them, there will be less fault-finding with Missionaries, and quarreling among themselves. Mr. & Mrs. Bartlett have labored hard to bring about unity in the Smyrna church and community, and much has been accomplished — but it is "a fearfully hard field" to them, now!

In going about among the people I am rejoiced to find that there excellent

daughter, are truly appreciated for their intrinsic worth and whole-souled consecration to the cause of Christ. Indeed, I am surprised to see how correctly these untaught (in many cases) uncultured minds estimate those who come to labor among them, as a whole. The true light cannot be hid. If a man or woman follows Christ, it is known among the people where they dwell.

Mr. & Mrs. Bartlett find it far greater self-denial to live here than in distant Cesarea. Mr. B. looks back longingly, at times, and with a sigh, at the hours among the simple villagers in that field — but both only

advanced wherever they labor.
Mrs. Bartlett — as you probably know, teaches in the Boarding-School a part of almost every day, and has a large class of young men (12 or more) coming three evenings in the week to her own house for instruction. Both Mr. & Mrs. B. are "born teachers." Miss Bartlett is quite as earnest and indefatigable. She works as hard as any Missionary teacher, and indeed is confined as much, if not more than some of them, to her work: In her "Kindergarten", and the training of two assistants for future labor elsewhere, her time is mostly occupied, besides the daughterly aid she renders her parents at home. (And neither Mrs. or Miss B. are strong.)

Trebizond, Nov. 10th 1885

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Mission Rooms, Boston,

Dear Dr. Clark,

I know that you will be glad to hear of my being at work among the women of this city, never before visited by me; and of the open doors that I find among the old Armenian families. Of this work I shall soon write a detailed account for the Woman's Board, as I have done of my labors in Smyrna, during late March and April.

My special object in writing at this time, is to give you my unbiased impressions concerning the building erected by Dr. Parmelee for mission premises, and the effect upon your mission in this city, of this outlay by the Am. Board, or rather, with its funds, by your representative.

This I do voluntarily, without any hint of a desire on the part of Dr. or Mrs. Parmelee that I should write, or in any way use my influence in their behalf. And I sincerely hope that you will not consider this letter an intrusion, on my part into matters with which I have no concern. It has seemed to me that one who has been outside of all that has passed in connection with the question at issue,

knowing, and hearing almost nothing of it, and coming to Erbigord as I have done, might receive impressions, from personal observation, which would not be without some value in making a just estimate of it. Allow me then, to state, as clearly and truly as I can, these impressions, and my own convictions concerning this establishment.

Was not struck with anything "palatial" on first seeing this house. It stands high up in the town, commanding a good sea-view, and consequently better air, than lower ~~in the town~~ down, and yet, surrounded by Armenian and Turkish houses, [Eg a khan close by]: A large plain building, two and a half stories in height, simply whitewashed, the windows-facing painted lead color — with no fancy-work about it. Indeed, the internal appearance of the dwelling is extremely plain and simple, to my eyes. There is not a piece of marble about it. no paint, no mouldings, or cornices, the wood-work is of the plainest kind. The walls are high, and the stair-cases long — I could wish the plan had been a different one: In fact, the mistake was that of building a double house. A much more convenient house might have been planned and erected on a smaller plot of ground, and at great saving of expense, and also of wear and tear of feeling, in the

part of Dr. & Mrs. Parmelee. As it is, their half of the house, — which they now occupy, is not one whit too large for their needs, or for that of any ordinary family; — and in point of grandeur, or appearance of style suited to the requirements of a "Merchant Prince", their rooms are far inferior to those in the houses occupied by some of our Missionaries in Constantinople, or elsewhere —

Allow me to give you some idea of them — On the first floor, a hall of moderate width, extending to the rear. On one side, the Study 17½ x 15½ beyond this, the Kitchen (18 x 16), and dining-room (17½ x 15½) ~~both of size~~ — There is but one general staircase; on the second floor are rooms nearly corresponding in size to those below, only that the middle part, over the kitchen, is divided into two small sleeping-rooms, one of which is occupied by Isabella Parmelee, and the other by myself — Mrs. Parmelee's room at the rear, (over the dining-room) is also the nursery, and the parlor, over the study, is a very ordinary room, in size and surroundings — In fact, few missionary homes are so simply furnished as this one, — so far as I have seen. There is a large attic (which I have called a "half-story"), the half of this allows two small rooms, (one for a servant, and another for a guest, besides a place for drying clothes in winter, much needed in this damp climate — At present, this is unfinished,

and since the weather has become colder, the nurse and two younger children are obliged to sleep in the parlor, while I remain in the other room, which they would otherwise occupy.

Pardon my entering into these details — but from this you will see that no charge of extravagance, in room, or style, can be alleged against these friends.

Where then, you will inquire, did all the money go? In speaking with the man who had charge of the contract etc. etc., yesterday, he informed me that it was the stone walls [which reach ~~to the roof~~] which make the building much stronger, but is not customary in this town, except on the storm side. But it was he who urged this expenditure — and we all know how easy it is to spend other people's money! A foreigner is almost forced to put such work into the hands of a native; the constant bickering, and scolding, required to make bargains, and keep workmen up to their duty, is not only physically exhausting, but is almost sure to spoil one's temper!

A good cellar, necessary for dryness and health, extends under the entire building — this also is an expense not usually incurred in this town.

The grounds are large but not more than enough for a ~~[illegible]~~ yard in front, (about 80 feet in width) and a passage (width 18) on each side, with a vegetable garden, and several fig,

olive, and other trees. Cut this in two, and no one can complain of its size! Of course, the other half of the building corresponds with this, except that there is no private stair-way, as from Mrs. Parmelee's room to the dining-room. And, with the exception of the corresponding room to that one (Mr. P's), finished off by Mr. Selye for his own use, that side is in an unfinished state. The walls are to be plastered, floors and ceilings laid, and doors made with partition walls, and such closets, or cupboards made, as shall be necessary.

As Mr. Selye is about to leave, and there is no present prospect of a missionary family coming to occupy that half of the house, it seems to me that the easiest solution of the problem would be, not to sell the premises, which would result in greater harm to the work than any one could estimate, forever damaging the reputation of the Missionary in charge — but to finish the building as cheaply as possible, and at once utilise it for a High-School for boys, which was voted by the Mission to establish here, at its last annual meeting. This would at once put the whole thing in the right light, not only in the eyes of the community at large, here, but also in Constantinople, and elsewhere — In fact, nothing would so tend to elevate, and increase missionary influence in the field as the speedy establishment of such ~~an establishment~~ a School on

these premises. I have visited these Schools in the town, and they occupy fine buildings, with extensive grounds — even that for Armenian girls, has a larger building, and more spacious grounds than this.

By leaving the lower floor as one long room, (suitable for meeting or "assembly-hall", & opening a side entrance, which can be done at little expense, where there is now a window, and putting in a spiral stair-case for the upper floors, this entrance, opposite that side can be entirely seperate from this, and I think it may be finished off in this way, for $600. or

There would be no partition walls, consequently no doors to make below, and only one small partition done, on the next floor — the attic could be used for dormitories —

This plan has been in my mind for some time and in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case I have thought I might obtain some help from an English friend — perhaps £100., as this friend has a fund for Christian work throughout the world, left by a relative, who allowed in her will, only £100. to be given for each object, no more no less, and only once for the same object — With your consent, I am willing to apply for that sum, to be expended in finishing this building.

I shall wait to know your decision —

Now, as to the state of mind in the community here

regard to this building. People generally have considered, and called it a "School House". Knowing the great difficulty now experienced in getting permission from the Turkish government to erect School buildings, they did not believe it was for two dwelling houses! So here is a clear gain, in that regard! It was a standing reproach to the Missionary, and the Protestant community, when the building was left so long in an unfinished state. It of course brought your Missionary under a cloud, to some extent. And when the deputation sent by the Com. ad Interim came to investigate matters, this deepened. The very fact of such examination left an impression that impeached the integrity of Dr. Parmelee, and of the head of the Protestant community, who, without compensation, was his assistant in the contracts made, and the building erected. Estimates were even made of how much each had managed to secure of the funds given by the Society for the building! — This is very damaging to Christian work anywhere, and it is a pity that it was resorted to. Another thing may be said of expenditure of the money of the Board for buildings. It is used by Missionaries, throughout this country. The feeling of the people is that the funds of the Board are all collected for use in Christian work, Schools etc. etc. among themselves. And when it is not forthcoming for what they deem

right uses, Helpers wages are kept low, chapel and School buildings either not erected, or, in poor style, &c. &c. They often say, and often think, "You can spend money enough upon yourselves"; or, "You can get money easily enough when you ask it for your own houses" &c. &c. Hence, the constant pressure upon the Missionaries to increase wages & salaries of native agents, notably Dr of Translators and other at the Bible House, whose influence extends all over the land, in this matter. The work in Erzroom was commenced fifty years ago. It is one of the burnt-over fields of the Dr Pamelee Recent Revival
and like Smyrna in that it has not taken much root among the residents (native born) of the city, but the church and congregation of Adventists is mostly made up of persons from other places. Hence the necessity of drawing in the young people, and giving them a Christian training. Dr. Parmelee has now the students of a high School in several young men, Greeks and Armenian, who come daily for lessons in English and there will be more or less drawn to our preaching services. Others will come in also, from other places.

If the building were soon completed, the teacher of the day-School could at once come in with the larger boys, the smaller ones with the little girls could attend a School in the chapel taught by a young woman. Dr. Pomeleu could thus devote himself with the teaching as Mr. Parks does in Cesarea, and the native pastor would teach some of the classes. So the work would be soon set in motion with little expense. I should apologize for writing so much at length. With my kind regards, yours in the Cause

Maria A. W.

Trebizond, Turkey in Asia,
February 9th 1886—

Revd N. G. Clark D.D.
Mission Rooms, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I can no longer delay replying to your welcome favor of Dec. 10th. I am very glad that what I wrote was of service to you, and grateful for your expressions of interest in my work and welfare. Had I thought it of special importance that you should soon hear from me again, about the matter under consideration, I would have written earlier.

Dr. Parmelee has communicated with you on the subject, and sent his (later) estimate of finishing the other side of the house; in which he includes more of expense than mine, of $600.— on account of finishing off the attic more perfectly, and also of the basement, for a kitchen, and laundry, or "wash-room"

You did not allude to my request for sanctioning application to an English friend for aid, and as I doubted whether it met your approval,— in the completion of a building erected with funds of the Am. Board, I let it lie over for more light.

In regard to a high school at Trebizond as "drawing off Dr. Parmelee wholly from evangelistic to

Educational work." I scarcely know what to say. There is always danger in that direction, for the establishment and superintendence of such an institution, in this country, necessarily involves a great outlay of time and strength, and as it grows, foreign teachers must be multiplied. Yet native agents must be trained, and it seems almost as if every station is reduced to the necessity of preparing its own material!

Such a School here would, undoubtedly, give an impetus to the work in general. It is something tangible, that all can see and understand: While Evangelistic work is far more difficult, especially in a burnt-over place like this, and slow in producing large results.

Dr. Parmelee and the native preacher, who teach in the day-School, more or less, and Dr. P. has also a class of young men, who come to his house for daily lessons in English, for which they, of course, pay: he would hardly give more of his time to teaching, in a high School, than he is now doing. Whether these young men will thus be led to Christ, remains to be seen.

For my own part, I have always felt that our work in this land is, as I am affirm, the "one supreme work of bringing men to Christ directly"; ~~and~~ I would never have come to this country for the purpose of teaching Science. And in

Seen Mr. Moody supplements his evangelistic work

both of the Schools of which I had charge, at Constantinople, and Harpoot, the Bible was ever the chief text-book, and all other teaching subservient to that: so that God set His seal upon it, in a visitation of the Spirit, every year, which left few hearts untouched. The one great advantage of such a School, is the having pupils constantly under one's influence, and brought in contact with the truth in so many ways. # But there is now, great pressure from outside rivalry, brought to bear upon our Schools in this land; and paying Schools almost inevitably lose much of the distinctive character of purely Missionary institutions. And yet, why are so many of the men taught in our Schools and Seminaries, in past years, lost to the work? It is a serious question; for if they were all earnest followers of Christ, at work for their own people, as Evangelists, there would not be the great cry for labourers that now comes from every station. Nothing but an outpouring of the Spirit will set all this right, I am sure.

That this may speedily come, upon all the workers, as well as the work, is our most earnest prayer. I may add a few words about my own work, of seed-sowing. Of late, there has been more opposition, and I was told the other day by some Armenian women, — who called to me in the street, as I was passing by,

Even Mr. Moody supplements his evangelistic work in this way; and his example is a living lesson!

that I need not think I could turn this town; and that I had better go elsewhere." This is not strange, for Satan resists any invasion of his domain. The tracts, and little books, have been more suspiciously received, in some instances, and my visits not quite so welcome: But I have detected their influences at work, and succeeded in overcoming them, in those whom I have been able to follow up. In one house, where such a disappointment met me, I was turning away, disheartened, when the mistress said, "Come to us next Sunday afternoon, and explain these things to some poor, ignorant women." I promised to do so, if assured that I would be welcome, and "not for controversy." The promise was cordially given; and I found there, four men, eight women, and a lad or two of larger growth, last Sunday P.M.

For two hours the discussion, of Christianity, went on with unabated interest. I had to answer many questions, such as, "What is it to be a Christian? And while they deprecated the "teaching Christianity to Christians", and professed themselves satisfied with their own church, and needing nothing more, I am sure there was an under-current of conviction that led to inquiry. These were of the better class, as respects intelligence and appearance. At leaving, I was assured that the house was always open to me. Pray over seed sown, and for me also. Yours for the Master,

Most truly yours. Maria A. West.

Maria A. West.
Shelburne, Feb. 9. '86
Recd. March 8.
5

Every Missionary an Evangelist.

It is self-evident that the first work of the foreign Missionary is to lead men to Christ, as the only way of Salvation: and the second, is that of training them for His service.

For the future development of the work, there must of necessity, be native Evangelists. But how shall they be prepared? It is not by teaching and example combined? Our Lord had a training School of twelve pupils. And Paul wrote to Timothy, "The things which thou hast heard from me, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also". But every Missionary is not a natural evangelist. It is the most difficult of all work, at home or abroad, and requires peculiar gifts and graces, especially among nominal Christians. "It is not in my line", says one, "not my gift, to speak to a man about his soul. I never could do personal work, with individuals". This is not infrequent among Ministers at home. But it seems an imperative necessity that every Missionary to foreign lands, should possess more or less of this ability to approach individuals with the message of Salvation through Christ.

Is it not with this very work in view, that he receives his credentials as a Missionary, and his support from the Sacred funds of the Lord's Treasury? And does he not pledge himself to go forth, like His Master, to "seek and save the lost"? So also, of every Missionary teacher, and the wife, who may think her a home-calling, not requiring such gifts or graces: And yet, if not like-minded, making this also her aim, she may cripple her companion in his labors for souls, and possibly, send him home before he has

Maria F. Ogden. '86

begun to accomplish the end of his Mission.

Should not each Missionary, in whatever sphere, be a living Christ, among the people he, or she, has come to evangelize?

An experience in the work of saving souls, at home, and a preparation by the Holy Spirit, seems imperative in the case of those who venture upon the highest, holiest mission committed to mortal man. Even in what might be termed the "Secular work," of "Serving Tables," the man who was chosen by the church, was "full of faith, and of the Holy Ghost"; and how Stephen witnessed for Christ, and like Him, laid down his life!

And should it not be so at this stage of foreign missionary work? Ought not our teachers, and translators, foreign and native, to be thus prepared of God for their work?

Should not the literature prepared for the people be permeated with the power and teaching of the Spirit of all truth? Or, shall such work be committed to those who have not this fitness in any special degree, and bend their energies to compete with the issues of an unevangelized press, as regards a "higher standard of language", so that the majority of the people lose the full benefit of the mental and spiritual aliment provided for them?

And in the Mission Schools, and Colleges, if there is not too much of Science, and culture, ought there not to be more of Christ? Must the outside pressure of rivalry, at the present day, when Educational institutions are springing up on every side, throughout the East, compel a lessening of spiritual teaching? Are the men who come from our Schools and Seminaries, eager for self-denial and for labor in the lowest and darkest places in the land? Have they a "passion for saving souls", which will carry them

through losses and crosses, trials and deprivations? Or, do they aim to be "gentlemen" (in many cases) and cannot come down to the needs of their own people, as earnest evangelists; since they must protect their "honor", and the dignity to which they have arrived, by virtue of their education, and calling!

As before intimated, evangelistic work is ~~that which is~~ most difficult, not only to the missionary, but to the native ministry. It is much easier, and more conducive to self-respect, to have a work all ready to one's hand, in a church or school, as preacher or teacher, than to go out, and make your own work.

It does not bring one into collision with rude opposers, on Satan's own ground, and lower one's position in the estimation of the public: It certainly requires greater zeal, and courage, to work aggressively, in attacking the strong holds of the enemy, than to fire at him occasionally, from behind entrenchments! But, this was not Christ's method, or the Apostle Paul's.

And, at this rate, when will the work in the East reach the much desired stage ~~when~~ that the foreign missionary force may be mostly withdrawn, and the native churches stand forth, independently, to carry it on? Why are so many of the men trained for the ministry, in missionary institutions, lost to the work? Why are there not general awakenings, among the people where the truth has been so long presented, and the ~~Word scattered?~~ seed sown?

God's Word is not bound, neither is His Spirit: And when His people awake, and show that they are really in earnest, for souls around them, a power is felt in that community, which extends to others beyond its borders. Are we not truly guilty, before God, for our lukewarmness as missionaries of the cross of Christ? How many of us can say, with truth, that we were instrumental

through personal effort, of leading one soul to Christ the past year? Was it our prayerful aim? And may there not even be some, who can not look back upon such direct personal labor for souls, during all the years past of missionary life? — "While thy servant was busy, here and there, he was gone." I. Kings 20:40. What will the Master say? —

Surely, the work must first "begin at the house of God." If souls are lost because of our coldness, God will require their blood at our hands! And the filling of the Holy Spirit, which He is so ready to bestow, would ~~cause~~ assuredly open every hitherto closed mouth, and make of every missionary a true, Christ-like, Evangelist.

May God grant us all this blessing ere it is too late.

M. A. W.

Submitted, as the outcome of much thought, observation, and prayer, for use in the Mid-West Herald, to Executive Committee, Teachers-Searching, and Mission Research Bureau labor, among foreign workers.

May not the call for any more to appear — only, "One of the Lord's hundred thousand."

M.A.W.

Feb. Mar. 5, 06

I trust that my paper on Seed-Sow-
ing Beyond," reached Miss Child safely, some
time ago — and that you saw it, — that it is
and what it should be, in intent — My
work goes on, as I write you last, and
send you another paper, about Evangelistic work
by missionaries, and native helpers, which I
hope has reached you. Pray for me. M. A. W.

There was one such woman there, with whom the Providence, that I can never forget. Her soul was working over the great question of Salvation from sin. She was superior to the others in most respects, yet humble in spirit, and seeking to be taught. They prayed for this case. Much that was to me, intensely interesting, could not be embodied in the enclosed papers. The tenor of some remarks they heard were striking: "It sends the blood from my heart!" "It drives nails into my [illegible]" &c. &c. O, for an outpouring of the Spirit to quicken the seed! I need it for this work, in my own spiritual life — and "then" will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto Thee"! — By the sale of the house in Bekek, where I left my rooms ready for my return to Cèlle, I am again — out of a home. I have asked Dr. Ellinwood, to see if I can have a home (for head-quarters) in some missionary family there. But great changes are taking place, and nothing offers as yet, though Dr. B. writes, "Your friends will do the best they can for you when the time comes." An invitation to spend the summer in work in the Erzerum field, has just come to me. Ever yours for the cause,

Maria A. West

Miss Marra West
Kebigwa, March 2/86
Recd Mar. 29.

Revd N. G. Clark, D.D.
Mission House, Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Enclose to you the account of my visit to Cordova, and work there, for ten days, as I know that you are interested in that place, and it may please you to see this MS. Will you kindly pass it over to the W.B.M. when done with it? And it has occurred to me that, if the paper is too long for publication in full, in Life and Light (or possibly, the Herald), though it is not as long as it may seem at first sight — it might perhaps be struck off separately, for use in some of the S.S's or Missionary Concerts where such details are most desired — It would save me much labor, and some extra postage, could this be done at home — for there many friends who do not see your publications, as a rule.

Allow me to add that the meetings among the Greek women, at Cordova, were mostly at houses

services at the chapel. Some of the women who came were of the better class, in point of position and intelligence, and also means, compared with the deep poverty of the most. A letter has just come to me from them. As put into English, by the teacher here, it is rather unique, and I copy." Oran, Feb. 1. 23. 86.

Dear Sister in Christ, - Miss West,

"We read your letter, and were very glad when Dr. White translated it to us, that you are not forgetting us, but you are praying always for us, and not ceasing, by your sermons, and advices to us. Yea, we cannot evidence our rejoices, and thanks by letter. You have come, and gave us too much encouragement, by every means. That is, those women who were not learned to read, they learn to read, and look for much spiritual strength. But you stayed not more here; we could not do the kindness to you that which we ought, and want to do; for this cause we are in sad. May it be that

ness to us, and we are sending this letter from all the women in Cordova, and we evidence our thanks, gratitude to you, and offer our thanks and prayers to God, that He had blessed you, and He bless you, with Holy Ghost, and give to you more strength and boldness that we may see each other again with His mercy. Now, we pray that you forget not us again: Pray for us, that we also may understand, by the God-mercy, and may be fill with the Holy Ghost: and He shall open our Soul-eyes; Knowing that we are guests in this world we shall remain but a few time here, and after it, we will enter into the kingdom of Heaven, ever, for ever! May the Lord do, that all of us might be ready for this great invitation, and all of us may see each other there, and be glad! The mercy of God be with you, and He bless you evermore!

All the Christian Sisters of Cordova Salute you specially. Sisters in Cordova"

(Signed)

A visit to Ordou.

On the 9th of Dec., the civil head of the Protestants in this region, the preacher's sister, and myself, started for Ordou, an out-station of Erbizond, 100 miles West, on the Black Sea coast. The heavy rains of the week previous had given place to a cloudless sky, and a glorious sunset gave promise of propitious weather. The deck of the Russian Steamer was crowded with Greek and Armenian pilgrims to Jerusalem, and we soon found opportunities of seed-sowing. By the way. "You will not find Christ at Jerusalem", I said, after pleasant conversation with some of the women.

"What!" exclaimed an aged Mother, "Is He not there? Then there is no use in our going!" and her dismay was pitiful.

"No," I replied, "He is not there, in person; but in Spirit, He is here, and everywhere, and you need not take the long journey to the Holy City to find Him." This led to our reading some of Christ's own words, and she and her companions listened with eager attention, afterward saying, "God sent you to us."

We left among them a number of tracts and portions of Scripture in their own tongue, with prayer for the Divine blessing.

Several of the steamer officials politely received some of the lovely letters, and cards, in French and Italian, provided by the "Christmas Letter Mission", and we overheard one translating "Una Lettera" into Turkish, for the benefit of another.

A Turkish lady who shared our cabin, seemed interested in what she heard, and repeatedly invited us to visit her Her home in Constantinople. On our arrival at the picturesque little town of Ordou, we were received at the house of the

123

preacher, and welcomed, during that evening and the following day, by the brethren and sisters of the Evangelical Community. I had long been interested in the work at Ordou, and a recent visit by one of my former pupils, from Jeanie a teacher in the Mission Training-School at Marsovan, served to deepen that interest. On her way from a visit to Trebizond, her native town, Miss Anna stopped at Ordou, having with her two Armenian girls, sent by the Protestants of the former place to be educated at Marsovan. During the week of her stay she secured five fresh recruits, four girls and a boy, from some of the best Gregorian families, with the £30. in gold, for their tuition, and many presents from the people in aid of the work. One good Protestant mother whose daughter is in the School, sent one hundred pounds of filberts; others brought honey, butter, etc. and an old ch. Armenian gave each of the girls from Trebizond a new pair of shoes. Surely, such a people are worth cultivating!

On Saturday morning we sallied forth in the warm sunshine with glad hearts. Our work commenced at once; first, among a group of school-children, who listened to a few words and joyfully received some tracts, or leaflets. Then, as we climbed the hillside, we met women and girls going to a fountain for water, and while speaking with them, others looked and listened from their [illegible] A little farther on, an Armenian girl, with her pitcher poised upon one shoulder, paused to read aloud to her companions, the tract that she had received. One woman bought a Gospel, and two were sold at the houses.

Then we wended our way down through a charming glen across a little bridge, and visited three or four Protestant

families, on the other side. One or two of these homes were comfortable, and fitted up with some taste, but the others were simple, and even rude in their surroundings: In one of these we found the donor of the filberts, a humble-minded Christian, unconscious of having done anything for her Master. In mind and character, as in person, she, with some of her kindred, might well have adorned a higher sphere, but her heart was born for her uncongenial husband, in his bitter opposition to the truth.

Our visit seemed to cheer her, and there, as elsewhere, we had a Bible-reading and season of prayer. In going back, toward evening, we had many opportunities of speaking a word, here and there, and sowing by the wayside. On Sunday, at 11 o'clock, A.M. the newly enlarged chapel building was filled to its utmost capacity. There were between two or three hundred Greeks and Armenians present, and even the floor was covered with those who could find no other seat. A very earnest discourse in Turkish (as a general language) was given by the preacher, and it was good to hear the devout responses that came from the men's side! After the morning service, the women remained for our meeting; It was a large gathering, and conducted in both Armenian and Turkish. There had been very little work among them, and a meeting was appointed at a private house, for the next day. On Monday, we went an hour or so before the time appointed, and while my assistant, Rosa, was speaking with one and another who drifted in, I went out with my basket of the "precious seed of the kingdom", to sow as the Master should open the way. The hour passed quickly. Men, women and children received

families, on the other side. One or two of these homes were comfortable, and fitted up with some taste, but the others were simple, and even rude in their surroundings: In one of these we found the donor of the filberts, a humble minded Christian, unconscious of having done anything for her Master. In mind and character, as in person, she, with some of her kindred, might well have adorned a higher sphere, but her heart was born for her uncongenial husband, in his bitter opposition to the truth.

Our visit seemed to cheer her, and there, as elsewhere we had a Bible-reading and season of prayer. In going back, toward evening, we had many opportunities of speaking a word, here and there, and sowing by the wayside. On Sunday at 11 o'clock, A.M. the newly enlarged chapel building was filled to its utmost capacity. There were between two or three hundred Greeks and Armenians present, and even the floor was covered with those who could find no other seat. A very earnest discourse in Turkish (as a general language) was given by the preacher, and it was good to hear the devout responses that came from the men's side! After the morning service, the women remained for our meeting; It was a large gathering, and conducted in both Armenian and Turkish. There had been very little work among them, and a meeting was appointed at a Greek house, for the next day. On Monday, we went an hour or so before the time appointed, and while my assistant, Rosa, was speaking with one and another who dropped in, I went out with my basket of the "precious seed of the kingdom", to sow as the Master should open the way. The hours passed quickly. Men, women and children received

the tracts with thanks; some of the larger ones were sold, also several Gospels, to Greeks, Armenians and Turks. It did one's heart good to see the eagerness of the people to secure something to read.

When I rejoined Rosa, she was surrounded by a company of poor Greek women, in an upper room, and they were in the midst of an interesting conversation. The questions asked showed their ignorance, and superstition, and the need of spiritual teaching. The best way to satisfy them was by illustration, and asking other questions. "Is it wrong to worship a picture, as God?" asked one. "Well, suppose your house was on fire, could your picture take itself down from the wall, and walk off on its feet?" This caused a general laugh, and replies in the negative. "Then," we added, "if it cannot save itself, can it save you?" This seemed to carry conviction, and silence ensued. Questions of conscience came up, and the interest was very great; others kept coming into the room outside, and it was with difficulty that we could get away. A meeting was appointed for the next day, at another house; and the same scenes were repeated, both in the streets and shops, where the "little books" were sought, and in the humble dwelling where the women gathered. Two of our Armenian neighbors accompanied us, and repeatedly said that they had never attended such meetings. So, on the succeeding days: God's Spirit was visibly present, and the questions asked concerning sin, and salvation, showed the awaking of conscience, and the desire for a new life. In speaking of preparation for Heaven, "Oh," said one, "I would like to die now, for I think God has made my heart white, and if I live on, I fear that I should fall into sin, and be lost!"—

Our last meeting for the Greek women was held on the great "Fair day," and the town swarmed with villagers. As we went on our way (at 11 a.m.), many stopped us to ask for the "little books". "The Mother bless you for this work," said an aged woman. My basket was soon emptied, and I sent for fresh supplies. An Armenian merchant again invited us into his shop, and sent out for coffee. "Madam," he said to me, "you will save your soul from hell by this work!" This gave me a good opportunity to set before him the only way of salvation. He bought some books, and induced others to do so.

It did my soul good to see the glow on the faces of some of the young Turks who had purchased a Gospel each, and the satisfied look of several villagers, as they mounted their horses, and rode off to their mountain homes with this new treasure! It was a never-to-be forgotten day. When I entered the room where the women were gathered, my heart was touched at the sight: such a crowd of eager, upturned faces, in the most miserable place I had ever seen! There was a bare earth floor and walls of cold, unsightly stone, black with smoke and soot, no chimney and no windows, the light coming from broken places in the roof. A few boards formed seats for ~~a few~~ some of us, at one side, and the rest sat on the ground: When we had read the Parable of the Prodigal Son, I dwelt upon what God requires, as preparation for Heaven, and what shuts the door. Deep solemnity settled down upon them, and I could imagine the angels hovering over that wretched dwelling, as God's Spirit seemed striving with some souls. We sang, at their request, "I want to be an angel:" and then I prayed, while all bowed in reverence. We could

Mission Band Box 25.5

Mrs. S. Wheeler

Miss Mary Morris

Received 1886

[illegible] and [illegible] for the [illegible]

rant," they said; "You have only given us a taste, and leave us hungry!" I said I would try to send them a teacher, and they promised to learn to read.

The oldest of the few Protestant Greek women took us to her neat, but comfortless house. "It is a poor place," she said, "but I shall have a better in Heaven." Her withered face, always beaming with smiles, now shone with joy over the scenes just witnessed among her neighbors, who, by their own confession, abused, and even stoned her, a few years ago! — On this hour was spent in general work, and tract distribution; making in all, 600 tracts, and 60 Gospels, in Greek, Armenian, and Turkish in circulation among the people, during our stay; And just at dark, we reached our home, ready to drop from fatigue, but, oh, so happy over another blessed day for Christ! A general meeting for Armenian as well as Greek women, in the chapel, the next day, closed our labors in Ordou. At the evening school, Greek & Armenian, came in. There was a large audience. We had summing up of all our teaching, in the Command, of love to God, and our neighbor, as ourselves: All can do something for souls; Even the children can help adults to read. Meanwhile, the brother who accompanied us from Tokat, had been among the people with the pastor, and collected the £2. pledged for the chapel repairs &c. The women now brought their offerings for the same object, of their own handiwork, in spinning, weaving, and knitting, like the "wise women" of old. Then, a solemn prayer of benediction, and lingering farewells: The gratitude for our visit was almost overwhelming! We expected to leave that night, but a furious storm changed our summer into sudden winter, and kept us weather-bound. When, at last the signal-gun of the weekly steamer was heard, far off, we went, through the darkness, by the dim light of a lantern and were borne, on the shoulders of men through the surging waves to the boat which conveyed us to its shelter. On the 19th, we were safely at Trebizond.

Pray for Ordou. Our prayer for the Master. Maria A. West.

quietly settled again. I may send you these thoughts (for what they are worth), but I shall seem very radical, I fear, and perhaps not sufficiently deferential to the wisdom of our saintly fathers in the economy of missions.

I perceive that the paper you so graciously welcomed and passed on to the Editor of the Mis Herald, did not find favor — And it may not be without good reason, for I confess to having Robert College much in mind at that time. Yet I do see many evils connected with a general education in large and expensive Schools as established by missionaries.

I sometimes wish that we had never brought this ponderous machinery into play at all! It swallows up almost everything! I do not mean Schools, merely, but our modern ways of living, on foreign ground!

Portland, Sept. 18th 1886

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Recd Oct. 11-1886

Congl House, Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your kind communication of Aug. 3d, found me at Exeter, the 1st of this month. I thank you for the continued interest in me and my work, and trust that your hopes of usefulness, wherever God may call me, may not be disappointed. I ask your prayers in this behalf, for the "night" will soon come, "wherein no man can work." As I have just written Miss Child, it was in my heart to spend the winter, or part of it, at Erzerum and Van, (D.V.) visit Harpoot, and review the work there, reviving old associations, and rejoicing old friends in their labors. But my strength for the journey, and expenses involved in that plan, proved inadequate to the undertaking.

been alleged to account for [illegible] of my
power. So also the prospect of spending
the winter at Erzroom. That climate
did not agree with me as we had
hoped it would, and I feared that a
prolonged stay would unfit me for
a longer period of useful new elsewhere.

But I am glad that I was per-
mitted to go there, and sow some of
the precious seed in that field also.

I know the work, and its needs, and
claims, and the workers, as I could
not otherwise. My mind has been
working on the question of Education,
and indeed, on the entire question of
foreign missions, and the truest, most
Christ-like way of conducting them, for
these months past, especially, and it
was with this in view also, that I much
wished to revisit Hesbon.

You kindly expressed a wish that I

your letter, read I came just as
we were leaving Diebizond, for Erzroum.
I trust you will pardon my
not answering that letter as I
fully intended: The fact is, I waited
to get my thoughts consolidated, and
although I had penned some of them,
felt that, in so complex a matter, more
light was needed. As things are now,
in this land, I do not see how a
change can be made, but if a
mission were to be commenced,
from the foundations, among
a nominally Christian race, it
seems to me that a very different
course might be adopted from
the one now established, and with
far greater gain to the people, and
less loss to the workers, and those
who send them forth. When I am

to whom I have given my life, than to return, to end my days in the land of my fathers. But that will be as God wills.

The native pastor, and others, here, have begged me to remain, and even selected a small house for my use; and Dr. & Mrs. Parmelee also join in the invitation whenever I feel my way clear to do so, but the call to Denton seems a clearer one just now. On Monday or Tuesday next, I hope to take an English steamer for C'ple, and soon be making preparations for the winter.

With many thanks for your cordial remembrance, and confidence, and with kindest greetings to the members of the Committee,

Believe me, Yours,

Your most truly for Christ,

Maria A. West

But it is always easier to find mistakes than to remedy them. No doubt foreign missions are as much a means of grace to the churches, and the missionaries, as to the peoples they seek to evangelize:

In Heaven, we shall get the full light on all these vexed questions.

With Rev. Robert & Mrs. Chambers, his children, and accompanied by Hchor formerly my pupil and assistant at Harpoot, I left Erzroom the 2nd inst., reaching this city, after a comfortable journey in the "Station wagon", on the 10th, and were all welcomed, and housed on these ample premises by Dr. & Mrs. Pormeler.

Miss Powers and her assistant arrived the next morning. I am deeply interested in her and her work. She is now with Mr. & Mrs. Chambers at the mountain village of Zeptanos, where in former years the missionaries had a "Shanty", as they called it, for a summer resort.

I used to hear so much from Dr. Dwight, and others who had sojourned there, many years ago.

It was at this village that I spent a week last Spring, and my host, the first Protestant in this region, 50 years ago, died, at the close of the week; his widow and six children were there to welcome me, this time, and, strange to say, she was stricken that very night!

My home and work for the winter, and perhaps longer, will be (D.V.) in Scutari, C'ple, where rooms are at my command in one of the vacant missionary houses. A Bible woman will, I trust, be a valuable helper in my work among the women there, and in my home, also. She has worked and suffered much for the love of Christ the last twenty years, and

and full play as the opportunity offers
at the Capital. As I am now
responsible for her support, I have re-
quested a grant from the Woman's
Board, to meet this additional ex-
pense, the coming year. I trust you
will favor this; and also the extra expense
of conveyance, in going and coming,
(up and down the long Santee hill),
to other meetings, which my work will
involve, as I am not able to endure
those long climbs, as of yore.

If God grants His blessing, as
I pray, and trust He will, I may
be able to work as quietly there,
amid our own circle of missionary
friends, for years to come.

For this I ask your prayers.

I would rather die in the harness,
and be buried among the people

Scutari, Constantinople,
May 27th/1887 —

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Mission Rooms, Bstn.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your communication respecting my return to N.S.A., was rec'd on the 23d, and although the decision came with unexpected suddenness, I felt that God's hand was clearly in this ordering, and could only say, "Thy will be done".

I will confess that, on the first reading, I was pained by the seeming implication that I had been a burden to my missionary friends, and would, of necessity, become more so in the future: I had been so careful in this regard, during the eight months that I have dined, at Mrs. Dammann's table, that she exonerates me from this charge. Not once in that time, has Mrs. D. made an extra dish, or even cup of tea, on my account; and when I have been unavoidably detained, no change has been made, or food kept warm for my coming. I have always taken the usual supplies for the family, and cared for more for the society, thus afforded me, than for the food: And I may here add, that in my various breakdowns, and severe illnesses on missionary ground, it was only in Marsovan, when with Mr. & Mrs. Leonard, that I was

nursed, and attended by Missionary Sisters — While I have, in years past, very gladly, spent much of my own strength in watching over, and ministering to them and their children in times of need.

However, in scanning your words again, with the aid of another mind, I see that your reference was to the future, and that very justly so; and I thank you for the anxious thought which you have bestowed on my behalf. During my stay in Scutari, I have gone and come alone, to the sea shore, to town, and elsewhere without leaning upon, or looking to any one for assistance: But I am conscious of more fatigue, and less recuperative power than formerly; and this will increase with years to come. The breaking up of my housekeeping, for the Dwights to come into this house, and the loss of my faithful Bulgarian woman, at this very time, are so many indications of Providence, pointing to the step you advise. It will be a painful thing to turn my back upon this land, where the best part of my life has been spent, with the conviction that it is the final farewell! — But I may state serve the Blessed cause, at home.

Our friends here, anticipate for me "a grand work in the home land!" — I do not know what I may be able to accomplish; I fear that with the Master, as He shall give me strength, and opportunity. And possibly, my field may be at the far West, as the climate of Colorado, and perhaps California, will suit me better than in the Eastern States?

As the Hornsworths had left before your letter arrived, and the Dammons were leaving the next day, it was not possible for me to join either party, as you suggested: But, as Miss Powers will be coming on after the close of her School, in July, and it may be, that Mr. & Mrs. Robert Chambers will have to go home, on account of Mrs. C's low state of health, that opportunity will serve me better. I can dispose of my furniture, and finish up my work without too much strain or unseemly haste; and make my preparations for the home-going, and living, in advance.

My only sister, Mrs. Wm Grassie, is now with her invalid daughter, in Colorado, — Mr. Grassie having gone as a delegate to the General Assembly, meeting at Omaha, this month, they accompanied him: — My only brother living, is settled at Greeley, Colorado; but, while they will welcome my coming, I cannot look to them for my future support. And I hope that some kind provision can be made, which will relieve me in this regard. Dr. Dammon will confer with you about this, on his return. He computed

me with kind assurances, in regard to my past labors, "that God had enabled me to make my influence felt all over the Turkish Empire, — and of the love and respect of my Missionary brethren and sisters, etc. etc." — While he also referred to some things which had disturbed my relations with the Prud. Committee, and created the impression at the Rooms, that I was headstrong, and not amenable to guidance, and instructions from head quarters: This led me to acknowledge, what I wish here to state, that I deeply regret some steps which I took (in surprise) without waiting for the sanction of the Committee, especially the going, as I did, to Egypt, and Syria. In regard to the Coffee-room work, I did consult Mamisa Station, and my going to Paris, & London for that, and for aid in building a chapel, was approved by Mr Dwen; so also, in taking away from Smyrna the preacher who stood in the way of the union of the Protestants, in the church and community there — and establishing him in a Coffee-room in Cple, the Station gave a hearty approval; and on my return to Smyrna, Mr. Dwen said, "For this one piece of work, the Am. Board should support you as long as you live!" Certainly, results have fully justified the Coffee-room-undertaking, in both cities; and I trust you will pardon this reference to the past. From the first, my thought and aim was evangelistic work among the hitherto unreached, through this means.

I never contemplated leaving my own special Missionary work among the Armenian families, or leaving Smyrna.

It was for this reason that I sought, till I found, an English lady, who had means for her own support, to give her time and strength to the daily supervision of the Rest in Smyrna — and I called Mr. Constantine to preach to the Greeks, who came to a preaching service, in Turkish, which they could not fully understand. Dr. Constantine is now in C'ple, and has informed me that since he commenced his labors in connection with the Smyrna Rest, he can count fully one hundred conversions of Greeks alone, through that agency! And who can estimate the results of seed, scattered from this centre in other places?

The late persecution has shown, conclusively, that Satan felt his kingdom endangered by a truly spiritual work in Smyrna. In starting the Constantinople Rest, the same aim was before me, and the same results hoped for. An English lady to carry it on, as in Smyrna, was not found, when your sanction, to "try this experiment," was revoked; and as I was cut loose from all support in Smyrna, the only course left, was for me to remove to Constantinople, and devote myself to the enterprise in person; and all this, at a time when I imperatively required rest, and quiet of mind, combined to reduce me to

the state in which I made my appearance at Boston, in the autumn of 1880. Years of toil and self-denial were still before me, in that work, with heavy burdens for which I was unequal, till God opened the way for me to pass this sentence over entirely, into the hands of English workers in C'ple, as in Smyrna.

And now, I rejoice, yea, and I shall rejoice more and more, as the years move on, over those two fountains of life and light opened in these two great centres, and through their influence, of the many others that have sprung up elsewhere, not only in the Capital of this land, but in other, foreign lands! — Surely, Coffee-room work, as auxiliary to missionary labors, was nobly vindicated in the Reports, just made at the Annual Meeting of the Mission, of Smyrna and Stamboul! —

Since I am sure that you will kindly bear with me, in this brief review of the latter portion of my missionary life and labors, I venture to allude to another impression entertained at the Rooms, and yet maybe by others, that I cannot work with my associates, and helpers.

This charge has been wholly of late years; for in Constantinople, Marsovan, and Hadjin, my relations were always most harmonious and pleasant. And at the latter place, the door stands widely open for me

to-day! Indeed, the very day that your letter was rec'd, Mr. Wheeler had been with me, planning for me to visit Harpoot, in the Autumn, by an easier route than is possible from either Erzroom or Erzingan; as they, as well as myself, were so much disappointed, that I could not go from that point, last year: And Agnes Salmond, who was with me for three years in Smyrna, has written again, and again, to join me in my life and work here. She is now engaged in city Mission work in London, under the Methodist Society,— but would leave it, did I give her any encouragement: Mr. Chas. Dwight, also, wished much to return to C'ple; and as for Kohar, whom I brought from Erzroom, Dr. Darmon says they "could do nothing with her at Harpoot. For she had got quite beyond them, of late years," and I "might refer any one to him", in regard to my relations with her, as a worker, etc.

Still, I know, that, it is not as easy for me to be patient, and forbearing, with this people, and that I am more inclined to look on the darker side of things, than I did in my Missionary life:— Having suffered, severely, from nervous dyspepsia, and want of sleep, for many years past, nervous irritability has often been the result. These ailments are now, however, much relieved, greatly to my comfort, and joy. Personally, I have been willing to suffer any amount of deprivation, and

discomfort, for the cause; but, when the reaction produces results dishonoring to the representative of Christ, I have felt that it was not doing myself or the work justice, but above all, not pleasing to the Master! — And this is one reason for seeking guidance for retiring from the field, at this time — And, feel I be too much cast down with this view of the case, God has sent me words of cheer from some of those who shared in seed sown long ago: An Ar. Protestant Mother sends me her photograph, surrounded with her four sons, and with a little daughter at her feet, and writes, "I can never forget your teachings. Had it not been for your persistence, I should never have learned to read; and now, as I study my Blessed Bible, I think of you whenever I open its pages and draw strength from its words!" Her eldest son is studying in the College at Marsovan, and she begs my prayers that "all her children may grow up in the fear of the Lord". Thank God for fruit, from forgotten seed! — And of all that I have penned on these pages, let me say, that it is not "I", but, all of Christ; and with a full heart, I would render Him, who inspired, and worked in both to will, and to do, all the praise of every thing that is worthy of Himself, and take shame to myself, for all mistakes and follies! — One thing I must add, of our Anl Meeting: Rev. Mr. Lawrance interested us deeply yesterday in his account of Japan, China, and India — and his statement that, in those countries, results, spiritual results of

missionary labors, were in inverse ratio to the amount of money employed, gave startling emphasis to the conclusion reached by most of the speakers, that, henceforth, spontaneous labor should be the great aim among native converts.

This wave of missionary conviction, seems sweeping, like an electric current, around the globe! The plan adopted by Dr. Norris, in China, of groups of communities led by one of their own number, supporting himself by his trade, with only occasional visits and supervision of the missionary, is attracting attention in many parts.

While in Aubigny, I prepared a paper on this subject, which I laid aside, to ripen, and never sent it to you, as then intended. But my observation in various parts of the field, has deepened the conviction that, to increase, and perpetuate, spiritual life and growth, with true fruit, this is what our native churches imperatively need! — Dr. Constantine is setting every member at work in the Gr. church at Smyrna. Dr. House is full of this apostolic fire in Bulgaria! Mr. Fuller began to feel that the churches at home might suffer for lack of a safety-valve, in case their money should be no longer needed, in foreign lands!! — But, as long as foreign missionaries and schools, and the press, must be supported, there will be no lack of means for using all that they can pour out upon the world at large! — God speed

the day when all native agency shall be spontaneous, from pure love to Christ and their own people! —

And now, let me tender my thanks for your long patience with myself, and begging your prayers and those of the Committee in my behalf, and with cordial greetings to all,

Believe me, Sirs, for the Cause of Christ,

Most Sincerely Yours

Warren A. West.

Scutari, May 27, 1887.

Recd June 13.

126 Scutari, Constantinople,
June 6/87

Rev N. G. Clark, D. D.
Mission Rooms, Boston, —

Dear Dr. Clark;

Your second letter, dated May 18th has just come to hand. I answered your first, of May 31 within the week of its arrival, accepting your conclusion that it was best for me to return to "U.S.A." and soon.

In the one now rec'd, you inform me that the Woman's Board "grant me 25 Turkish Pounds, to meet expenses involved in housekeeping," stating again your conviction that I should not longer remain on missionary ground.

I present my hearty thanks to the Woman's Board, for their kind and generous action — But I am very sorry to have caused both the Prud. Com., and the ladies, at the Rooms, so much discussion, and useless trouble on my account! — — — And I cannot understand why this sudden impression concerning myself, as a burden to the Missionary families, — my incapacity, and prostration, both (it seems), mental and physical! Why this haste, in my leaving the field? What have I done?

I sincerely hope that no wrong impressions have been rec'd at the Rooms, from any source of which I am ignorant — I confess that I have not been satisfied with the kind, or amount of work I have been doing, or trying to do, in Scutari. — This I frankly

stated in my letter during the winter. I felt that I did not accomplish what I wished; it seemed to me very little. But I was also conscious that I had not the vigor of earlier years; and I am thankful to report that, as far as some of the discouraging features of the work among the women in Scutari are concerned, there was a great change these last months. My relations with the preachers' wives have become very pleasant and cordial. They were evidently jealous and suspicious at first, and it was hard to get things going as they now are. But all confess the improvement, in numbers, and in the spiritual tone of our meetings for the women. And my large Bible class is very precious to me. It will be a trial to leave it. And I have become much attached to some of the women — and they mourn over my leaving them, having only just now heard of it, and come to tell me their sorrow at the news.

Slander, and gossip, there is, in every community, and this people are, generally, not free from it; but one has to live it down, in Turkey, as well as elsewhere.

I should be very glad if some kind friend would enlighten me as to any reports that may have created false or erroneous impressions concerning myself, that I may make explanations; for it is always best to hear both sides. And I do strive to do what is right in the

sight of God. It is a small matter to be judged by man — and yet, Christ, and His cause, may, often do, suffer, in His members, by misrepresentation.

After so many years of labor in this land, I do not wish to leave it under a cloud. I clearly see God's hand pointing to my going home:— And the conviction that He has appointed this change in my lot, takes away the sting of disappointment in thus ending my missionary life.

You will pardon my enclosing this sheet in my letter to Miss Child for the W.B.M.—

I hope to be out of this house, ready for Mr. Dwight's occupation, by the early part of July — and shall endeavor to leave Cape in Aug. if not before. My friends in Great Britain do not know of this change in my prospects — but I hope to see some of them, possibly, on the way home.

Again, asking for special prayer in my behalf, and the "charity, which hopeth all things."

Believe me, Dear,

Yours very truly for the cause,

Maria A. West.

P.S.—

Pardon me if I have misinterpreted any expressions in your communication. One who lives alone, is apt to "see through a glass, darkly" — M.A.W.

June 6. 1847. – Crawford

And now, may I once more ask your kind attention and that of the Committee, to my future needs in N.S.A.? I trust that you will see your way clear to grant me some pecuniary aid that I may not prove a burden to friends at home! —

I shall look for some communication from the Rooms, on reaching the Pike House, New York.

With cordial greetings to the friends near you, and with many thanks for kindness received in the past, and patience shown toward my failings, and asking your prayers,

Believe me, Yours
With kindest regards,
Maria A. West

Miss M. A. West, S

Scutari, Constantinople,
Aug. 1st 1887

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. Rec'd Aug. 15.
Mission Rooms, Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark;

Your last letter in reply to mine about returning to U.S.A., was duly rec'd. I thank you for the regrets expressed, and the permission to remain. — But you will allow me to explain, on my side, that their friends understood that first communication as official, and were anxious lest I should suppose some one of them had been writing to head-quarters of my being, or having been a "burden". — That unfortunate repetition in your second letter, only deepened the impression made by the first, on all our minds.

Thus much by way of extenuation for my writing as I did. — —

My mind is more and more settled

this things rest in my soul.

I am now about to sail, in company with Miss Powers of Boston in the S.S. "Macedonia" for Liverpool, hoping to reach New-York early in September, (D.V.) My hope is, to meet there some friend who will care for me on landing: And I may spend the winter with a friend in California. But plans will be perfected on arrival, if all is prosperous.

I am very grateful to the Woman's Board for the grant of 25 £ and for the very kind way in which it was given, as appeared in a recent letter from Miss Child.

I do not know however, as it can be applied, or rather, appropriated, under existing circumstances, unless the W.B.M. kindly allow me to use it for my needs in America. I fear that I have failed to make it understood at the Rooms, that I have been keeping

the entire care of my own room, and paid some one to do any extra work that I needed, that I might not burden the family — Perhaps I have gone too far, in declining offers of assistance from missionary friends, in packing, etc. etc. — as of late, in the great undertaking of breaking up, and disposing of the accumulations of 30 years, or more.

And now that it is all over, I am truly thankful to God for enabling me to do it — Within a few days, three or four of my former pupils have been hovering near me, to aid in any possible way — and some from homes are brighter, I trust, for the dispersing that has been going on of late! — But it has been impossible for me to go about, in the great heat, and visit, either missionary, English, or native friends — Indeed most of the forms are scattered for their vacation —

ROOMS OF

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,

Bible House, Fourth Avenue.

New-York, Sept. 10th 1887

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Mission Rooms, Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Mrs Porter and I arrived by the "City of Rome", yesterday morning, after a rather stormy passage, much of the way — We were met by Mr Le Cato, (and Expressman) from the Dike House, Mrs Porter's brother, from Newport, and, Mr Durgin, my former assistant, came from his home to meet me, a day's journey: — Among the letters they brought was one from yourself — Most kind, for which I heartily thank you. I accept all you say of my peculiar position, and feel sure that the Board, and W.B.M. will not leave me to become an "object of charity", after my long term of service; for, though of late years not directly connected with the Board, as formerly, I have labored for it, in every way, as much as ever, and have lived to see the Coffee-room work, which seemed so much approaching, at first, come to the front, as "one of the best means or agencies of reaching the masses", and acknowledged as such by our Missionaries in Cape, as elsewhere.

And you will kindly allow me to mention that the "Romance of Missions" has helped the cause, throughout our land, and other countries, in both funds and influence, sufficient to cover some of the years when I was not in full connection with the Board —

128

ROOMS OF
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Bible House, Fourth Avenue.
New-York, 18

However, I leave all the past as the future, in the Master's hands. I am sure that He will care for my needs. And for the first time, in coming home, I feel free from the great weight of care and responsibility, for I leave nothing behind to cumber me! — And I gained in health MUCH by the way back. I am recovering a few moments of waiting at the Rooms here. Letters from my friends hasten me to the death-bed of a dear niece, my sister's daughter, (of quick consumption). Her mother took her to Colorado, last May, hoping it might save her life — but too late! A beautiful girl of seventeen, the sunshine of the home: they are coming home by slow stages; my only brother with them probably will arrive to-day; and I fear that my welcome will be to a house of mourning — — — — As for my year's allowance from the W.B.M., Mr. Peet paid me the balance left, up to July;* and I drew $50. from Mr. Pincaid, this morning, of this, $28. goes for freight of my extra luggage, household goods brought home — My passage cost nearly over 22 £. (as the agent, Mr. Green, at Liverpool, will inform Mr. Ward) by the City of Peoria — and 15 Liras from Cple to Liverpool — I shall be very glad if this can be allowed me. I have some funds still from the sale of my goods in Cple (furniture) — my New Eng^d Organ brought 15 Liras — but this I wish to use again for my home — I am not going West, as I thought, for the winter, as my friend will not

* that is, I have received one half of the grant, — as I did it in quarterly payments.

I see what I can do —

Have my extra boxes stored here, in the basement, till that time comes. —

Mr. Burgess accompanies me, at 9. A. M. Monday next, as my P. Road is his also — I have just come from the Custom House, having got everything through without duty, in good order — but I am my weary, and you will excuse this rapid writing, and haste. —

Neither letter tells me that fears, grave fears felt for my sister, in starting from home lest she should utterly break down under great loss of losing this daughter, after bearing up so bravely so long, with months of care and watching — My first work will be for her — And if God so orders, I shall be glad to go to the Ann'l Meeting of the Woman's Board in Chicago, — as you suggest —

For all your kind thought, and that of the ladies', I am truly grateful — You need not fear, now, my not understanding your letters, I trust; my mind is set at rest and perceptions clearer, — And I am satisfied with God's way for me. With kindest greetings to all the friends at the Rooms. Believe me, Very cordially Your, for the Cause, & the Master.

Marian A. West

Miss M. C. West
Care Geo. F. Ide
Boston
Mass.

129

Cambridgeboro, Crawford Co. Pa.
Sept 22nd 1887

Revd N. G. Clark D.D.
Mission Rooms, Boston—

Dear Dr. Clark;

Your letter of date Aug. 6th has been returned to me from Cyprus, arriving with that of the 5th inst. at this place. I am truly grateful for your kindness and consideration in communicating with me so cordially and frequently, even in the midst of the excitement and bustle of preparation for the coming Meeting at Springfield—

Possibly Mr. Durgin has written to you of my stopping one a few days at his house, in Richford Tioga Co. N. York, to rest awhile, as my sister was quite willing I should do, until the excitement of her reaching home, after the long, weary journey from Colorado, with her invalid daughter was over, and a place made ready for me outside the parsonage, every corner there being filled. The last word from her was that I might remain over the Sabbath, as she thought the dear daughter would be spared for a month, at least.

So I acceded to Mr. Durgin's urgent desire, and occupied an hour in his church (Congregational) on Sunday Morning, to a good congregation, who do not often hear the story of our work in Turkey from

a returned missionary — In the afternoon of that day, Revd Julius Leonard, of Massoran, came in with his brother and family, from Berkshire, a small but wealthy town, near by, and they with their pastor, Revd Mr Hough, (brother of the one in Paris), insisted upon my giving the Congl Church there an address — The Ladies' F. Missionary Society recently organized, were to hold a meeting that week — Finally I consented, though reluctantly, as it is a great strain upon my nerves to speak two days in succession — And the meeting was appointed for Monday, the next day, in the P.M. and I was to leave for my sister's by the 4.30 train of that evening — Mr. Purgen driving me over to Berkshire, and going with me to Owego. —

Besides the sixty or nine ladies gathered at such short notice, there were seven gentlemen, six of whom were ministers — And if I could judge from the warm-hearted greetings, and thanks, and embraces of the ladies, their hearts were stirred, — and invitations came from the ministers of adjoining towns, to speak to their people —

I mention these particulars to show what is before me, even in the country, when once this work is begun. And I fear it will be

me of what health I have gained of late. I do feel, am freer from nervous dyspepsia, and other ailments that kept me low and miserable in mind and body, for so many years, but I am really afraid this kind of work, with the constant pressure brought to bear upon me, the irregularity of life, food, sleep, etc. etc. will break me down again —

However time will show better how far my strength will go. — I understand that Mr. Moody never accepts of private hospitality, but prefers to go to a hotel, where he can be free from social demands —

On Sunday afternoon, at Rockford, I was kept visiting and talking all the time by friends, & some of the people who came in, and plied me with questions, — influential and wealthy members of Mr B.'s church and congregation, whom it would not do to offend!

So I had no rest, and sleep did not come at my bidding that night —

After the meeting at Berkshire, it was almost impossible to get any rest — and when at the R.R. Station there, a telegram was handed me, (forwarded from Rockford), "Come at once Annie is failing fast." — Being on a side, branch R.R. made it difficult to get the express — But, God so ordered it, that the Chicago express was

a returned Missionary — In the afternoon of that day, Revd Julius Leonard, of Mossman, came down with his brother and family, from Berkshire, a small but wealthy town, near by, and they with their pastor, Revd Mr Hough, (brother of the one in Paris), insisted upon my giving the Congl Church there an address — The Ladies' F. Missionary Society recently organized, were to hold a meeting that week — Finally I consented, though reluctantly, as it is a great strain upon my nerves to speak two days in succession — And the meeting was appointed for Monday, the next day, in the P.M. and I was to leave for my sister's by the 4.30 train of that evening — Mr. Burgess driving me over to Berkshire, and going with me to Owego. —

Besides the sixty or more ladies gathered at such short notice, there were seven gentlemen, six of whom were ministers — And if I could judge from the warm-hearted greetings and thanks, and embraces of the ladies, their hearts were stirred, — and invitations came from the ministers of adjoining towns, to speak to their people —

I mention these particulars to show what is before me, even in the country, when once this work is begun. And I fear it will be

me of what health I have gained of late. I do feel, am free from nervous dyspepsia, and other ailments that kept me lost and miserable, in mind and body, for so many years, but I am really afraid this kind of work, with the constant pressure brought to bear upon me, the irregularity of life, food, sleep, etc. etc. will break me down again —

However time will show better how far my strength will go. — I understand that Mr. Moody never accepts of private hospitality, but prefers to go to a hotel, where he can be free from social demands —

On Sunday afternoon, at Reidford, I was kept visiting and talking all the time by friends, & some of the people who came in, and plied me with questions, — influential and wealthy members of Mr B.'s church and congregation, whom it would not do to offend!

So I had no rest, and sleep did not come at my bidding that night —

After the meeting at Berkshire, it was almost impossible to get any rest — and when at the R.R. Station there, a telegram was handed me, (forwarded from Reidford), "Come at once, Annie is failing fast." — Being on a side, branch, R.R. made it difficult to get the express — But, God so ordered it, that the Chicago express was

ordered to stop, and instead of singing the whole of the next day, here & there, for many hours, I pushed on arriving the next morning — but too late! The dear girl passed away at 2 o'clock, that morning, and I indeed entered a "house of mourning!" After all I had gone through, and sitting up all night, the statement caused a shock which sent swift messengers of pain through my head, and kept me again from sleeping! — This dear child never opens with me, (at Cambridgeport), and under the circumstances, I do not wonder at my feeling utterly weak and exhausted. — God is hearing prayer in sustaining my dear sister — and her husband — I look upon them with wonder, — but know that the worst is yet to come, in the empty place in the home, and the aching void of the heavy heart! — Annie was a dear Christian, and did not fear to die — but said, with almost a wail of grief, "Papa, I have not done any thing yet, for Christ!" This was on the Monday a few hours before she passed over the twilight line — — All this place is in mourning, and the 200 pupils of the Academy, are coming to see their fellow pupil in her last sleep! — besides her beloved S.S. class of children. — Pardon the publicity of this letter — I wonder why I was not the one to go, instead of the young, (18 years) the beautiful, and beloved one whose life seemed so full of promise, and fruit-bearing! — But God

makes no mistakes — and I am not yet ripe for Heaven, I fear —

How long I may remain here I cannot say, as yet — My Sister is worn out, and permanent help in the house, cannot be found, it seems, so I shall board out, — and spend the intervening time with them, doing all in my power to comfort and console, at this time. — And I pray that it may be a time of great Spiritual blessing to us all — and to this people, who so loved the bright, sunny, happy girl, who has faded from their sight —

I am again kindly inquire about what is due me from the sum granted by the Woman's Board — Mr. Peck paid me, quarterly, 25. Liras each quarter — as the sum allowed, was (formerly) 100 Liras for year — So that I rec'd his Quarter's payment for 87, — from January 1st, to July 1st, 58 Eighty Pounds — — I do not know that Mr. Peck understood that the $550. was granted me for this current year — So that, if I am allowed my passage home, (as I earnestly hope) there will be due me the sum of $330. — of this I rec'd, in New York, $50. — leaving a balance of $280. Perhaps it would be well to send this amount to Rev. Wm Hancock, New York, as there are expenses on my

boyes to be paid by him, and I can draw from him, as I need —

When all is quietly settled here, in the regular routine, and I find myself stronger, after the great depression of these last days, I shall better know how much recuperative power there is in store, — and whether it will do for me to think of going to Chicago — — I would not, for any consideration, throw myself back into the prolonged suffering (death-in-life) state, in which I have run been in former visits to my native land, — and in my life in Turkey for years past: —

Keep your prayers for great prudence and wisdom in the commencement of life at home: — My Cape physician, Dr. Patterson, to whom I owe much of my late recuperation, was with his daughter, a passenger in the "Macedonia" from Cape to Liverpool, with Miss Porter and myself; and he again affirmed that, in this quiet, regular, easy life, I had the prospect of years ("not a few"), of usefulness, and enjoyment, in store — — I may do something again with my pen. D.V. — Believe me, Yes, for the Masters,

Yours, Most truly

Maria A. West

G. E. SWETT.
SEP 30 1887

Business items.

PS.

I would like Mr. Swett to know that I left, at the "Home" Sentari, my Side Saddle, to be sold, at half price, to any new comer. It is an excellent one in good condition, almost new, never having been used, except by myself, on the journey to Erzroom — and in fact, as good as new, as it has been well kept. I left with it, an excellent riding whip & a cushion for the saddle — for interior journeys — This I sell for 5 Liras — it cost $40. cost $1.25

Also left for sale, a "Clothes" Wringer, at Hainar at half-price, as good as new — Inquire of Mrs. Washburn, at the College —

= And, "Wilcox & Gibbs" Silent Sewing Machine, in excellent order and not used so as to injure at all — price, 5 Liras — This at Sentari c/o Rev. S. H. Barnum. —

These articles may save new missionaries & the Board extra expense, as they are on the ground.

Maria A. West

Write sup. Week — Sept. 30. '87 E. E.

unpacking

expressage

Cambridgeboro. Pa.
Sep. 22. 87

also, a rough draft of hotels, as
places where foreign missionaries
would be free from Social taxation
during the strain of such efforts.
It has occurred to me, several times,
that the ladies, and especially Mrs.
Platchford, whose beautiful home,
and large-hearted hospitality I have
enjoyed, — should know this, without
the necessary explanation, it would be
very damaging to myself! — And
I rebuked myself for penning the
flitting thought — for nothing is more
charming and delightful to a re-
turned Missionary, than being rec'd,
even as an angel of God, sitting, in
such lovely Christian homes! — And
I am not the one to decry them, after
all they have showered upon myself
in the past! Nevertheless, I must
get my nerves sheathed before I
attempt even that! With the
care, and comfort I now enjoy,

339, 42nd St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov. 17th 1889 –

Revd N. G. Clark, D.D.
Mission Rooms. Boston,

Dear Dr. Clark.

Yours of the 12th with enclosed draft of $12.55 was rec'd yesterday. From the smallness of the "Balance due" on the Grant of the W. B. M. U. Dec for the current year, I infer that the expense of my passage to New York, was charged to my account. Is this so? Please let me know. And is this all I am to expect from the Board?

You mention goods of mine, for sale in Cosiple – There are but few pieces left, and I do not expect much from them –

In a former letter, I wrote you

fitting up my home, [illegible]
shall provide the place.

Surely, the Board will not feel relieved from responsibility in my behalf, because I hold those sums in reserve, for that purpose.

Mr. Peet, always a good friend of mine, felt that I was perfectly right in so doing, and that it did not absolve the Board from any claim I might have upon the funds given by God's people for the support of their foreign workers. And I am sure that the churches at home would, with one voice, unite in this decision.

I shall therefore wait, with some anxiety, to know what I am to expect, as to provision for the years to come, from the Prudential Committee, on behalf of

myself wholly to the work of
regaining strength. After a
few weeks with my Sister, I
came here, hoping to be able
to go on to Chicago, to attend
the Meeting of W. B. M. I. Nov.
2nd & 3d. This I was compelled
to relinquish; and now see the
wisdom of continued rest, and
quiet, after so many years of
constant restraint: Calls
have repeatedly come to me, from
Presbyterian, and other Societies, but
I have declined them all, for this
reason — You will pardon
my alluding to a letter, in which,
(When my mind depressed, after the
sad scenes at my Sister's home), I
expressed the fear that I might
not be able to go to Chicago, and

P.S.

I enclose a Circular, just sent me, by Mr. Van Millingen, requesting my aid in securing funds for the proposed building in Pera, C'ple — You may remember that this plan, of an Evangelical Hall for C'ple, was in my heart and mind, years ago, — And that from ill health, I was unable to go on with the work of collecting funds for its erection, — after getting out a Circular in Great Britain — Finally I laid it before Dr. Somerville, who promised to put his shoulder to the wheel, and with Mr. Van Millingen, to take the coming year, left the enterprise in their hands, after a careful explanation of the site, plan of the building, and work to be centred in it — May God grant the fulfillment

Hope, in due time, to be ready for more work, if the Master will use me: But, I have been quite low since coming here; am much improved at present, and hope for the future.

A letter from Miss Powers, informs me of the transfer of your relations with the W. F. M. C. during Missions, to Secretary Smith:— From this I infer that your own health is not very firm,— and can truly appreciate the need of a lighter load, in your arduous labors.

I pray that all grace and strength may be given for the tasks that remain to you,

And, with kind regards,

Believe me, very truly

Yours for the Master,

Marian A. West

Thank you for a previous letter, rec'd at Cambridgeboro— Pardon my not answering it— , now

circumstances connected with my life in Smyrna, which the friends on the ground, and the Committee at home, never knew:— The Master, surely took them into account, and pardoned all my aberrations; He also used my restless activities, at that period, to carry out His own plans.

From the first, I have never swerved from my allegiance to the Board, and the one cause which I gave my life! — Not "Foreign Seamen", but the native population, were ever first in my mind, in opening the Coffee-room, though the English press, and friends who aided me, gave prominence to the former. And I knew how unchristian civilization hindered our work; and that both could be reached, by the same agency. —

Mrs. M. C. [illegible]

339, 4th Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov. 29th 1887

Revd N. G. Clark, D.D.
Mission Rooms, Boston,

Dear Dr. Clark:

I am indebted to you for two very kind letters, the second, containing the draft for $169.20 balance of $200. allowed me by the Prudential Committee.

I was guided, "passed" by your first communication, and startled by Mr. Ward's statement, that "I owed the Board" the sum of $30.!! — "If this is justice," I cried out-sang, — "Hear, may the Lord have mercy on the members of the Prudential Committee in their time of need!" — While detaining and sending back the cheque for $12.55, — and, ~~also~~, laying the matter before the Lord,

ness. Good can come the cause
of paying my passage to
my native land, after my
missionary life is ended!
I should have been sorry,
for its reputation, to report
any less than that, to the
friends, at home, and abroad,
who are so anxiously waiting
to know what it will do for
my future support! Neither
they, nor I, consider the fact
of my coffee-room-work,
[for the native population of
Smyrna and Constantinople,]
during the term of six of the thirty
five years of my missionary
life, any reason why I should
now be debarred from the
provision it usually makes
for those in my position.
It seems very like being

The culminating

cause of a necessity of Man's Making! — —

Never "left the Board". The Board left me! That is, cut me off from support, when I was working with all my might in its service, — with its permission, granted me in your letter of Nov. 7 9. — The "Immediate cause" being, a query from Mr. Baldwin — "Who is going to support this work?" That perseverance, cut me off of living Mortgydom! — — — —

Neither did I leave Smyrna of my own accord. I was forced to it by this cutting off, just when going back to my quiet work there.

And these allow me to say that there were some extenuating

of the cutting off,

deemed a seat at the Lord's ta

ast the (to close communion Baptists).

my public addresses, and in writing, it has been my aim to portray the work of the Am. Board. But I need not go into details. — As you say, I am sure that the Lord will provide, in some way, but it is not pleasant, at this time in my life, to be thrown upon friends, with no certainty of income: — And the fact carries with it some blame, or failure, as affecting my relations with the Society I represent. — I thankfully accept the sum you have sent me from the Committee, but cannot consider it as discharging their whole duty in my case.

For what you wrote of Mrs. Hardy I am glad and grateful. I believe that wherever, and

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Feb. 3, 1880.

After a report by the Foreign Secretary concerning the case of Miss Ebert of Smyrna, it was agreed to regard her leaving Smyrna last autumn and engaging in other labor at Constantinople without the consent of the Committee or of the mission with which she is connected, as practically withdrawing from her connection with the Board, and the Foreign Secretary was instructed so to write to Miss Ebert.

March 30, 1880.

In view of statements made in relation to Miss Ebert, late of Smyrna, and the unanimous request of the Committee ad Interim of the Western Turkey mission, that in addition to the appropriation made for her salary and the work in her charge for 1879, a grant be made to her of £T. 100, the amount of her salary for 1880; the Committee sanctioned the action of Mr. Baldwin, the Treasurer of the mission in paying her at the rate of $1,100. a year, (the amount allowed her for salary and the incidental expenses of her work) from the time she left Smyrna, Oct 4th to Dec. 31st 1879, and voted her a further sum of $550. as a retiring grant.

April 27, 1880

The Foreign Secretary read a letter which he had prepared to send to Miss Pheet. After some change had been suggested, the Committee recommended delay in sending it

August 10, 1880.

Resolutions adopted at the last annual meeting of the Western Turkey mission in reference to Miss Pheet, were laid before the Committee, also a letter from Miss Pheet, giving some account of her work, and requesting that her support, in accordance with the recommendation of the mission, be assumed by the Board, while engaged in her new enterprise. After discussion, during which Prof. Smyth, having expressed his opinion, retired, the Committee decided that no further action on their part was advisable.

August 17, 1880.

A draft of a letter to Miss Maria A. Pheet was read. The letter gave the reasons why the Committee could not undertake the support of Miss Pheet in her new and independent work. The Committee approved of sending the letter.

Nov. 2, 1880.

A report was made by the Home Secretary and Mr. Strong, of an interview with Miss Maria A. West, formerly of the Western Turkey mission, presenting her statements concerning the work accomplished by the Coffee Rests at Smyrna and Constantinople, her conviction that she is called to the work of soliciting contributions in this country to the amount of $30,000. or upward, for the erection of a building for the central Coffee Rest in Constantinople, and her request that the Committee will endorse her plan as thus proposed, and will provide for her pecuniary support at a liberal rate while engaged in this agency in this country, and after her return to Constantinople.

Conversation ensued as to the statement and request of Miss West, and the Committee were unanimous in the decision that they could not wisely adopt the plan proposed, or accede to the requests.

Nov. 16, 1880.

Conversation ensued as to the appeals made by Miss West in behalf of a Coffee Rest at Constantinople.

Feb. 8, 1881

The Chairman read an extract from a letter of Miss West, indicative of a kindly feeling towards the Board and the Foreign Secretary.

Jan. 31, 1882

Information was given of Miss West's plans to return thither, having secured one or more persons to assist her in her labors.

Feb. 17, 1885

A request was received from Miss Maria A. West, endorsed by the Com. ad Interim, that a grant for one year of £ T. 50. in addition to the £ T. 50. which have already been allowed her, be made to her that she may devote her whole time to labors among the women. The Com. agreed to make the additional grant of £ T. 50., the W. B. M. having become responsible for the same, on condition that Miss West prosecute her labors at Constantinople, and under the direction of the Com. ad Int.

May 17, 1887.

The sanction of the Com. was given to the action of the W. B. M. in voting a special grant of $110.

to Miss Maria A. West, now at Constantinople, to meet expenses of housekeeping.

Sept. 30, 1887

The residue of $550. appropriated to Miss Maria A. West, not already drawn by her at Constantinople, the Treasurer was authorized to pay to her here.

Nov. 22, 1887.

A request was presented for a special grant of $200 for Miss Maria A. West. The request was granted, the amount to be met by the W. B. M.

in Philip Watts' case.

Prud. Com. Records.

264. Fifth Ave., New York
March 7th 1888.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith;

For your kind and welcome communication of Feb. 29th, please accept my hearty thanks. Allow me also, to tender my sincere gratitude to the Prudential Committee, for the grant of $300. for the current year, in union with the Woman's Board, and for the cordial desire expressed for my health, peace and strength for years to come, in any service the Lord may appoint.

It may not be amiss herein, to remind the Committee, that what was styled a "retiring grant" — of $440. in the spring of 1880, could not properly be considered as such, since I did not retire but continued in the service and laboured as faithfully, for the one cause, as during the 28 years previous, of my missionary life.

Believe me, with much esteem,
Sincerely yours.

Maria A. Weld.

Miss Maria A. Weet,

New York, Mar. 7, 1888,

Rec'd Mar. 8.

Shoop's Institute,
Saratoga Springs,
N. York.

Dec. 1st. 1888.

Dr. Judson Smith
Secy. Am. Board,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith;

You will be pleased to know that I am quietly settled here for the winter, and taking some remedial treatment, to remove from my system the malarial poison, contracted, from the beginning to the end of my long sojourn in Turkey; and from which I have suffered, in mind, as well as in body!

While I am sure that I find more of my needs supplied here, and at economically, perhaps,

Will you provide Rev. Wm. Wheeler with one, with this refund — Thos. Wilkeyne to send Dr. J. a copy for this Mr. Wheeler's address Mr. Wm. A. Wheeler, Portsmouth, N. H. Very truly yours

34

as at most private boarding houses, Still, it costs me more than the sum allotted for my expenses by both the Am. Board & the W.B.M. — And I must, therefore, ask that the yearly grant of $300. be assumed to me, henceforth —

This climate, and place, was recommended to me by Dr. Foster, of Clifton Springs, in preference to that place, as "Sulphur air is not good for throat or pulmonary difficulties" — and besides, Dr F. said that I "must keep away from the Lake region". —

So far, the autumn has been a very trying one, everywhere — I had a bronchial attack at my sister's, in N. W. Pa. while spending Sept. there,

and was quite poorly at Cleveland, Painesville, & Oberlin in Oct. And, finally, had to decline several calls to speak elsewhere, much to my regret, — and get into winter quarters as soon as possible. —

There are not many people staying here in winter. I have a sitting room, where I can write, besides a small bedroom, adjoining, — and, here my books, and some other of my Eastern things crowd me — which is a great comfort. My quarters are in the fourth story, where I can get sunshine, & pure air, and warmth from a wood stove. I find all the society I need in the house, and, of the best kind, and am

Miss Maria A. West.

Saratoga Springs, Dec. 1. 1888.

Rec'd Dec. 3.

free from social invitations, as well. People do not come to my rooms without a special invitation at a special time, — which secures rest, and freedom from interruption.

The Christian atmosphere of the town is uplifting, and I can do some good, now and then, as well —

I hope to use my pen, for the cause, when I feel like work.

I am happy, and every day is a Thanksgiving-day to me! — — I send a couple of circulars, of the 9th Ed. of my book, which you & others may like to see. — I hope that Dr. Strong will give it a good notice in the Mid Herald —

Miss M. A. West.

Dr. Trumbull Institute
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
Dec. 21st 1888

Rec'd Dec. 24.

Dr. Judson Smith,
Sec'y Am. Board, Boston —

Dear Dr. Smith:

Accept my thanks for your kind and prompt reply to my letter of of the 15th inst.

I would also, through you, express my gratitude to the gentlemen of the Prud. Committee, and the ladies of the Woman's Board, for the grant they have made in my behalf for the ensuing year.

Allow me to assure them that no one would rejoice

135

more than I, should it become unnecessary for me to draw from the Lord's sacred funds, for my support! I note what they say respecting my case as "Exceptional." This so, in more senses than one; and the very friends whom they refer to, as most interested in myself, and my work, are the ones who most strongly feel that the Board should care for my needs: Supplies, & sources of supply that were open, for the work in the field, are now closed. — However, the Master, to whom I gave my life, will not fail to be

#in this house

more to me than any earthly friend, in the future, as in the past. And with new strength, I hope yet to serve the cause as He may direct.

Last Sabbath evening, by request of Dr. Strong, (Senior), and others, I gave an account of the work in different parts of Turkey; and not a few of the people here, # have procured the "Room of Missions", to send as a Christmas gift to friends at home, thus spreading a knowledge of the work of the Board, and, I trust, increasing, or awakening, new interest in Foreign Missions. It was no small cause of thankfulness to me

in this house,

to have the wife of one the physicians here say, as she did the other day "You are a blessing in this house!" Pardon the seeming egotism in repeating this remark.

What you mentioned of your visit to various stations in Turkey was very pleasant, and your reference to my early experiences, are appreciated — And yet, one can scarcely imagine the changes in life and travel, and the homes of missionaries since those early days. I only touched upon some points in my book. I am glad that you will give it a reading; Mr. Arakelyan will hand you a copy. Please accept it with my kind regards. And believe me, very truly, for the Cause, Yours, Maria A. West.

Miss Olivia A. West, S
Dr. Shongo Sanitarium,
Saratoga Springs, N. York.
January 9th 1889.
Rec'd Jan. 12.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secy Am. Board, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I have to thank you for your last letter with kind words of my book, for which I am very grateful, — as also for information regarding the Type-Writer. I have procured a small one, the "Crown", for $20. — which, though inferior in speed, etc. must answer my purpose at present —

I now write about the sale of my book, at the Mission Rooms. — While I am most of all anxious to help the Cause (to which I gave my life) by

136

the wide circulation of the Roomans of Missions, — and here, for this purpose, succeeded in getting it into my own hands and reducing the price, I still need to make some pecuniary profit from its sale, as you will understand. As yet, Mr. Arakelyan has sold but three copies, and thirty have been given away. I must pay him for the publishing, etc. etc. —

Is it asking too much, in consideration of my former services, and that I am still with all my powers, trying to serve the same cause, that my books be ordered from the Rooms without the discount which book-sellers expect? —

Mr. Arakelyan writes me that the "trade" want as much as forty per cent discount! That is, the booksellers, &c. That would leave me scarcely any margin for profit — If Mr. Snell can not be expected to do this — that is, receive orders & fill them, for the book, without this discount, could not the orders be sent right on to Mr. Arakelyan to be filled? Suppose Missionaries, & their friends should order the book, would not this be the simplest way? I do not know. Another thing, it may be well to ask in this connection — Whenever I need any special business connected with Missionary work, transacted through the agents of the Board, can I

be allowed the privilege of calling upon them for aid, as in days past?

Should Mr. Snell be compensated for any help given me in getting the plates (Stereotype), of my book from England? —

N.B. Perhaps it will be as well not to mention this to him, or, that I have queried about the sale of the book with discount by him.

And I shall be glad of a reply as soon as convenient, that I may instruct my publisher how to arrange for the sale of the book by others. —

Another item of business.

I shall be glad if Mr. Ward can send me $100. (one hundred dollars) of the $300. granted for '89 — that I may deposit it with Dr. Strong and have my weekly bills settled in that way — Believe me, most cordially, Yours, — Maria A. West.

P.S.

When the Romance of Missions was first published, I sent a copy to each of the Secretaries, and officers of the Board, at my own expense, but, as my name did not appear, the publisher got the credit, though he charged me for them, and freight, as well! — So far, Mr. Arakelyan has done well, and certainly, the present issue, at $1.50 per copy, is more attractive, and valuable, (with Contents & Index), than Mr. Randolph's was.

I hope Dr. Shimy will not fail to give the book a fair notice, and mention the praiseworthy success of the young Armenian publisher — M.S.W.

(over)

Will you kindly send me by your clerk, a Postal with information of the kind # of "Type Writer" employed in copying form letters? I am in great need of one and wish a good one, to lessen the mechanical labor of writing — I had a Caligraph, for a time (in Cply.) but sold it to Mr. Knight, when going abroad so much — and so am somewhat accustomed to its use. I have been trying a "Crown Type Writer" at ($20. price,) but it does not work rapidly, and I shall not retain it. Can I get ~~it~~ such as you use, at a good discount?

M. A. West

and price,

Miss M. A. Wash

31, Park Place, Saratoga Springs.

Sept. 21st 1889. N.Y.

Rec'd Sep. 24

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Sec'y Am. Board, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith;

I do not know what can be done, but I am very much troubled about the spirit and aims of Armenian preachers and pastors who come to this country to solicit funds. Dr. Hamlin says they will continue to come so long as people give them money; but he was as much surprised as myself that the Missionaries at Marsovan should sanction the coming of Mr. Filian to secure $20.000. for a church building there.

He could not believe it. Still I showed him a printed circular with their names under the "Endorsements," which a fri

134

Miss M. A. Wash.

31, Park Place, Saratoga Springs.

Sept. 21st 1889. N.Y.

Rec'd Sep. 24

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Sec'y Am. Board, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I do not know what can be done, but I am very much troubled about the spirit and aims of Armenian preachers and pastors who come to this country to solicit funds. Dr. Hamlin says they will continue to come so long as people give them money; but he was as much surprised as myself that the Missionaries at Marsovan should sanction the coming of Mr. Filian to secure $20,000. for a church building there.

He could not believe it till I showed him a printed circular with their names under the "Endorsements," which a Pri-

who heard Mr. Tilian speak here, had given me. The other day, I met him at a public table, and his assertions left a very painful impression upon my mind.

I will give them, verbatim that you may judge for yourself. — "None of the preachers and pastors in Turkey are useful but those who have been educated abroad; not one! The Missionaries are against Education. They are jealous of us, and do not wish us to be like Americans. I am very sorry for the spirit the missionaries manifest. I do not talk against the missionaries, but I am sorry they show such a spirit! I love the missionaries, — as God loves sinners, but hates their sins! — The native pastors are the ones to do the work: the missionaries are not

pastors; they do not preach. It takes them five years to learn the language, and ten years the customs of the people.

— All missionaries are not good, there are some bad missionaries," (citing several unknown to me).

"Armenians are the best people in the world! They are not heathen like Japanese & Chinese. — We were Christians before you were! If it had not been for us, you would all be heathen, bowing down to sticks and stones, like your forefathers! So it is our right that you send back to us for what you said. We have a claim upon you!"

About young men coming to this country, — "They come like angels, and make the best citizens. I will send a thousand when I go back! I like America, and the

people, and the way they live here —
For need not be afraid that we shall make an end of the money in America! — Go, and tell all your people not to give to Tilian, and it will be like Joseph and his brethren or David." His last word as I was leaving — Twice he spoke of the Am. Board, and then, in a spirit which was not grateful, to say the least — "We are going to be self-supporting, and shall not ask anything of the Board!"

He showed me a list of over forty Armenian preachers, pastors, doctors, heads of orphanages &c. "The most useful men," he affirmed, "all educated abroad" and "thus got rid of their slow Turkish ideas."

Indeed, one would think it a disgrace to be educated by the

Board, to hear him talk: I alluded to his wife, saying I had heard her highly spoken of; he was silent for a moment, and then said significantly, "She was not educated by the Board!"

I tell you what she, and all her family, owed to the Missionaries, but made no reply.

Such men as Pastors Alexander of Adana-bazar, Mardesi of Marsport, &c. he wholly ignored, (as doing a good work.) For "Blind Johannes," whose sermon on Tithes did such service to the Cause in many lands, he had only a sneer of contempt!

I cited Prof. Hagopian of Robert College as a notable example of one entirely educated on the ground, but I suppose he considered him a rare exception, from his natural gifts, for he made no comment. While the names of Abdalian, and

others of that stamp, he included in his list as being "as useful as any Missionary! because educated abroad! — Ridiculed and those who had become Baptists — "Are the Baptists not Christians?" he replied "There are plenty of them in America, and other denominations, as well", not taking into account the divisions, so harmful to the churches in their infancy.

His spirit has been fostered by ambitious, self-seeking men, for years past, and is more widely spread than we know. Last winter, I rec'd a letter from a student in the Ther. Seminary at Marsovan, who had been elsewhere: He told me some pleasant things of my Armenian books, &c, and then explained his situation, debts &c. and the need of means to finish his course of study, for the next two years;

He said he would rather die than take it from the Board! So he applied to me, to secure and send him the sum he mentioned.

Strange that he did not consider the very existence of those Schools and all he had, and was then receiving, as from the same source! They do not remember that the Board is but the disburser for the Churches, and they think it no disgrace to go to these churches, and to individuals, for aid! Once heard a conversation on a Bosphorus steamer, which indicated the under-current in much fear, many minds among the leaders of the Protestants in Turkey. It was by his very prominent men among them, and they were very bitter in spirit — Turning to a pastor who sat with them, they

said, "You dare not say anything for you are taking their money!" Alluding to his salary. He merely shrugged his shoulders — He same man by the way, who became a Baptist (supported by the Publication Society) in Cyprus, — and also the one who led off the Moravian Protestants in a revolt years ago, as described in Rep. of Missions. —
He doubtless wished to be more independent, at the head of a work, without any missionary supervision. —
Mr. Hillian makes great capital out of the large congregations & S.S. under his preaching, both in public and in private, forgetting, as I could but tell him, all that had been done in years past, which built up such a work. If he should return with a large sum of money, it would soon work harm, instead of good.
He confessed that the missionaries did not approve, but gave him the paper when they found he would come. It is a pity, for

people

certainly take it as I did till after that conversation, when I saw that the words, "their approval," meant that of the Marsovan church, and not the missionaries. I suppose they did so to avoid bad feeling on the part of the Protestant community who had committed themselves to the scheme, through Mr. Fellows representations. God may set him aside, as he did Mangasarian; I hope He will. If ministers at home would only listen to those who know these men, much might be spared the cause of Christ. Told me of the Presbyterian Professor in a Theo. Semy. of what I had learned from those missionaries who knew Mangasarian intimately, respecting his true character, (when he was first coming under my care, in the Nota). The reply was, Prof. Hodge

of Princeton, has taken him up, and nothing can be done".

Last winter I read an admirable article about his career, in the "Presbyterian", in which one fact deserves notice: — That from the time Magazarian became pastor of the Ch. in Philadelphia, all its contributions to benevolent societies, ceased. — All the funds went to one (Armenian); a very significant fact. Mr. T. called him a Judas, but I think also Rankin after the "loaves and fishes". He told a friend that he could get a church and salary of ten thousand or more in this country, but he preferred to go back —

I must add that I had entirely forgotten Mr. T.'s own experience in this country, when I made the remark that I could not approve of young men who had been

Educated by the Missionaries, coming to this country for Education, when their people so much needed faithful, Christ-like preachers and teachers. That, morally, roused his spirit; also, my query if $20.000. was not a large sum for the Church building at Masovan; — and that I had heard Ministers complain of so many 'coming for Money, Money!' — I said it very quietly and yet, I suppose — he at once took me for an enemy; for he beat me down with such a bold torrent of words, that I could hardly get a chance to reply.

It seemed to give him great satisfaction to say, repeatedly, that Mr. Bonos, whom he lately met, could not look him in the face, and apologized for writing against him as he did! — That seems

most sad as an experience of a man so filled with self, and with so little of the Spirit of the Master among the people, and especially the young men in training at Mossul.

I had to hold myself well in hand lest I should say anything of which he could make a handle! For, those Armenians who came to the lecture-rooms in Brooklyn, when I gave some account of the people, & work among them, wrote back stories which went all over the field, of my "making the Armenians despised!" which was far from the truth. And I must therefore beg that my name be not given in this connection, for I know, too well, the bitterness of tongues that seek to destroy one's good name if their feelings are opposed! — God grant a great outpouring of His Spirit, to set things straight throughout that land!

Faithfully yours, for the one cause.

Maria A. West.

[illegible] Place, Saratoga Springs
Sept. 27th 1889 — N.Y.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secy Am. Board, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith —

Your kind reply to my letter was duly rec'd and I thank you for giving it attention.

Allow me to add a few items which I omitted in that communication. Although I wrote of meeting Mr. Felian "the other day" I meant by that, lately. It was in fact, some weeks after, before I finally sent off my letter to you — I wrote it all out the day after the conversation which left so painful an impression upon my mind, — and then I delayed sending it, queerying as to my duty, and making it a subject of prayer, lest I

should be actuated by any mixed motive. Several times during the next week or two, I laid aside what I had written, and re wrote it with much care, feeling sure that much was involved in giving the information. I have no personal feeling, or ill will, towards Mr. Filian, though his manner and speech, was anything but what one would expect, towards a Missionary whose life had been spent for his people. And the conversation held with Jon, at Marsovan, and his "earnest desire" to speak at the coming meeting of the Board, with such feelings in his heart, shows his duplicity very strongly: — (He must have written for that letter after the interview I reported;) For he well knows that his

public appearance on that occasion would do more to endorse his scheme, and give him a foothold among the churches, than anything else! If he were a man like Mr. Neesima of Japan, how gladly would we all give him the right-hand of fellowship, and bid him God-speed! But I am sure that, with his spirit, he will not build up the cause of Christ in Turkey. As I gave only the substance of my replies to him, I will here say that I did make an exception, in the case of some young men coming for more education, and had in mind such men as Prof. Pezjian, of the Anatolia College, educated at Yale, & Berlin, for that position; and in that connection I mentioned my assistant Rev. Avedis Constantian of Espie, in setting

[illegible] through influential friends in Scotland. Was Mr. Jonangan educated in America previous to his revival work at Adana, Tarsus? He is a born Evangelist, I should judge, and was driven away by jealousy (so Mr. Montgomery informed me), after that awakening. On his way to U.S.A. he made a deep spiritual impression upon the School in Smyrna. It pains me to give so sad a view of some of the workers in the field, but I believe there is great danger from this source to the work as a whole. I have had many opportunities of seeing below the surface, and for many years past even my old pupil, and faithful worker in the Harpoot field, Sohar, was so poisoned by this under current set in motion by the great Enemy that it spoiled her for my assistant in Cyprus. But I forbear. May God give all needed wisdom,

and grace to those in charge of the work, and pour out His Spirit over all the field, and that will correct mistakes, and cause a clearer vision among the people.

I hope you understood what I wrote about the endorsement of the enterprise Mr. Filiau has undertaken, by the Missionaries at Marsovan. — In the face of his circular, it so appears, to every one, I am sure.

Father B. Hamlin & I, questioned it for a moment, after seeing their names there.

It was only, as I stated, after the conversation in which Mr. Filiau acknowledged that they did not approve that new light was thrown upon it.

Mr. Filiau could not do much without those names to support his undertaking. —

Dr. Larrum wrote me before leaving that Dr. Clark was or had been very poorly. I hope that he is now recovered, and getting strength for the coming meeting in New-York, at which I expect (D.V.) to be present.

Please present my kind regards and best wishes to him, and accept the same for yourself.

Yours truly,

Maria L. West.

P.S. I should much like the privilege of having some copies of the Romance of Missions — at the door of the principal place of meeting in New York for sale, with the other publications at that time. Will you kindly speak to this effect to the one in charge that the books may be sent there to his care, as I do not know to whom to apply.

M.A.W.

Miss Maria A. West

Saratoga Springs, Sept 27. '89

Rec'd Oct. 1

Miss M. H. West
Rec'd Dec. 21.

5

Spring St.,

Saratoga Springs, N. York
Dec. 19th 1889

Rev. Nelson Smith, D.D.
Sec'y Am. Board, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Smith,

The enclosed letter to the Chn Inquirer, New York, will speak for itself. I will send, for you & Dr. Clark, the copy from which I have quoted, in my brief note to them. It seems best to me to let you both see it, before sending it. As you may think it best to, either add to my criticism or, write something more to the purpose. How they can make the statement that no other denomination or people are working for the Armenians in Turkey, I cannot understand — unless of false representations. The "missionary pastor,

Armenian

not a Baptist, man in this country, who they state, "says they (the Brewers) will hail with gratitude and gladness the coming of Baptists like Mother Hay gone!" — it not for to seek! — And Janey he may join them if not successful in his own plan of raising funds.

But I do not wish to cry "Wolf," when there is no danger.

I am now boarding in a Baptist family, where I see the various publications of that denomination, and learn in a pleasant way, the general feeling respecting this movement. —

I was sorry not to catch your eye, at the meeting in New York and exchange a word of greeting.

Very truly in the Master,

Maria A. West.

Miss M. A. West in a/c with W. W. Peet Treas

		Piastres. Gold	
	£ 15.0.0.		
To Ticket Constple to Lpool. per S.S. Macedonia		1 650	
" Exp at Lpool on 30 boxes.	£ 3.9.3.	381	
	£ 22.5.0.		
" Ticket Lpool to New York per S.S. City of Rome		2 426	
" Balance due Miss West. placed at credit of L.S. Ward in a/c.		1 886.	
			5 643

4457
17828
95,8

Contra

By Balance of Salary. (10000. lrs in June 5000/.	5 000	
" " " Grant of $110. May 20/87. = 2500. lrs amount credited in June 1875.	625	
" H. S. Barnum for goods sold	18	5 643.

Errs E.
Oct 2d/87.)
Constple.)

W. W. Peet
Treas.

Balance as above transferred from Cons'ple
to Boston, Oct. 1886 due Miss M. A. West. = $ 8298
Deduct sums advanced by Dr. Kincaid at
N.Y. Sept. 26th,
Balance due Miss West. 7043
1255

L. L. Ward, Recd

Mrs Hesh-account

Williams Mrs. Kate P.

Constantinople, Oct. 18, 1880.

My dear Dr. Clark:

I am going to write a letter on my own responsibility about the Brousa School. I wanted to do so three months ago, but feared that I shld be taking more upon myself than was called for, I may be thought presuming now, but I feel that your kind heart will pardon me.

My ept is the stand arguments used by Mr Brooks the other day when he came to try to persuade Miss Patrick that it was her duty to leave this sch. and go to Brousa. He thought that as English is so much used by us a new teacher could easily fall into line and take any duties here, so that one of our number could be spared — not "just as well as not" — but with comparatively little disturbance here — a teacher could be quickly found for the Constle Home who might not be willing to go elsewhere — she could reach here by Jan. 1, without doubt, and then Miss Patrick would be at liberty for Brousa. Would we not, looking to the great need of a teacher for Brousa be willing to give up something for it.

I answered Mr B. that we could not without positive injury and wrong to the school, give up Miss Patrick. We are already short of teachers — Miss Parsons away, and one of the native assistants whom we expected to help us not able to come yet, perhaps not at all this term. Our school is increasing. We have now 58 Boarders and 32 Day pupils. and every corner of the house is crowded. So crowded that we must refuse further applications, unless Bulgarians come from a distance — and Mrs Wood can give us sleeping room for three more. There are 19 Bulgarian girls. and one who has been here the past two years will return to us at Christmas.
We have lost a great power in the school in parting from our last year's Senior class. and we have a large number of new, untrained girls who need much watchful care, and teachers to speak to them in their own tongue. Miss Patrick's place could not possibly be supplied by a new teacher. The tongue which turns so readily in Armenian, Greek and Turkish is in requisition every day also for conversation with visitors who are very numerous, and not only do we need the tongue but the Experience which Miss P. has gained in three years.

2 I beg that there may not be a further weakening of our teaching force. Perhaps I ought to give you a hint here of my own uncertain health - and say that the frequency with which I am laid aside from duties on account of severe headaches and great bodily weakness admonishes me that the time is not far off when I must resign my office to another. The old Shah is getting very dilapidated. But further of Brousa. As there is no one speaking Greek ready to take Miss Rappelye's place in the - healthy why might not the few Greek girls who are worthy to be educated by the Board be sent to Marsa for a few months - though of course it would cost more, and the day scholars be gathered into a school at Brousa - taught by a Greek girl under the supervision of Mr & Mrs Baldwin? It seems to me - after my experience that it is not wise to send one young lady alone to take charge of a school. Two are better than one under almost all circumstances. Can there not be found two young ladies who know and love each other, who are sure of working together well who can come out and begin life together in that school? One of them ought to be at least 25 years old - both if possible - with

experience of life away from his own home. It seems to me a pity that the new school building should go on to completion before such teachers can be on the ground to have a voice in some of the arrangements. I understand that their home is not planned so that the teachers could keep house and be a family by themselves if they wished. Ought they not to have the privilege of choosing how they would like to live? At best it will be very lonely for them if but one ordinary family is living there. Can I pardoned for offering suggestions so freely?

And what more shall I say about ourselves? We are so crowded - and the girls are so uncomfortable for want of room - that I almost think we have been doing wrong to take so many pupils into this building. Dormitories - school room - small recitation rooms - one small reception room for our multitudes of callers - no sitting room for the girls except the dark-filled school room. Yet where could we begin to say "We cannot take your daughters?"

Perhaps by this time our friend Mr Chapin has had an interview with you - and talked over the subject

of buying land for our proposed new building. We are anxiously hoping for a favorable decision from him. For we need more ground very much. It is impossible to take the girls out to walk every day, and they cannot go alone. Therefore they need more space about the building for out of door exercise. I am very much afraid that the new building will not be ready for next Sept. unless it is begun very soon. It may take a long time to conclude a bargain for the coveted land. And no one can predict how long it may take to get permission to put up a building. Dr Washburn could tell you about the position and character of the land which we greatly prefer to any other. That lying on the north side of us. If Dr Bliss were not intending to write to you upon this subject I should say more. And dear Dr Clark when will you look upon the great needs of Constantinople and send strong, earnest wise, experienced men here. Men who are fully up to the times in every department of Evangelistic work. Men who have thorough understanding of human nature. Who have power with men.

Thus dear fathers who have borne the heat and burden of the day for so many years are growing feeble. and with all their strength they are each working in the department assigned them. Are there not young men who care for souls, who would know how to reach the hearts of the multitude who would be glad to come here and do nothing but preach the gospel?

May I ask that you will let Mrs Bonner have the reading of this letter?

With sincere regards
Kate P. Williams.

Mrs. Kate P. Williams,

Constantinople, Oct 18, 1880

Rec'd Nov. 5

✓

Kate C. Williams

S

Constantinople, Jan. 6, 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark; Rec'd Jan. 25, 1881.

It has been in mind for several weeks to write to you upon the subject of appointing a Trustee to take Mr. Baldwin's place. but the ever pressing daily duties of school have pushed off most of my letters to the vacation. After eighteen weeks of pretty hard work we closed the term yesterday, after very pleasant and very successful examinations. It is most cheering as we compare the end with the beginning to see how the large number of new, undisciplined girls has improved in every way. I was really proud of our girls yesterday, they appeared so well. and I was surprised too, for all the term

I have been lamenting the loss of the last year's Senior class, and a few other girls who gave tone to the school, and who were such a support and strength to us. We have no Senior class this year - and the average age of pupils is much less than it was last year.

But to the business of my letter. We are all impressed with the idea that Dr Long. of Robert College would make a very excellent Trustee. He is already our very kind friend and often helpful adviser, and he takes a deep interest in the growth and success of this school. May we suggest his name to the Prud. Com. as we suppose it will be thought best to appoint some one in place of Mr Baldwin. It is not convenient for

as to have one of our advisers so far off as Brousa.
A few days ago I wrote to Mrs Brooks asking that another teacher be sent to us as soon as she can be found. My great weakness this term has so often required one to give up my cares, that Miss Fitchen's sudden appearance among us was looked upon as a most providential thing. It seemed almost wicked to ask Marsovan to lend her to us even for a few months. But our teachers and Dr Bliss & Dr Wood thought it proper and necessary. Within a few days she has decided to stay until Easter, and possibly until another teacher arrives - and so we are relieved. With all her experience in teaching, her lovely Christian character, her easy flowing Armenian she slips in

as scarcely any body else could. to take a class or have morning prayers or do any of the hundred things that fall to the teacher to do. She is every way a comfort and a stay. Your telegram - which by the way we have greatly wondered over, was a most kind thought of us. I wonder if any body has thanked you. In the days when it came I was so much better that she was fully decided to return to Marsovan.

Mrs Bowker will tell you that my mind is clearly made up to ask release at the end of the year. But my pen can not frame the words to tell how I feel at the thought of "giving up." It seems much of the time as if these are my last working days. Perhaps

I shall not be able to remain through the year. but neither can I go. There is no time when one can drop out as well as not.

My children are getting on in years, and in knowledge. They both finished Mental Arith: yesterday. Miss Patrick and Miss Hamlin work delightfully together. and are a strong force to rely on. I wish you could have listened to their Examinations yesterday. You would have been pleased too with the ease and animation and dignity of our Armenian teachers.

The subject of the new building is ever before us. and we are longing to begin. But the purchase of the land is likely to consume much time. Others have told you

I believe, of our great desire to get the land north of us. We think it very doubtful if the owners will part with it for any sum of money that we are able to offer, and yet it seems to us as if we must have it — it is so much more conveniently situated for our purposes than any other.

Mr Chapin's generous gift is the subject of many thanksgivings, and has greatly relieved the anxiety we were feeling with regard to the future growth of the school. We have had occasion to refuse a number of boarders this year, and I think it would work much harm if we had next Autumn to refuse all applicants. We think we <u>must</u> be ready to occupy the house next September. Do you think our hope a wild one?

With sincere regard

Yours very truly

Kate P. Williams.

Kate C. Williams S

Constantinople, June 6, 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark: Rec'd. June 27

I have long delayed making formal request for leave of absence from my post next year. because I have not been able to see clearly what to ask. To resign has often seemed the best thing to be done. Younger and stronger shoulders than mine are needed here, and I would gladly take any place but the head-to work for this dear school.

But I am now persuaded - and half against my judgment I have promised to say nothing more at present about such a change.

The joys of work have been very much denied me this year on account of great bodily weakness and depression. and necessarily I have often had to pass over to others my own appropriate duties or leave them undone.

My children too, since mid-winter have been a cause of much anxiety-

1432

both of them under the Doctor's care suffering from a low state of the system and impoverishment of blood. They seem to suffer from the excitement of living in a crowd, having no really quiet home life - and scarcely anything to interest them or stimulate them outside the school.

A change from this to quiet scenes and freedom from care seems to be what I must seek. Will you therefore grant me leave of absence for a year at least - and even for a longer time should it seem necessary?

It does not now look as though I could get away this summer, as the plans for building are so far from being arranged - and many questions must come up for discussion before we can begin.

My wish is to spend the winter in the south of Europe, and divide a summer between Great Britain and Switzerland - but I have no plans.

Since writing the above your letter to Mr Pettibone has come, and we are much pleased to find that your propositions concerning the newly purchased building are in accord with what we have been talking about here.

We have never had so much need of a Lady Physician as this year. The Bulgarian girls - owing to change of climate or something that we do not understand have brought us much care and anxiety from pregnent, and in some cases prolonged illnesses. It is very expensive calling Doctors from town, and when they come it is not very satisfactory. A lady of knowledge and experience who can be nurse as well as Medical adviser is needed to look after these young girls who come to us at a critical period of life - and I shall welcome a skilled Medical lady whenever the time comes to send us one. As to any details of work for

her outside the Home I am not qualified to speak.

We are rapidly nearing the end of another school year - the closing day of Examinations will be July 8. I hope soon to send you a Ten years report of the Home.

Miss Fritchie has gone back to Marsovan. and Miss Lawrence is filling her place with satisfaction to us. She is not taking my place at all as announced in the paper, for I am doing nearly full work: but she is doing all that any one teacher ought to do of Class work, and miscellaneous duties. As she does not feel that she can be a permanent teacher here I hope that Miss Lord will not be the only new teacher to come to us in the fall. Owing to Miss Hamlin's delicate lungs I think we need to be specially careful of her, and be able to supply her place when she is ill. But to supply the place of one who commands four foreign languages is not easy.

Before closing I must mention the delightful visit I have enjoyed with Mr Barnum - only I have to confess that it made me home-sick for the old places, and the dear people I loved to live with in E. T. M. I never feel that I have quite dropped out of that Mission.

As Misses Patrick and Hamlin have lately written to you I conclude that they have told you all the school news that is worth telling. and I will not repeat. You must be weary of letters - and sometimes perhaps. of missionaries - I did hope that you were coming to see us this spring.

Dr Cuyler dropped in a few days ago and gave us a good waking up.

With sincere regard

Yours very truly

Kate P. Williams.

N. G. Clark D. D.
For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Cong'l House. Boston.

In view of the critical state in which Mrs. K. P. Williams' health now is, — due to our work, — I feel it to be imperative to the safety & lengthening of her life, that she have immediate, & entire, relief from all care or responsibility, & that she spend the cold season in a milder climate with entire change of scene.

I would suggest Egypt or Syria as best adapted to her case.

It is essential that the rest be taken, & the change be made, immediately lest she reach that state from which she will not rally, or at least do so only after great length of time.

Very Respectfully
Chas. W. Allbom M.D.

Constantinople
Oct. 24, 1891.

144

Chas. Wm. Calhoun, M.D.

Constantinople, Oct 24. 1881

Rec'd Nov. 12

Chas. Wm. Calhoun, M.D.

Constantinople, Oct 24. 1881

Rec'd Nov. 12

Mrs. Kate P. Williams S

Constantinople, Nov. 3. 1881.

Dear Dr Clark: Recd Nov 21.

Your kind note of Oct. 12, came to my hand this evening just as I was finishing a letter to the unknown Physician-to-be of the Home. This letter which I long ago meditated writing for the enlightenment of whoever might be turning her thoughts this way, I now inclose to your care. It need not be read by every candidate for the place but by those only who are very seriously considering the question.

We were well aware when we asked you that it would be a difficult matter and perhaps require much time to find that perfect woman on whom you have set your heart. We can better afford to wait than to have the standard much lowered. Alas! Alas! what "ordinary clay"

we are - some of us.

No, I have not written in a long time partly for the reason that there seemed to be nothing to say that Dr Wood or Dr Blais would not already have said. and partly because of weakness of flesh - and spirit too. My heart does fail me sorely when I consider the needs of this great school - and my own insufficiency and I must confess to many days of cowardly shrinking from duty, when the lodge in some vast wilderness does seem to be the one place to be desired. Dr Wood has written to you what the trustees think of me - and how they want to send me away. I was sorry to have them ask it - but I honestly think the school will be better off without me than with me this winter.

I hoped we should hear by this time that Miss Parsons is getting ready to

come back. I am much afraid that her health is not decidedly improving.
Miss Lawrence is a Godsend - a never failing source of strength. I know not how we should have got on without her in this prolonged absence of Miss Parsons.
Miss Lord is a delightful addition to our force. Many thanks for all your carefulness in choosing her. The other teachers have been very well until just now when Miss Hamlin has taken on of those alarming colds which settles upon her chest, and greatly weakens her. And it is very hard to get her to remit any of her duties.
Miss Parsons lately wrote that you are looking for another teacher for us. which I am very glad to hear. Not that we need one very much at this moment - but Miss Lawrence wishes to go in the Spring. and I am a very unreliable reed - and if our plans prosper

come back. I am much afraid that her health is not decidedly improving.
Miss Lawrence is a Godsend - a never failing source of strength. I know not how we should have got on without her in this prolonged absence of Miss Parsons.
Miss Lord is a delightful addition to our force. Many thanks for all your carefulness in choosing her. The other teachers have been very well until just now when Miss Hamlin has taken on of those alarming colds which settles upon her chest, and greatly weakens her. And it is very hard to get her to remit any of her duties.
Miss Parsons lately wrote that you are looking for another teacher for us. which I am very glad to hear. Not that we need one very much at this moment - but Miss Lawrence wishes to go in the Spring. and I am a very unreliable reed - and if our plans prosper

we shall have a much larger school next year - and more abundant work. It is desirable to have a new hand as soon as possible to be learning the language, which will be Turkish.

We have fifty one boarders - a smaller number than we expected at this time. but several have not returned for lack of means - at least five whom we expected. The sharp attacks upon us in the Masis have evidently had effect, for we have no new Armenian boarders. Armenian patriotism is at a premium. Our Armenian teachers whom we hoped to rely on have failed us, and we have but one - the same Miss Mary of the first graduating class.

I hope the Ten years' report of the Home has come under your eye and met your approval. I sent it to Mrs Bowker in August.

We have just appointed a day of Prayer for the school - feeling that we cannot go on without more evidence of God's presence in our midst.

There is more opposition manifested to Bible truth than we have known before, and we feel very anxious about many of the girls. Would that you might know of this day of prayer to unite with us in supplication for spiritual blessings.
Mr and Mrs Chapin have made their visit, but we saw far too little of them, so little indeed that we had no time to talk much about plans. He seemed satisfied with what we had done, and both were much pleased with the school.
The walls are going forward finely the weather favoring the workmen greatly. What is for our profit is for the tribulation of our neighbors, for nearly all the cisterns are empty.
I hope Mr Hamlin will see you and tell you more than any of us could write about our plans for the new building. He was an incalculable help to us. Sent by the Lord at just the right time. He will set forth everything very clearly.

Will you have the kindness to see that the inclosed letter is read by the proper persons? And in God's best time may we be permitted to welcome one who is fitted in heart and mind and soul and in special attainments to have the responsibility of caring for the health of this family.

With sincere regards

Yours,

K. P. Williams.

Dr. N. G. Clark.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
No 1, Somerset St. Boston.

P. S. I should like to have Mrs Bowker read my letter to the Phys. It seems to me to say that I did write to you last June - a letter in which I asked leave of absence for a year - but as no reply came to it I concluded that it was lost! It did not matter so much, for in the unsettled state of building operations I found that I could not get away - K. P. W.

Mrs. Kate P. Williams S

Tripoli, Syria,

Feb. 9. 1882.

Dear Dr Clark; Rec'd Mar 6

I neglected to bring with me from Beirut the letter I received from you near the middle of Dec. and cannot recall the date to answer it properly.

Thank you for all your kind words. It would have pleased me to spend this cold winter in Egypt, but no suitable company offered for me to journey with. and I have not enterprise enough to set out for a strange land alone. Mrs. Pond, formerly of Mardin, had often invited me to take a rest in her home, and so I started with Mr Cole and his family for Beirut. But Dr. Calhoun waylaid me as we were at anchor in this harbor and proposed that I

should make the proposed visit to him before going to Beirut. So here I have been nearly six weeks, detained longer than I intended to stay by illness and storms.

I had hoped that I should leave most of my bodily ills behind me but they are pursuing foes and will not at the first shake give me up. I am impatient to get into working order for the summer term.

My children are with me - and it is well that I brought them, for both had begun to develop unhealthy symptoms, as they usually do in the winter. and the doctor's care is excellent for them. Besides the home life - there is the doctor's operating room where they are getting familiar with cut off legs and limbs and all sorts of operations on noses and eyes and chins and toes - and the taxidermy room where they are learning to skin & stuff birds.

Ortuna and near by is the broad sandy beach with its treasures - and two Crusaders' castles to play about. All these things I recognize as a part of the loving Father's gifts to fatherless children. Some of my saddest hours in these past years have come from thinking how much my children have been lost in never knowing their beloved father's care and wise discipline. A large institution like the Home is far from being like the sweet home with a father and mother to it. But God is good. He opens most unexpected ways and gives unthought of good things.

Pardon me Dr Clark for taking your time to speak so much of my little family when you have so many great cares - I wonder how you are able to endure year after year. We often think of and pray for those Officers

who carry the burdens of all the mission
Miss Parsons writes that her doctor
speaks very confidently about her
perfect restoration to health if she will
take time. so I hope that by next
September we can welcome her back
strong for many years in the Home.
Is there any prospect that Miss Bella
Dodd will come out to us? It will
be a great gain if she can come
in the Spring. and so have sev-
eral months for study of the language
before entering upon school work.
I consider it very important to
have the new teacher on the way as
soon as possible. We are aware
that it may take a long time to
find the Physician suited to us.
But we can afford to wait for a good one.
I have most cheering letters about the
prosperous state of the school. We
have a faithful, happy, harmonious
band of teachers.

With great esteem
Yours very truly
Kate P. Williams.

Constantinople
June 9, 1882.

My dear Dr Clark:

It is three weeks today since my return to the beloved Home circle in Scutari - with health somewhat improved but with much less of physical vigor than I had hoped to have after more than four months of rest.

I wished to receive a letter from Miss Parsons, before writing to you, to give us definite word about her coming back to Constantinople; but I feel that I ought not to wait longer.

The subject which lies uppermost in my mind, and which I must dwell on in this letter is the permission given to Miss Lord to leave our school at the end of this year.

I cannot tell you what a shock this news gave me as it met me on my way home from Syria. I had never received an intimation from Miss Lord

or from any one that her coming to us might be only temporary. Could we have known at the time of Miss Lord's appointment that she had her heart set on other work with the hope of taking it up after a year I were could have accepted her as a teacher. The past year has been a waste of time and strength and money and a great loss to us, since we must begin again must fall with an inexperienced teacher, just as we began a year ago, and allow her only half duties, as she must spend at least half her time in studying a language. And Miss Hamlin has no one to help her in the Bulgarian department. Mrs Dodd writes that she does not recall any Turkish, that it is like a new language to her - and so we are thinking that it may be best for her to study Bulgarian.

I wish she might go at once to Bulgaria, and give all her energies to the language, for it is so difficult to acquire any language well where little of it is heard. But I dont know as it would be possible.

I find that Miss Lord left off all study of the language last winter when she found that she could leave the school. It was a great pity for her to waste four months over it for she will have no more use for it in Stamboul than she would have for Timbuctoo.

Would it not have been fair to have mentioned to us when she came that perhaps she would stay but a year? more still when she distinctly asked in the winter if she might go at the end of the year would it not have been well to send some word to me on the subject? It was

not until after she had written to Boston that she spoke to any one here about it, and then did it write to me for fear of troubling me.
I have told her that in case Miss Parsons does not return I do not see how we can spare her next year. It seems only fair that she remain with us until her place can be made good. You would allow this, would you not? And if the native teachers whom we have depended upon should fail us, it would seem as if we must have her help at least a part of the year. Miss Bella Bliss has been hearing his classes most of the year, but as she is often ill, it has not always been the best thing for the classes.
I am afraid I shall say something that I ought not dear Dr Clark, for I feel so disturbed about this mistake. But I trust you will pardon me

knowledge of the affairs of the Home. I therefore hope that you can see her and hear what she may have to say about us. I often feel that we may not give you a true impression of things here because we are so much a part of every thing - and I am always glad when a person of good judgment can give you a view from another stand point. I am very grateful for friendly criticism for I have no idea that <u>all</u> our ways are the best ways. and we want to make this school better every year. The school was splendidly carried on in my absence - which intensified the feeling that I could be spared very easily if the need came. Misses Patrick and Hamlin are much more than common folks. The Lord bless them and give them many years to be a blessing to this school. Miss Ford too is doing her part well and would make a very valuable teacher if she gave herself to school work.

Many people think that as so much English is used in this school almost any one can come in here and fill a vacancy. It is far from true. Our pupils have always been losers whenever such a teacher has been with us - though I ought to make some exception to this general statement in Miss Lawrence's case, for in spite of the disadvantage of not knowing any of the languages of the girls, she has done a noble work here which her long experience as a teacher helped her to do. We would gladly make an exception in her case and retain her if we could, though she never learned a language, as the rest of us can serve her when she really needs a tongue. But she has made her arrangements to leave us

One who has just come out to this country and has everything to learn the people as well as the language — the ways of these school girls, their habits of thought, their dispositions, and

our methods of work – has much to hinder her the first year from doing as effective work as she will be capable of another year. She cannot assume at once the responsibilities that others carry, and because she must have so much time allowed for study she must not be overburdened with duties though others need to be relieved.
Miss Hamlin never had a fair chance to learn Bulgarian, because the year she came the school increased so that she could not be spared to go away at all for study. She never had but six weeks among the people. However her tongue turns so easily to all unenglish ways of speech that she could better than most do without months of uninterrupted study. She is expecting to spend the summer vacation in Bulgaria for rest – and will study some too.
This is one of the things Dr Clark that is most wearing – It breaks me down

more than hearing up classes a day.
I might say for all of us that our duties in the class room are by no means the most wearing. Young girls coming from distant homes need to find in their teachers mothers and sisters and special guardians; their sewing, their money, their expenditures, their letters their many ailments & the necessity of calling doctors at great expense, or of taking them to town to consult a Physician. consume much time
Family accounts - School accounts, including everything in the Book dep't - walking with girls, talking privately with girls discipline, much care of sick and in lessons, holding meetings arranging of and for music classes - and drawing and languages - engaging the outside teachers - no small perplexity - company of all sorts - and a world of other things that I have not time to speak of fill up the time and thoughts of us all. Miss Edwards of South Hadley was here so long in the winter that she must have come to a through

Miss Lord supposes that you would at once take steps to find a teacher to take her place, but as I have heard nothing to that effect I am afraid that it is not the case. We ought to have a teacher of the best experience and ability if Miss Parsons is not to return - But if she comes back we can take a younger teacher like Miss Magoun whom you mentioned in a letter to Miss Patrick in the winter. At that time no one knew of Miss Lord's plan to have, and both Miss Patrick & Miss Hamlin thought that with Miss Parsons here again it was doubtful if we needed another teacher to come with Miss Dodd. Now the case is altered.

The building goes on prosperously - much to our delight.

Will you be kind enough to give Mrs Bowker the reading of this letter. and let her through this receive my loving regards.

Very sincerely yours
Kate P. Williams.

Constantinople
July 21. 1882.

My dear Dr Clark:

Your letter of June 28, came to my hand last night. I hope that before it was many hours on its way to me you had received mine of June 9.

Perhaps we do not write to you as often as we should about this dear Home work. One excuse that I plead is the feeling that you have so many correspondences - and I do not wish to add to the weary pages that your eye must run over, and your heart be exercised over. Another is that I am afraid to write - It seems so premature to put down one's thoughts in black and white, that will be scanned & weighed and then perhaps a wrong impression be made by them.

I think my letter must have sufficiently explained why you had received no "clear, distinct statement as to the need of one, two or more ladies" - but lest it did not meet all that you desired to know I will here tell you how it occurred that teachers were not asked for as you supposed they would be. We felt last Autumn ~~that~~ besides this Lent we should need

another teacher. We reckoned Miss Lawrence as only taking Miss Parsons' place for a time. In the winter you wrote to Miss Patrick saying that Miss Dodd had been recalled, and that another young lady - perhaps Miss Magoun - might also be sent. Miss Patrick replied Feb. 4, saying "It seems to us that with our present number of teachers, and the expectation of Miss Parsons being here next year we need a lady Physician much more than we need another teacher besides Miss Dodd." No one here then had an inkling that Miss Lord thought of leaving us. Some time afterwards Miss Lord told Miss Patrick that she had asked to be released from the school, but did not want me written to on the subject until she had heard from Miss Boothe.
So it happened that I knew nothing of this until just as I was leaving Beirut early in May, and of course couldn't know that we needed to be asking for another teacher. As soon as I returned we talked the matter over - Miss Lord was sure that you would expect to find some one to take her place when you gave permission for her to leave. After waiting a few days hoping to hear definitely from Miss Parsons about the plans, I wrote to ask for some one to fill the vacancy here.

We had thought that a fine American lady who is a Physician would meet the requirements of our school. But if a Physician is not ready to come then I think it may be wise to have some one else come. There will be work enough to do - but we mean to be careful about asking for any more teachers than are absolutely necessary. We thank you always for your readiness to find able teachers, and I hope we appreciate to some extent what it costs to make the search.

Miss Parsons wrote to me immediately on her return from South Hadley, telling of her own changed plans, and of the hope she had of securing at least one teacher from So. Had. to come with Miss Dodd. If the second teacher has not been secured from So. Had. I would suggest whether it would not be well to try to get some one from Wellesley - not that I doubt always & everywhere like South Hadley teachers, but we may profit by having different schools represented.

Miss Lawrence has set her face westward to travel for a little in Europe - visiting Rome in the Autumn.

The last word to me on leaving was "If any thing should hinder Miss Parsons' return at the time expected, let me know, and I will come back to stay a

part of a year, or a year as the case may require, and out here you in distress. I think my father and mother would be willing under such circumstances to have me remain away a little longer." Accordingly as soon as I received Miss Parsons' letter, I laid the contents of it, and her Physician's letter and Miss Lawrence's statement before the Trustees, as they were having a meeting here that night, and they voted to send a call to Miss Lawrence to return. This action may seem to you uncalled for if three new teachers should be coming to us this fall. But it was taken with this consideration in mind that each new teacher ought to give as much time as possible to studying a language, and we sincerely desire that the one to study Bulgarian spend the whole year in Bulgaria and give her whole strength to acquiring the language. We need efficient aid in that department at once. Miss Hamlin is too much burdened, and the Bible classes are suffering - The advanced scholars and the beginners have to study together at great disadvantage. During my absence last winter Miss Bella Bliss had two classes in school - but she was often ill and that did

Mrs. Kate [illegible] Williams

Constantinople July 21, 1882.

Rec'd Aug. 14.

work well. Bella would make a fine teacher if she had health.
Miss Lord promises to stay through the fall term if we need her, and I think we shall, as our vocal music teacher is to be away for her health, and Miss Lord can fill her place. I shall try to secure time for her to study Turkish. She is now spending the vacation with me at the House. Misses Patrick and Hamlin have gone to take rest in the "Switzerland of Bulgaria" and greatly they need it. Mrs Patrick was so worn and nervous at the end of the term that my heart smote me for having left so much on her last winter. If she does not come back with some color in her face I shall feel that we ought to send her off for three or four months.

Miss Williams hopes to return from England early in August. By the middle of that month we hope we can begin the cleaning of the new house.

Dear Dr Clark I am greatly afraid that I wrote to you in my last letter as I ought not to have done. I did not mean to complain or speak with disrespect to you, and I fear it looked so on paper. I should be very sorry to write as I ought not, and I beg you to forgive any expressions that

were unusually. I was sorely tried, and disheartened when I learned that all Miss Lord's year here must go for nothing. We had hope that Ellen Ka our Bulgarian graduate of this year would come to teach with us, but her father and mother who came to the Examination felt very unwilling to have her away from home longer. She is a true Christian girl we think, and would be a great power for good among our Bulgarian pupils. I hear that she will teach in Shumla.

I fear I have not responded as I should have done, my gratitude to you for your considerate allowance for my going away to recruit last fall. Without that change I must have dragged through a miserable winter here. I am reaping the benefit of it this summer, and I am very hopeful of being able to keep on through next year with moderate work. I do not wish to stay after my working days are past.

With sincere regard
Yours truly,
Kate P. Williams.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Long House, Boston.

Constantinople, Sep. 25, 1882

Dear Dr Clark;

You will wish to know how we start off in the new year. It is ten days since our term opened. We have only forty five boarders as yet. I certainly thought there would be fifty five by to night, and so we are a little disappointed. Our Lord is trying us in a tender spot, for it has been a great satisfaction, if not pride, to us to see our numbers increase rapidly, and we had many reasons for expecting quite an influx of Bulgarian girls this fall. However there is some alleviation to our disappointment in one of the reasons why girls are kept away. There is a growing fear of our school on account of so much religious teaching. The girls go home with some

1479

conscientious views about keeping the Sabbath, and decline to unite with their friends in the festivities and general pleasures which the Greek church allows on the Sabbath. They read the Bible, and make clear distinctions between right and wrong. Two of our best Bulgarian girls were taken out of school last year for such a slight, and as we learned false pretense that we could but feel it was on account of the change noticed in the girls - their families are very worldly. One of them gave good evidence of being born of the Spirit, the other had hope for herself, but we could not feel quite so clear about her. She was certainly trying to live a Christian life. But with our disappointments we have comforts - The death of Stefana at her own home early in the summer was for her young spirit a joyful

entrance into the presence of her Lord whom she had learned to follow while with us. and she was here less than two years - she learned very rapidly.
Our Armenian teacher tells us she is surprised to see any Armenian boarders at all - as the Armenian papers have all summer been full of attacks upon us - setting forth in dreadful array the denationalizing influences of Robert College and the American Girls' School.
If there is any one point on which we are unyielding it is that of teaching the Bible. I often tell the girls or their friends that not one of us would teach here a day if we could not teach the word of God, and make that the foundation of everything else.
It is just two weeks ~~today~~ yesterday since we welcomed Miss Dodd - We thank you much for sending us such a bright, cheery, capable assistant.

Seeing such delightful freshness and glow makes some of us feel that we are getting pretty well around to the shady side of life.

I have not heard any thing from you Dr Clark about what you think of our keeping Miss Lord here for the present, and I rather hoped I should have some strengthening word before school opened. We need her very much but we have so arranged her duties that she can begin the study of Turkish. I wish we could know if our letters are received at the Mission House. I do not keep a perfect letter record, but I remember sending you a letter last Nov. or Dec. - one in Feb. from Syria - and have sent two this summer, and know not if one of them ever reached you.

~~Of a little~~ At last we are in our new building - "Barton Hall" - the long-desired, long-waited-for. The

Mrs. Kate F. Williams.

Constantinople, Sep. 25, 1882.

Rec'd Oct. 14.

✓

sound of the hammer and the saw has not ceased, but nearly everything is finished. We have reason to be very grateful for all the favoring circumstances in which the building went forward. The weather through winter and summer was most favorable: the work was not once stopped by government, and no accident happened to any of the workmen.

The building is goodly to look upon, and even from far looks very imposing "a city set on a hill". We have secured in it nearly everything that we desired. But in the last cutting down to come within the $ 20000, the Bathrooms & Laundry & Wood & coal rooms were squeezed into such small space that it will not be strange if some change is called for before many years.

You cannot think what a luxury

it is to have room enough - to have places to put things where they can stay, and not have to make way for something else every week.

I wish Mr Chapin could see what his money has accomplished. and realize the good he has done.

A frame house in America worth $800. could not be furnished off more plainly than this is. But it is neat clean, light, airy and gracefully situated for some of the finest views in the world. May our walls be Salvation, and our gates Praise.

Yours sincerely
Kate P. Williams.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
No 1 Somerset St. Boston.

P.S. Will you kindly allow Mrs Borden the reading of this
K. P. W.

venture to return to Constantinople in the summer. and the question what the Home is to do for teachers comes up for earnest consideration.
Miss Lord left us in the vacation to join Mrs Schneider - after greatly endearing herself to us all. Miss Dodd has so many school duties that she can do but little at studying Bulgarian

Feb. 19. I dropped my pen to rest an aching head, and an ill turn has kept me from writing all these days. Notwithstanding five months absence from my work last winter my health is so uncertain that I have been forced to drop most of my duties. Probably Dr Dodd has informed you that I have asked the Trustees for a year of entire release from school work. and I am afraid I shall be obliged to ask for permanent release, both

Mrs. Kate P. Williams.

Constantinople, Feb. 5, 1883.

My dear Dr Clark: Rec'd March 12.

Your note of inquiry of Jan. 3, was received by the last mail. Hearing of your illness and temporary withdrawal from the Mission Rooms fills me with sorrow. Your head and heart must grow 'er weary with all the cares and anxieties and grave questions that weigh upon you, and I only wonder that you are able to return at all to take them up. I grieve to know that my letter of last summer should have given you pain. I hope it is not true of many of my letters.

Our first term of four months passed away very pleasantly with fifty boarders - ninety pupils in all. We had reason to think that we should have a larger number of boarders, but there is some wise reason for

this check to our hopes - Some Bulgarians were turned aside after bringing their daughters here, and carried them to a French school. Others who had intended to come were at the last whipped off to Odessa, through fear of too much religious teaching here, we were told. This morning a man came from Stamboul to say that the Armenian girl for whom he had engaged a place would not come - Her parents had utterly refused to let her come to a Protestant school. There is a great deal of bad opposition to us on account of our Bible teaching. and yet only a few days ago an Armenian Bishop paid a high tribute to the school in speaking of what it had done to cultivate the mind and heart of a young wife and mother, whose funeral obsequies he was attending in the church of the Patriarch. This young mother was our dear Lousaper who graduated in 1880

after nine years on the school - and the last year as a boarder - at which time she became a Christian. We deeply lament this early removal of one who appeared to us to have a most useful career before her - but we rejoice in the Lord's grace that was magnified in her.

It is quite remarkable that three Turkish girls should come to us in one day, and now we have eight precious children - bright and lovable. May the Lord bless their coming in every way. We look upon them all as destined to have a part in making the Gospel of Christ known to the Mohammedans. The three oldest pupils have now considerable acquaintance with the Bible, and love its teachings. and I believe that two of them truly love Christ.

My last word from Miss Parsons is that she is very doubtful if she will

on account of my own inability to meet the demands upon one in this position and because of my mother's growing feebleness and her need of my care. But it breaks my heart to think of separating myself from a work so dear, so constantly praying, so hopeful every way. Our school is just delightful. We have been able many times lately to trace out indirect influences that are most encouraging to faithful labor. I know it must be very difficult to find teachers for all the schools that are asking, but as soon as anybody can be found to fill the vacancy made by Miss Lord's leaving we shall be very thankful. I hope she will be a teacher of maturity of character and acknowledged ability in the school room as well as apt in giving religious instruction.

I suppose I shall not see my way clearly for two or three months yet — or so as to tell you what the path of duty appears to be for me.

With sincere regard

Yours very truly

T. P. Williams.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
No 1, Somerset St.
Boston.

Mr. Williams:

~~Hazat~~ Sultan

May. 1884

Dear Dr Clark:

I thought you might like to have before your eyes a little sketch of what becomes of our graduates, and I have hurriedly made out the accompanying pages.

Every one of the eighteen graduates a hopeful Christian.

All but the last two received aid.

Three are daughters of Pastors.

Dr Alden asked about salaries. We never have anything to do about any except of those who teach in the Seminary. Our present assistant since last year has received thirty liras and her board. Before that she had only 24 liras.

The class to graduate this year are but three in number. One is

151

Armenian - one Bulgarian - one Danish Christian girls - The two last have always paid all expenses.

The number of our pupils for this year just ended was 105.

Of whom there have been 58 boarders

The Armenians are 50

Bulgarians 22

Turks 8

Greeks 4

Some others not exactly counted

There are now in school 30 ~~22~~ 35 hopeful Christians - seven of them have had the new experience this year, and three or four others seem to be very near the kingdom.

I ought to say that many girls who have not graduated are teaching and doing good work.

I am sorry that I had not these items ready to give you, but I hope they will be acceptable at this late hour.

With sincere wishes for the blessing of God upon all your journeyings, and daily gratitude for all you are to us.

Yours aff'ly,

Kate P. Williams

The Home, Tuesday
May 29. 1883.

Graduates of the Home

1875

1 Elizabeth Shaljian Scutari
2 Mariam Papazian - Stamboul
Yeni Kapoo

1876

3 Aharni Hercolumian Hass Keuy
4 Kyana Boughdanian Balukesser
dau. of pastor Abraham
5 Aroussiag Hanum Bandurma
wife of preacher Moses

1878

6 Aharnitza Injejian Samatia
7 Aroussiag Gerabedian Rodosto
8 Epdem Hanum Afion Kara Hissar

1880

9 Mainzara Kepriehian Hanga
10 Haigouhi Entidjian Pera
11 Evnigi Miriteleau Pera
12 Shushan Andonian Island Proti
13 Lousaper Nagarabedian Scutari

1882

14 Haiganoush Muggerdichian Bandurma
15 Novart Kirechjian Hass Keuy
16 Azniv Injejian Samatia
17 Dikranouhi Frankian Kadi keuy
18 Ellenka Dimitrieff Shumla

121

No 1 taught five years - three in the Home and two in the Preparatory school - was married & went to England with her husband who wished to study medicine there.

No 2 With the exception of one year at Brousa has taught since her graduation at the Home.

No 3 taught the girls' school at Hass Keuy till a year ago when she was married to a physician there.

No 4 taught a good school two years under his father's roof, then married and has since lived an active Xian life in Nicomedia.

No 5 has labored efficiently with her husband in every good work - has had a school in her own house for which she has been allowed only one lira a month.

No 6 taught the school in Samatia until she married a year ago the teacher of the boys' school in Smyrna

and she is now teaching there.
No 7 taught in Manisa and Smyrna until the present year when she is caring for the school near Mrs Schneider
No 8 is well known as teacher and Bible Reader in Afyon Kara Hissar, in Manisa and in Smyrna.
No 9 taught one year at The Home. Has been out of health so much since that she has not been able to teach – but we hope she will be well enough to come back to us next year. She looks forward to it with longing – is a very choice spirit and effective teacher daughter of a deacon in Ulanga church.
No 10 Daughter of Pastor Simon – has taught some in Pera and a little for us.
No 11 Was aided very little from the Scholarship fund. taught for us one year insisting upon no pay. We should have been glad to retain her, but she is in very delicate health & cannot teach.

No 12 Has had charge of our Preparatory school ever since her graduation.
No 13. Was not a Protestant. She was a day pupil 8 years, a boarder one year and her father paid all expenses except half of the last year. She was a fine Pianist and was engaged to teach Music in the Home. but her marriage prevented. She made a delightful Christian home and left an impression upon all who knew her as a cultivated refined woman. and in her death wh. occurred last winter we feel that a most valuable helper in Christ's work on earth was called up higher.
No 14 is daughter of No 5. This year she is at the Deaconesses' school in Smyrna studying French and paying for her privileges by hearing lessons in Armenian. We expect valuable service from her as a teacher.
No 15 daughter of Pastor Muggerdich is trying to do good in Kass Keuy —

She has a throat trouble, and that with her mother's feeble health has prevented her taking a school at once. We hope that these reasons will not prevail another year.

No 16 sister of No 6. is teaching in Samatia - doing admirable work - but her health is failing - she over works.

No 17 daughter of a rich man of Adana a sweet Armn girl - but perhaps not of the best material for a successful teacher - She is studying music this year and living an exemplary life we think though she attends the services of the old church - Their priest preaches every Sunday

No 18 our first Bulgarian graduate. Expenses all paid by her father as were No 17 - She is teaching in a national school in Shumla - very highly esteemed

Interlaken, Switzerland
Sept. 11, 1883.

My dear Dr Clark:

We followed your advice - all of us, and came to Lucerne as quickly as we could, but it was not till two weeks after you had left. We remained there three weeks - spent eleven days on Rigi, at the same price, and now have been in this region ten days. All things have conspired to give us a delightful vacation. and we feel much revived. Six weeks to day since we came into Switzerland and the vacation for some of us is nearly ended. Mrs Schneider and Miss Gleason leave for Cologne next week - Miss Fritchie may wait a few days to be accompanied by Mrs Willingen. Mrs Andrews gained very slowly, and decided to remain

1953

in Lucerne till she is stronger -
Hattie Andrews has not been well
since we left Corsica - what with
fever and rheumatism, she has
been shut up to the house nearly
all summer. We all feel that the
Andrews family need to go to America
for medical treatment and toning
up generally.
And for myself - you remember
that I hoped to be able to spend
a quiet, restful year in Switzerland
But the Lord has shown me another
way - and plainly indicates that I
should go to my mother whose
failing health calls for a daughter's
care. It is a great comfort to have
all doubts settled - and be able to see
a "plain path." I want to sail
from Liverpool Oct 20. with Mrs
Borden & Miss Lawrence - to land
in New York and go directly to my

I have no very definite plans for the winter, but have thought that a stay of a few months at Clifton Springs might benefit us both. Have you any printed circular or card that would give me any idea of the price per board and the kind of accommodations? But I must not trouble you with such questions. It was careless in me to ask you.
We are stopping for a few days at a Pension with Prof & Mrs Mead. but expect to go to Geneva the last of the week.
We think much about you these days, as the time for the Oct. meeting draws near. and hope that you may have strength for the day's need. We cant bear to think of you not being able to stand at the helm.
Give very much love to Mrs Clark and to that dear daughter Mary.
and believe me
Yours most sincerely
Kate P. Williams.

Mrs. Kate P. Williams.
Interlaken, Sep. 11. 1883.
Rec'd Sep. 26.

Dr. A. G. Gray.

Mrs. K. P. Williams

East Aurora, Nov. 10, 1883

Recd Nov. 13

Address to Rev. R. M. Sandford

East Aurora, Erie Co. N. Y.
Nov. 10. 1883.

My dear Dr Clark:

I am happy at last to be able to report myself in this place - eleven miles from Buffalo. where I find my mother in very feeble health - It is certain that she needs me - and therefore I can be glad that I left all on the other side - But Dr Clark that other side is very dear - my heart yearns for those beloved children in Constantinople - My thoughts by day and dreams by night are all colored by the life that goes on in that school - But I hope you may spare time to tell how beautifully the new teachers fit in to their places - and how much

they are already beloved. Miss Patrick and Miss Hamlin are doing just as I knew they would do with their fine powers - and I pray that they may for long years remain a blessing to the Home.

Miss Borden was to report our safe arrival in America, otherwise I should have sent you some note of our voyage. The Lord led us most gently all summer, and now all the rest of the party that set out from Louisville July 12, are back in their work - I had letters from Mrs Schneider and Miss Gleason full of rejoicing at the ingathering of their people again, and the warm welcomes. There are many loving grateful hearts among those the missionaries spend themselves for in Louisville. It is probable now that I shall spend most of the winter in there

parts, but I have my mind up -
Auburndale as a place where I
shall be likely to make a home -
If it should seem best for me to
leave my mother awhile perhaps I
shall try to go to Clifton Springs -
Would you be kind enough to send
me a letter of introduction to some
one there? Perhaps your daughter
Mary could send me a note to
tell me something about Expenses -
It seems strange - but among all
my friends there is not one who
can give me the slightest information
about the place -
I wish I could hear that you
dear Dr Clark, have recovered strength.
Your pale face as you last stood
in our doorway is a sad remem-
brance to keep.
Remember me please with very
much love to Mrs Clark and to
Mary - And accept always the high
regard of Yours sincerely - R. P. Williams

Miss Cornelia C. Williams
Constantinople
Rec'd Feb. 12, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Yours of Dec. 8th has just come to hand and the Cowles Commentaries of which you speak reached us some two weeks since.

I remember well your promise that we should have them, Will you please accept our hearty thanks for your kind thoughtfulness in securing them for us.

Miss Hamlin has cabled & put them into the Library today & I think you may feel assured they will be much used, & prove

13-5

of great help to the girls in the study of their Bible lessons.

Surely we meant no slight in not sending you a picture of the Home.

The numbers of copies first struck off were very limited & designed only for each individual herd. Mr. Haynes took the photographs & at our earnest request struck off a few more. I am very glad to say that I have two copies on hand which I send with the greatest of pleasure to you & Dr. Alden. Perhaps Mr. Lowry will feel slighted if he is

omitted, so I will send him one at the risk of slighting some one else.

I wish we could have a professional photographer take a nice large picture of the top buildings. Such an one I should surely have thought of sending to you, but these seemed small & not very good.

I am glad that Mother has settled herself so near you & trust that she will find the rest she needs at Mrs. Walker's. She writes of feeling so tired all the time. I am a little anxious for all the visi-

ing she will be likely to do - Won't you use your authority in making her take rest - We are all very well, our winter term opens with 55 boarders & 48 day scholars. Miss Melvin has gone to Bardezag to study Armenian, & we are glad to have Miss Dodd & all her brightness among us again -

For my self I am glad to say that I find myself decidedly better than in Sept -

With kind regards to Mrs. Clark Miss Lizzie & yourself I am sincerely yours -

Cornelia P. Williams -

Auburndale
March 22. 1884.

Dear Dr Clark:

It was most kind in you to send me the copy of your letter to the Home. It was an exceedingly pleasant remembrance of that place on the part of Mr Noyes. it makes me want to take his hand and tell him that his daughter left a fragrant name in Louisville. Mrs. Wood used to tell me that she was much beloved by ~~the~~ her pupils - and was a most faithful conscientious worker. It was always a cause of regret to me

156

that I could not have met
her in her own home at
Binghamton, where she arrived
shortly before I went out.
I understand that there is
a desire at Geneseo that Miss
Childs should remain at the
Home. and also that Miss
Shattuck feels very strongly
that she ought to go to Marash.
Mrs Childs told me that between
the two it was going to be very
hard for Hattie to know what
to do. I have not heard directly
from Miss Patrick or Miss
Hamlin on the subject, and
do not know what they think
of the probable necessities of the Home.

But if Miss Childs is needed at the Home - and she is without doubt admirably fitted for the work there, will you not decide the question for the parties, and not let it come upon Miss Childs or those beloved teachers? Any young lady who is fully consecrated to work for Christ prefers to have her field pointed out to her rather than to seem to choose. If she is most needed at Marash and the Committee think she should go there, all parties will be better satisfied I think to have the decision come from Boston.

It is with great sorrow & sympathy that I have heard of your recent affliction in the failing health of your beloved boy. May the dear Lord give healing mercies and continue the precious life. Very sincerely yours - Kate P. Williams.

1833 Spruce St. R. P. Williams
Philadelphia, Pa.
June 1. 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have long meditated a letter to you to ask if the Board could grant me an allowance this year. But I have delayed, hoping to see some way of meeting my expenses with my income. I find I cannot do it.

At present I am under the care of an oculist who has been treating my eyes for nearly six weeks. and though he makes a reduction to me his charges will still be considerable.

Can you grant me $250.? I hope after a year or two that my health will be established so that I can earn a part

1571

of my living, and not be a burden upon the Board.

If you make this grant, and it would be convenient to send me $100. now, I should like to have it sent to me at this place - the home of my son Talbott.

I am hoping always to hear of your improved health - and pray that you may long continue the Senior Secretary of our beloved Board -

With high regard

Yours sincerely,

H. P. Williams.

Mrs. Mr. Williams

Andover, Mass.
Oct. 3. 1869.

Rec. Oct. 5.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

For Secy re;

Dear Dr. Smith;

You very kind letter of Oct. 2, with its surprising announcement that the Prud. Com. have voted me a grant of $300. is received.

I dont know what to say. What would you say if $300. came fluttering down into your lap in such an unexpected way?

158

It must be an answer to prayer – only I had not looked for relief to come in this way. Very heartily I thank the Committee for this most generous gift. May the Lord help me to use the money in the wisest way.

With cordial greeting,

Yours sincerely,

E. P. Williams.

Wood Rev. George W.

Constantinople, Oct. 11, 1880.

159

Dear Dr Clark,

Ali, who killed Mr Parsons, & according to the judgment of the court his attendant B. Zarabed also, has been convicted & sentenced to death by hanging. His associates in the crime have been condemned to fifteen years of forced labor in the galleys. These sentences are the highest specified ~~for~~ in the Turkish new code for the offences alleged. The trial occurred on Saturday, the 9th inst. The proceedings were very simple. The prisoners were brought into court, evidently severe sufferers from fever & ague during their two months of confinement at Nicomedia in the Stamboul prison: their names, ages, etc. were asked, & the answers recorded. Ali gave his age as fifteen, & Suleiman his as sixteen. The public prosecutor in a few words stated the case: the record of examination before the Governor at Nicomedia was read: the accused were called on to say what they wished to say, & to answer a few questions. They repeated substantially what they had previously con-

fessed. Ali denied that he was the prime
mover in the affair to the degree charged
by the others, but did not deny his killing of
B. Farabed as well as Mr Parsons. Brief argu-
ments of counsel were made: by Mr Eder, an English
Syrian effendi an American, lawyer
employed by the American Legation.
The former made a clear & forcible
statement of the facts in the case &
the criminality of the parties to the deed:
the latter argued conclusively as to the
responsibility of the criminals admitting
their age to be only as claimed by themselves.
~~The court retired~~ A brief plea was made for the defence
by an American advocate assigned by
the Government. The court consisted of
five judges. They took about twenty min-
utes in private consultation, the dra-
goman of the American Legation be-
ing present ~~at their deliberations~~, for
the verdict. This was announced, & about
an equal time was then taken for de-
termining the sentences of punishment.
These were declared in connection with
reading the text of the law. Eyub & Suleim-
man manifested a little relief from anxiety,

& Ali's countenance was slightly shaded, at hearing the sentence; but, as at first, the bearing of the unhappy youths was that of a marvelous stoicism. We cannot tell what hopes they may cherish. While the judges were considering the verdict two Turks in the court room were overheard in conversation. One asked: "Well, what do you think will be done?" The other answered: "Probably one at least will be sentenced to be hung." The ~~other~~ first, after a pause, said: "~~That~~ It will be a pity to hang him." "Oh," replied the second, "I did not say that he will be hung. I only said that probably he will be condemned to be hung." The Armenians constituting the greater portion of quite a crowd of spectators, manifested much satisfaction in the result. But there is no little apprehension felt as to the actual execution of the sentence on Ali. The Sultan still shields Seli Mehemet, the murderer of the Russian Colonel Komaroff, against the earnest demands of the Russian Government for the execution of the ~~ju~~ sentence pronounced upon him; & there is wide spread incre-

dubiety as to the possibility in these evil times of bringing a Moslem to the gallows for murdering a Christian. Mr Heap, the American Chargé d'Affaires, deserves much credit for the fidelity with which he has followed up this affair; & the instructions given him by Mr Evarts we trust will not be without effect on the highest authority which has yet to act in the case. At this moment the Sultan & his advisers are dealing with matters involving the fate of the empire. Engrossing as are the negotiations with the European Powers we may trust that this ~~matter~~ question will receive early attention, & that a desire not to add the United States to the list of offended Powers will overweigh contrary influences with respect to its decision. The effect on native sentiment will be ~~which~~ very ~~disheartening~~ deplorable if the sentence on Ali shall be modified, or its execution be long delayed; while its early execution will be worth much for public security & especially the safety of Americans in Turkey. This, if it takes place, will also add much prestige to the American Legation ~~also~~; as did the execution of the

murderers of Mr Merriam & Mr Coffing in former years.

We are living quietly in the midst of a political struggle that bids fair to have consequences of the greatest importance. So strict is the censorship on the telegraph & local press that we depend much on foreign newspapers for news of what is going on in the Palace, where, & not at the Porte, is emphatically the seat of government under the present regime. It looks as if the day of doom were hastening under an obstinacy of resistance that seems not short of a judicial infatuation. Things are working in a way to compel the European Powers to action which they are most reluctant to adopt, but from which self-respect, humanity, & regard to future self-interest ~~in the future~~, will not allow them to refrain. If they go forward in a united policy of steady coercion they cannot but succeed; & that with far less probable blood-shed than will be the outcome of a timid & vacillating line of action. The freedom & prosperity in which Bulgaria now rejoices, have been gained

at a terrible cost which would have been largely saved if the European governments had acted with Russia, instead of leaving to her alone to deal with the Turks for rejecting the requirements of the Council at Constantinople. God be praised if wiser counsels are now to prevail! The exhaustion of Turkey by that war, & by incredible misgovernment since, makes the task of a European concert now far easier than it would have been then; & the exhaustion of Russia also doubtless facilitates the conditions of such a concert as compared with that period.

"The moral regeneration of these lands for which we labor, is becoming more & more evident a necessity, & helps to it are multiplying under political decay & disintegration. The demand for education is strengthening wonderfully. Under all the impoverishment of society the call is for schools. Robert College has 210 names on the roll of its pupils as compared with one half that number two or three years ago. The pressure on the Home school for Girls exceeds its means of accommodation.

At the close of the last term a class of five, all boarders, graduated; & twelve other boarders, for different good reasons, left not to return. All these places have been filled. Several of the new comers are poor Armenian families of the higher class. The raising of the terms of tuition & board, which has been made, prevents the coming of some, but others take their places; & the opposition to the Home as a missionary institution is no longer a serious barrier to its success. All the signs of the times call for enlargement & perseverance in our whole work of evangelistic education, & in all agencies for the spread of a life-giving Gospel in this tottering empire, the people of which are to remain after it shall perish."

Our hearts were with you, & our prayers for you, in the meeting of the Board last week. It has been gratifying to hear that so favorable a showing ~~has been~~ was to be made in the receipts; but we are sorry for any deficiency. God grant that the Otis legacy may prove only a stimulus to other large benevolence! That it is available for all that it will accomplish, without cons

a greater falling off in the gifts of others, is a proof of decided spiritual advancement in the churches since former not very large bequests expected so unhappy an influence in their day. We trust to hear that an abundant blessing was upon the meeting at Lowell.

Yours of Aug. 30 & Sept. 11. have been received. Thanks for them.

Yours most paternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Oct. 30 1880

Recd Oct 30

P.S. The enclosed programme will show what we contemplate for the proposed Mission Conference. I will write more about it soon. — Mr Greene has read me his letter to you on the subject of Co-operation. He seems to me over alarmed & anxious. Let us wait calmly until next year, & see what light the Conference will bring. I purpose writing to Methodists, Presbyterians, etc. in India, China, & elsewhere, for information from them, & to our own brethren for information concerning them, that we may know more about the working of different plans. In the mean time I feel safe in our present position.

G. W. W.

Constantinople Oct 18 1880

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Dr. Clark

By last post I received a letter from Mr. Chapin of Providence, written from Liverpool just as he was embarking for the U.S. In it he says. "I have written fully my views about the additional building for the Home) to Dr. Clark, and shall meet him very soon after I reach Providence. His judgment will large influence my action, for I know see no reasonable fear that I shall be unable to donate the full sum needed. If so it will please me very much". Of course our hopes are very much encouraged by this that Mr. C. will provide a sum which with the grant already made by the P.C. and the W.B. will enable us to secure the additional ground needed for the Home, and also the new building. I have nothing to add to what has been already written you by Mr. Pettibone & Dr. Ward except to say that the present building is this term crowded as it was last year to its utmost capabilities. Too crowded it is for health & convenience of working. The school room is too crowded. The dormitories are too crowded. There are in the School now 58 boarders & 31 day scholars & still they come. We must have a new building or must shut down the gates & receive a less number of scholars. And if we do this how

Constantinople, Oct 18 1880

the new building we ought to begin work upon it this autumn & improve all the good weather the winter may give us. Otherwise the new building will not be finished before the new School year begins next September. I think therefore to ask that as soon as it is decided how much Mr. C. will donate in addition to the grants of the P.C. & the W.B. you inform us by telegram that we may immediately begin operations. We cannot enter upon negotiations for the new ground till we know that the money will be forthcoming & to what amount.

Your letter of Sept. 28th has just come to hand. You will then hear, see this week, you, of the provision made for Brema, Mr & Mrs Baldwin remain there at once. Mr. Pettitone taking the Treasury till next Annual Meeting, hoping however that Mr. Dwight may come out in December and help in the Custom House work as well as in Publication work till the way opens for his entering the field prepared for him by the late Annual Meeting. It is the best arrangement we could make under the circumstances, and may the Lord add his blessing. Mr. Pettitone of course will not be able to do what he ~~would~~ otherwise would in the Publication Department, and the much needed School books he was to prepare will be a good deal delayed coming, I presume, much complaint on the part of those who have already waited long for them. But living in Turkey they must learn of the Turks to submit to the inevitable.

I was glad to read what you wrote in your letter to Mr. Pettibone in regard to making more use of such men as Parker Alexander & Adelazer in the way of superintendence of outstations & other evangelistic work. Since during the last month I have made the same proposition in Station meeting on view of the wants of the Nicomedia & the Brum field. Objections are made, that these men are not in full sympathy with us & might upon discontent, unless bring in larger bills for expenses of travelling than ministers &c &c. Of course there are objections. I don't just now remember any proposition in reference to the conduct of missionary affairs to which objections might not be made & fears of evil results indulged. But I think the good results of the measure, there in particular which you mention, would far outweigh & outlaw the evil, and that any friction which might attend any first movements would pass away under the lubricating influence of patience & kind feeling. And if these Pastors should not always do just the right thing - in manner not need perhaps, to have been large for to match the mistake by one committed by some missionary. I am glad to say that the members of our Station in a meeting today declared themselves in favor of trying this new departure also & will commence the same experiment to Bro. Pierce in the Nicomedia field.

What you say in regard to Porter College & the crowd of young men from this country seeking their education in America seems to me just & wise, and must commend itself to the judgment of all reasonable men. It will commend itself, it is to be hoped, to the good sense of the young men themselves in the process of time. It is a lesson some of them have yet to learn that a man may be their friend and yet not do every thing for them which they may ask him to do, and that they must accede to others the right of judgment in regard to duty which they claim for themselves. At present they are rather inclined to regard their rights as our duties, and to make out their bill of rights in the extension & exercise of their own judgment. It may be in God's providence to open their minds & through them the minds of those left here to new views on many important topics. We have an ingenuous of Miss Pratt whereabouts and welfare. At best I am. The last news of her I have was that her physician had advised her to spend the winter in America & I presume she is already on her way there. In regard to her case I can only echo the hope which Father Gendle used to be wont exclaiming at the close of a Station debate that it may "be settled in some good way". Very truly yours Edwin R. Bliss.

Constantinople, Oct. 18. 1880

Recd Nov. 5

Constantinople, Dec. 1, 1880.

Dear Dr Clarke,

My conscience has for some time been troubling me for my neglect in writing to you. Let me now, though so late, congratulate you on the good meeting of the Board at Lowell, & the favoring signs for a new year. The papers presented were admirable, & the responses cheering. May the call for men be heard, the need of money not be forgotten, & the greater need of power from on high at home & abroad be deeply felt. I sympathize with you in both the joy & head-aching perplexity of your work of the past few weeks over estimates & appropriations. After years of low streams such a flood as that of the Otis legacy & other receipts is a joyous experience; but even against this come the urgent necessities of these calamitous times in Turkey, the wants of growing work in most of the ~~stations~~ missions, & the calls of divine providence for entrance into new fields. Rightly to adjust these urgent claims requires wisdom indeed. May divine guidance be given in all the action concerning them!

We notice with interest, & with some solicitude, your announcement in respect to the future of the Armenian field. I think you are right in

your judgment as to the number of missionaries hereafter. Keeping up the strength of existing stations, & adding some new men for educational & publication work, will be found indispensable for a good while yet; but the aggressive evangelistic work should be henceforth by a native agency of continual enlargement. But until a change of times which I fear is not soon to come, & until a great advance in the strength of the churches, this native agency must call for enlarging appropriations of foreign aid. For the churches are too few, too poor, & too weak spiritually; & the cost of the agency, because of vast distances to be traversed & the rate of prices, is too great; for a reasonable hope that, even let the churches do as well as any body of churches in the world, they will be able to take the work so far upon themselves as to relieve from necessity of considerable foreign aid for a time, the duration of which may not be short, in increasing in order to its accomplishment. But I will not now ~~& for a time~~ dwell on this topic. It is not unlikely that our station may wish to speak upon it officially.

Mr Pierce has probably reported to you the arrangement which he has made with Prof. Alexander to co-operate with him in visitation & supervision of the Nicomedia field. I cannot

but regard this as an economical wise thing: for there promising of valuable results than would be the sending of another missionary to do the same kind of work. In my conviction the time has come when in several places a co-operation of this kind may well be undertaken. This sort of partnership in conducting stations, where suitable material for it may exist, may, with patience & care, be made a valuable educational means to native brethren: it will tend to bring native brethren into greater sympathy with missionaries; & exert a generally good influence, we may hope, at the out-stations. A natural result to guard against will be a keener appreciation by native brethren so employed, of the hardships of helpless & churches, & dissatisfaction that more pecuniary help is not ~~given~~ obtained for them. But this must be met as best it can.

What you said in your report to the Board on the subject of young men & pastors coming to America for education was just the right thing. With such a presentation of the subject it should be left to the ordering of divine providence. We have no right, & certainly no power, of control over

the parties in Turkey or churches & individuals in America. It is not for us to "give leave" to people in America "to send back" converts from Turkey, or forbid their giving their money to whom they please; & we gain nothing but loss & harm by assuming that those who do not please us in any particular matter must be actuated by a bad spirit. Let us rather pray & hope that good may come out of what we disapprove. We hear that Past. Garabed of Vezir Kedpreui is in New York earning his support by working as a tailor. This, if true, is as we could wish as to his experience there. It will do him good & be of benefit to others.

Mr Greene has shown me your late letter to him. I have only one word to add to what I have previously written on the subject to which it relates. It is this, that while Mr Hohannes Minasian is a man of some uncomfortable peculiarities, he is sound at heart, & worthy of respect. He has notions as to what the Ev. Armenians ought to do to obtain needed help that are not in accordance with ours; but so far from being alone in his general views & feelings I am persuaded that the entire body of preachers

& leading men in the churches in the main agree with him. It will be a fatal mistake for us to belittle in our estimation the universal feeling of which he & a few others are the more active representatives.

Dec. 7. I was unable to finish & send this communication as I wished; & in this interval of delay your's of Nov. 13. to me has come to hand, & I have seen also your letter to the Ex. Churches in Turkey & also the one accompanying the appropriations to Mr Pettibone. I have been appointed with Br. E. E. Bliss, to write you in behalf of the station. Let me fill this sheet with personal matters. You speak of "the rich men" in Constantinople who give their £100 liras to send pastors to America & Scotland. The only rich man who does this is an Armenian in America. I cannot learn that any thing was given or promised here. Mr H. Minasian has a family of (I believe) ten children, mostly boys, to educate, & his income barely suffices for a moderate support. He cannot give if he would. Mr Bezajian did not approve Pastor Garabed's going to America, & did his best to dissuade him from going. His income too in these days is quite small, so that he has to be sparing in gifts

beyond the large circle of persons dependent upon him & to the many poor around him to whom he is generous. I do not think he gave any thing to Pastr. Zanabed to help him to America, beyond advancing him the 21 liras which the Mission approved in our estimates to make up the deficiency in his salary of last year, & which he confidently expects to receive back. We shall much regret a disapproval of its being paid him. The appropriation for Scutari for 1860 will just enable us to pay this in addition to Pastr. Z's salary to Oct. 1. & expenses of preaching since.

The charge of the pulpit, by request of the people, has been in my hands since Pastr. Z. left in September. Providentially Rev. Thomas Boyajian has been here for several weeks on return from a three months' visit with his wife to her friends in England, & on account of the condition of the country & his wife's fears, is detained here for the winter. He is a guest with his brother at Bujukdere, & comes to preach for us on Sundays. He is a man of great intelligence, & fine powers in social conversation & preaching. His visit with us, & all his bearing in private & public, have impressed us very favorably. His preaching

is excellent; & we shall be very glad if he will continue his labors here in Sentari as long as he remains in the Capital. Apparently he has no thought of staying beyond April. His heart seems to be in Diarbekir. He represents his church as prospering under the labors of his colleague, & from his statements I judge that he regards his position there as far more desirable than any that could be offered him in Constantinople. Some intimation of a desire to get him to lecture in Armenia College has been made to him; but he laughingly said to me that he & Mr Wheeler are now on good terms with each other, & he had better keep them up by not going to Harpoot! He says openly that Pastors Gorabed & Avedis have made a great mistake in leaving their work for a two years' absence in America & Scotland; & so far as I know all his talk is reasonable & in a true Christian spirit. As to his ritualism, it does not seem at all alarming: it is of about the type of Dr Schaff's & Prof. Hitchcock's of New York. He emphasizes the spiritual, & discriminates between it & what is not spiritual, in a way that is perfectly satisfactory.

I should be glad to report larger congregations & decided spiritual advance in Sentari; but our losses by the going of young men to America, & removal

of one family & certain individuals to other places, have not yet been made up. But if Pastor Thomas continues through the winter to preach here, we may anticipate a gain. At the Bible House & in Langa the congregations are larger than ever before. At the last communion in Langa eight persons were received to the church, of whom one was a pupil in the Home. The prospect is that when that congregation gets its new house of worship, it will become much stronger. The people are ~~showing~~ exhibiting an excellent spirit, & the pastor shows himself judicious, earnest, & spiritual. With discouragements we have also some decided encouragements in regard to the work in this city.

Yours most sincerely,
Geo. W. Wood

Wm. Geo. W. Wood
Constantinople, Dec. 1, 1880
Recd. Dec. 27

Constantinople, Dec. 8, 1840.

Dear Dr Clarke,

The station has requested us to write to you in regard to your letter to the Evangelical Armenian Churches & its topic of a proposed early thawing on them of the missionary work among the Armenians.

The design & general drift of your letter are admirable, & we hope much good may come from it if you can allow some additions & modifications to be made in it when translated.

In the first place, care must be taken in the form of stating the purpose of the American Board to withdraw gradually from the field that Armenian opposers be not encouraged thereby to more persevering & active endeavors to hinder our work. They will rejoice to hear that our work is nearly done, & will hope to make a speedy overthrow of Protestantism among them if we are not longer to stand by it. They respect us, & are weakened in their opposition, in proportion to their conviction that we have undertaken an enterprise which is to be prosecuted with no wavering purpose or failing resources.

In the next place, we are in danger of

hindering, instead of aiding, our object, unless the statement of it is made with a full recognition of the present condition of the churches & large expression of sympathy with them in their weakness & distresses. It is hard so to present the proposition of leaving the evangelistic work among Armenians to their efforts as not to seem to assume a condition of things which is in total contrast with the reality. You speak of soon leaving this great work to the native self-supporting churches. How many such churches are there? Within the bounds of the W. T. Mission only four or five. In what sense are these self-supporting? Take the Brousa church for one: at present without a pastor because unable to continue to pay the salary of one, as they think to clear themselves of a debt of some 80 liras. Take Ada Bazar for the other & only remaining one in this region: its pastor nobly ~~starving~~ enduring on a mere pittance, while the people are in the lowest depths of poverty under the ravages of Circassians in all the district of which that town is the centre, & the other causes of impoverishment universal in the country. It is not strange, perhaps, that you in happy America, even after seeing what you did in this land in 1871, & notwithstand-

ing all we & others have written on the subject, find it impossible to conceive the utter wretchedness & misery of the great mass of the people in Turkey at the present time. Then, in connection with this lamentable fact, please review the statistics of our churches that you may have in mind how few & feeble they are. Consider how large a proportion of their membership consists of persons who are at this time objects of charitable aid, or but one step above that condition, & how little it takes to put any one into the class here called rich. If it should be said to us, that doubtless there is a considerable number of members of Congregational churches in America each of whom could buy up, at a fair valuation of the excess over indebtedness, & all the property, including dwellings, house-hold furniture, implements of labor, & even the clothes on their backs, of all the members of all the churches in the western Turkey Mission, & the purchases yet have a comfortable income left, we could not deny the probable truth of the statement!

Now it is not to be denied that the churches generally might, with apostolic zeal & self-denial,

do more than they actually do, for the cause of Christ; just as it is not to be denied that the constituents of the American Board, with the same spirit, might give all that they now do for all Christian objects & put a million & half million more dollars annually into the treasury of the Board. But how shall we deal with them to get the advance we desire? Shall we gain by simply telling them that they can & ought to do this? Our churches in Turkey are engaged in what is to them an almost desperate struggle for existence. The burdens which come upon them, under the exactions of an unrighteous government, & from the abounding, utter poverty of the community at large, aggravated in their experience in many ways by reason of their fidelity to the requirements of the gospel, are crushing. Nothing of the sort is known in America; & the woful reality here cannot there be even imagined. It seems to us that some at least of these churches deserve all praise for what they do. The Langa church, for example, in Stambool is doing nobly in raising £7. 10 a month for its pastor. In fact we may say of the churches generally that they

do ~~soon~~ as much in proportion to their ability ~~than~~ as do the churches in our own land which support the American Board.

But to assume that these churches are likely to be able soon to take upon themselves, without foreign aid, the whole task of evangelizing the Armenian nation, is to count upon favorable changes in government & the whole condition of society in Turkey, & a mighty work of the Holy Spirit, for which we pray but which may not soon be. The churches need comfort & stimulus in their present great ~~stimulus~~ depression. We must be careful not to seem to them mockers of their misery. We may appeal to them with words of sympathy & cheer, & also of exhortation to present endeavor, & of hope as to what they will ultimately do; but it seems to us that the time is extremely inopportune for announcement of a purpose to begin to limit our aid, & henceforth to diminish until it is all withdrawn, in the department of native agency. The effect of this, under existing circumstances, can only be to produce utter discouragement, & a looking to other sources of aid from abroad. Undoubtedly other agencies would be invited into the field. And how could we blame

them for making such an invitation? They would say, "We are not ungrateful to the American Board for what it has done & does, but duty to Christ & our nation requires us to seek, wherever we can find, the help which is indispensable to our nation's evangelization". The Board must withhold aid which injures; but the aid which stimulates to ~~larger &~~ more self-denying self-help, is a blessing. What we ask for, especially for Constantinople, is help which we see to be of this latter kind. We cannot but regard the cutting off of ~~£~~ 150 liras from the estimates for native agency in our station field as a calamity to be mourned over.

How far the ~~are~~ Board is ~~to go in a fainting~~ declining to carry on old missions in order to enter new fields is a very serious question. In 1853 a special report from the Prudential Committee was presented at the annual meeting of the Board on "The Importance of an Adequate Support of Missions". It seems to us that the views expressed in that paper have lost none of their truth or importance. A premature beginning of the process of winding up must be attended with loss & harm which may be incalculable.

On reading over the foregoing paragraphs it occurs to us that you may ask how it is that the condition of our churches & the people is as we describe it, & yet Robert College & the Home get so large incomes from scholars. The latter fact is surprising & intensely gratifying. It shows the earnestness of desire for education of their sons, & daughters too, which prevails, & the reputation which these institutions have gained. We are much encouraged in our hopes by what we see in this regard. But it is to be remembered that in the worst possible times in any land some persons command incomes large enough for such expenditure: that in the College the largest number, & in the Home one third of the boarding scholars, are from Bulgaria, in which province a new life & prosperity are springing up: & that nearly all the full paying pupils are from non-Protestant families. Omitting English pupils, the receipts from whom amount to 333 liras, the income to the Home, since Dec. 31, 1879, is to the present date 1153 liras, of which only 135 liras have been paid by Protestant pupils, & ~~some~~ a part of this sum by ~~the aid of~~ charitable assistance of friends, including 21 liras from Samokov for ~~a~~ a Prot. Bulgarian girl, & ten from Miss

West for the daughter of the pastor whom the Synod sent from Smyrna to preside in the Constple "Rest."
Not one of the Protestant boarding pupils is able to pay in full, & the whole appropriation of £1.300 in aid of indigent girls (excepting only three Liras on an Armenian not Prot.) is expended on poor Protestants. Happily some of the very best scholars & finest characters are of this class. When mention is made of Colleges & high schools established for the Evangelical Armenian community, it is natural for our native brethren to remind us how few of their children can enjoy the benefits of these institutions on the terms exacted unless they have special aid therefor.

As nothing very important depends on the publishing of your letter a few weeks earlier or later, we venture to delay it until we can hear from you in respect to our suggestion as to liberty of modification & addition in the translation by the Com. of Publication.

With our salutations of respect & love to all the Executive Officers & the Prudential Committee, as ever,

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood

Edwin E. Bliss

Rev. Geo. W. Wood and Rev. E. E. Bliss

Constantinople, Dec. 8, 1880

Recd Dec. 27

5

Constantinople, Dec. 23. 1880.

Dear Dr Clark,

By the last post I sent you a letter of two sheets in behalf of the Station & am equally long one of personal chit-chat. This evening your's of the 1st inst. to Mr Pettibone has come into my hands. We had previously received a very pleasant communication from the friend referred to by you announcing that he had written to Mrs Bowker of his purpose to give $20,000 for the new building for the Home in C, & also his expectation to give small sums from time to time as needed for apparatus, books, etc. For this we are truly thankful, & also for the authorization to employ £1.4000 of the original appropriation in the purchase of possible of the property adjoining us on the North. We are a little disappointed that the limitation is to that sum instead of the whole $20,000. The only foundation that Mr C. had for thinking it could be bought for the smaller sum was the statement that the Home property cost 100 liras than 4000. The adjoining property has in it somewhat more ground, & the house is not so old, & has more rooms, than the one I live

Rev. Geo. H. Wood and Rev. G. W. Wood
to Constantinople Dec. 8, 1880
5

in had in its original condition. We expressed a hope that we might get that property (if obliged to take the whole in order to get a part) for $20,000, but also a fear that it would be held beyond our reach even with so much at our command. Mr Bozajian is kindly acting as an intermediate between us & the owners, who are two sisters & two brothers, one of the latter being in England. They begin by offering all for £J. 8000. We shall do our best (1) to get the upper garden & lane shore (½) alone; & (2) in failure of that to get the whole for £J 4000. But I regard it as extremely doubtful whether we shall succeed in either. In case we have to abandon that we can get a small plat (comparatively) on the South side of the upper part of the Home grounds. This extends to the street on that side, & would be important & valuable; but much less than the one on the North. The lot on the South is offered on quite reasonable terms.

The need of the new building is so pressing that delay is irksome; but nothing can be done quickly in Turkey. If permitted

to build we shall do our very best to keep within $20,000, & satisfy the donor as to the building.

This interposition of divine providence, so unsought & unexpected, encourages hope that God will somehow give us to see a realization of other most desirable things.

After a careful survey of the situation we must write you in regard to appropriations. Our disappointment & embarrassment are very great. The limitation of native agency is so ~~great~~ narrow as to leave nothing for Scutari, & nothing for other objects heretofore always granted though never more needed & promising of good than now. It is true that Pat. Farabed is not in Scutari; but the place is to be cared for, & cannot be, as it should be, without expense beyond what the few & poor regular members of the congregation can meet.

In regard to rents paid by members of the station. These vary from £7.50 to £7.70 annually for other brethren than Mr Brookes who pays more in Pera. No one has a house engaged for more than one year. The terms of several expire in a few months.

Our neighbor Mr Barbeau's large school of nearly 200 pupils, one half boarders, has fallen off to one half the number. The reason is partly the hard times, & partly dissatisfaction, it is said, with the infidel influence exerted in the school; but please say nothing of this at present in print. The house adjoining us which he had on lease for three years he has given up, & it is now empty.

I close in haste. Yours, as ever,

Most sincerely,

Geo W. Wood

Rev. George W. Wood
Constantinople.
Dec. 23. 1883
Rec'd Jan. 12. 1884.

Answered
Berth

Constantinople, Jan. 12, 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

Our station requests me to write you on the subject of aid for the erection of a church edifice in Pera. You inform us under date of Nov. 24, 1880, that for reasons assigned one of which is an alleged fault of the Pera church, the Prud. Committee withdraw altogether the offer which they had made of assistance to this object.

We hope that this is not to be taken in the sense of an unwillingness to consider further the question of aid in some form. We must entreat that you will not be impatient with us for presenting the subject anew.

We need not in a review of the case go back of the action of the Prud. Com. reported in your letter of Jan. 30, 1880. That was a vote authorizing the Treasurer to give £T 1500 whenever the Building Committee should announce its reception of the same sum promised by the people: that for the remaining £T 2,000 asked for as needful, the Treasurer might give a sum not exceeding ~~up to~~ £T 1000 ~~[illegible]~~ on condition of an equal sum contributed by the people; but in case of

Rev. George W. Wood

inability of the people to raise more than £T 1500 the Treasurer may loan such sum as may be needed up to £T 2000, to be repaid without interest within twenty years, & until such payment the title to be vested in the Board or its legal representative. Other conditions were specified concerning which no difficulty is felt here.

But in respect to the method of getting the £T 2000, we informed you that the people felt unable, & we thought them unable to go beyond the £T. 1500 pledged, unless they ~~had~~ should have help from persons not in Turkey; & farther, that under Turkish law it is impossible to secure a loan by a mortgage on church property or to vest its title in a representative of the Board: that in fact no legal security ~~could~~ can be obtained; & we solicited that the £T. 2000 be granted as asked for by the mission, with the addition of requiring such a moral guarantee for the ultimate payment of what might be put in the form of a loan as can be furnished.

The reply which we obtained from you was a telegram dated May 13, 1880, in these words: "Committee adhere to letter of fam.

30, 1880. to await Mission action".

The annual meeting of the Mission convened on the 18th of the same month. In its Minutes is found the following record:

"June 2, 1880.. After some informal conversation on the question of the payment of taxes on certain properties of the Board, the matter of the erection of a church edifice in Pera was taken up, & the correspondence held with the Foreign Secretary during the past year was reviewed. After discussion it was voted that the Mission renew its application of last year for a grant of thirty five hundred ~~loan~~ Turkish pounds for the purpose mentioned. It was also voted that we recommend to the Prudential Committee that in place of legal security for the two thousand pounds which that Committee have proposed to loan to the Church on such condition, they accept a paper signed by the officers of the Church acknowledging their moral obligation for that sum, & this because Turkish law regarding places of public worship does not allow of any such legal security being given".

The above record shows that the judgment of the annual meeting was expressed after full

consideration of the letters from the Missionary Rooms, & of the reasons for the recommendations made. There was no opposition in a full meeting: the vote was such as to show the deliberate sentiment of the mission.

After this it was natural that we of this station, & our brethren of the Pera Church, should wait quietly for the response of the Prudential Committee. The telegram had told us that the action of the mission was looked for, & we were led to suppose that it would have influence. Time passed, & we heard nothing. The delay, however, was not thought here to call for any new expression of opinion or argument on our part or action by the Church. If the Church has been in fault by inaction, we must, in fairness, take the responsibility for it largely on ourselves; for we encouraged the native brethren to hope for such an answer from the Pru. Committee to the renewed application of the mission as your telegram had led us quite confidently to expect.

Your letter of Jan. 30, 1880, gave us a pleasing account of the interest felt in this

subject at that date by the Prudential Committee, & of the reasons which led them to the decision which they then adopted. But we are left in entire ignorance as to the consideration accorded to the last action of the mission, & the reasons which have prevented the Committee from agreement with it. There is no reference to the subject in any previous letter, or in that announcing the appropriations for 1841; but under date of Nov. 24, you send a copy of vote of the Com. withdrawing offer of aid to the object of a Church building in Pera, assigning no reason except the importance of the Committee's knowing what remains in the Otis Fund for new appropriations. You add, however, the statement that "if the Pera Church had come forward promptly & earnestly to co-operate with us in the plans of the Church it would have been most satisfactory to us. Failing to do so, it has not seemed desirable to keep this offer open longer".

We acknowledge the right of the Prudential Committee to act on such a subject with the most perfect freedom; but in view of all the circumstances of this case we can

not but feel surprise, as well as regret, that this result has been reached, ~~to~~ for the ground alluded to.

The present year completes a half century of missionary work in Constantinople. It is nearly thirty five years since the organization of the first Evangelical Church in Turkey, in Pera, July, 1846. Sad, indeed, is the spectacle of Evangelization exhibited in this city compared with that which we desire to see, & which might have been hoped for. It is true that if the Prot. community were as concentrated, & as well furnished with accommodations for divine worship, as the Prot. estants are in Beirut, the appearance here would ~~exceed~~ exceed what there makes a so much more favorable impression on the visitor. It is likewise true that the fruits of expenditure & labor here are to be seen all over the Turkish empire: more in remote regions than in the capital itself. So peculiar & great are the obstacles here (& in Smyrna) that they can be apprehended in all their magnitude only by those who encounter them in actual work. Some who have done so (Trowbridge, Tray, etc.) have

gladly welcomed calls to exchange them for the far lighter hindrances in the interior. Undoubtedly very great mistakes, & a wrong spirit in some respects, on the part of native converts, have been a great barrier to progress otherwise practicable; but in reviewing the past we who are now on the ground cannot but admit some serious mistakes in missionary action also. These have intensified & prolonged mistaken feeling & ideas among native brethren, & failed to ~~have~~ secure union of sentiment & activity which might have been blessed to a far greater spiritual advancement. Not to advert to other points, had church edifices been built twenty years ago in Pera & Stamboul, as such have been secured to the Protestant communities in Beirût, Aintab, Marash, Diarbekir, & Caesarea — in all which places, although they were the gifts chiefly of foreign benevolence, these have proved of great advantage — we may confidently believe that large & flourishing congregations, entirely self-supporting, would be now occupying them, & very much of the unpleasantness in our relations with the people would have been averted. The Pera congre-

gation is small; but, even if it had a more attractive & efficient pastor (it undoubtedly would have if the outward circumstances of the congregation were not so unfavorable), what can reasonably be expected with no place of its own for worship, & no common school for its children? A school has been started which promises to be highly useful in several ways, & if fostered with indispensable aid for a while, will probably become self-supporting; but we fear it is doomed to extinction by a fiat from Boston. The church is a mendicant for a place for Sabbath services;* & is crowded into a single hour (from one to two P.M.) in the Dutch Chapel, in which it is barely tolerated. What life & growth would a little company of mostly very poor Bostonians be likely to exhibit in precisely similar circumstances? We know that a representation can be made which has a very unfavorable look; & yet we see grounds of confidence & hope which compel us to protest against the representation, which, true as it may be in part, we regard as one-sided, & when given as the whole, as unfair. We believe the cause of evangelization in Constantinople demands

* Have no hall in all Constantinople that can be hired for such services.

the erection of a suitable church edifice in Pera, under suitable but not impossible conditions, for the use of that congregation. If the Pru. Com. will not grant aid from the Otis fund, except on impracticable conditions, then is the prospect of that church dark indeed; & then is a heavy burden laid on our whole work in Constantinople.

A notice in a New York paper a few weeks ago informed us of a gift of $30,000 by a gentleman for a new ~~City~~ Mission chapel in that city. It is hard for us to see why a grant of 3500 liras = $15,400 for a church building, or, if you please, City Mission chapel, in Pera of Constantinople — a city in which prices are on the scale of those in Vienna, Madrid, & St. Petersburgh as testified by high European authority, should be a thing difficult to justify to American christians. On the contrary it seems to us — we desire to say it with all respect but deep conviction, that to allow the half century of our mission history to close without doing something to secure a house of worship for the oldest Evl. church in Turkey in a way that is possible of accomplishment, will be far harder

to make appear reasonable & right. The Mission has freed itself from responsibility for such failure; & we can do no more than this once ask for a reconsideration of its last action by the Prudential Committee, making one new suggestion, as follows, viz.

The offer made of £T. 1000, besides the first £T. 1500, was on the condition that the people of the Pera Church should give an equal sum. We now suggest that, if the Pr. Committee cannot agree with the recommendation of the Mission which we think much the better course to adopt, the offer of £T. 1000 be renewed on condition that the Pera church raise an equal sum (in addition to the £T. 1500), & the church be allowed to obtain it from any source from which it can, with the understanding that the grant of the Committee will remain in hand until that effort is successful. Will it be wrong for the Pr. Com. to reserve from the Otis fund a sum for church building in Pera & Scutari, ~~where~~ seeing that the necessity for foreign aid to this object ~~in both places~~ is, in the one place already so urgent, & in the other quite certainly will

be strongly felt at an early day? If nothing is done which the native brethren can regard as a decided encouragement for these places, can we blame them if they look to other sources for the needed aid? What we are doing for Longa is having a very encouraging effect there. The views presented in our last Station report in regard to what is called for in this city we still think worthy of the favorable consideration of those who control our operations.

On behalf of the Station,
Most respectfully & fraternally
Yours,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Jan 12, 1861

Recd Feb. 5

Constantinople, Feb. 14, 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

The increasing suspicions & hostile animus of the Government, & the watchfulness of local authorities in regard to every thing connected with efforts for evangelization of Moslems, have so affected the minds of our missionary & other brethren in Syria, that they have communicated to us recently awakened anxieties as to possible effects of our proposed Miss'y Conference. By a unanimous vote of a meeting representing several Missions & the S. P. College the opinion is expressed that the risk of danger to their promising work especially for Mohammedans is so great that the Conference had better be given up for the present year. Accordingly we have so voted here, & send word to all parties invited.

We are hoping that a delegate from each of the other three missions of our Board will attend the annual meeting of the W. J. Mission. If what we now request from Beirut meets with favor there we will make strenuous endeavors to secure two delegates from each of those missions.

At a meeting of our Com. ad Interim to-

Constantinople, Jan 18, 1881

day a resolution was adopted (unanimously & with all the heart), the text of which will be forwarded by Mr Pettibone as Secretary. By it I am appointed to state reasons for the request that, if be possible, the Prudential Committee ask you, or, if you cannot come, Dr Alden, to visit us as a deputation. It would be doubly gratifying, if Dr A. C. Thompson, Prof. Smythe, or some other member of the Committee, could be added to the deputation.

We are aware of the difficulty in the way of this proposition arising from the pressure of labor at home & the cost in money; but as offset to this we would suggest possible advantage to health, & the great value, as we esteem it, of the presence of a deputation for consultation, & such action as the Pru. Com. may authorize, at the time of our approaching annual meeting.

One third of the expenditure of the Board is in Turkey & Bulgaria. The questions pressing for solution in carrying on its work are perplexing & important to a considerable extent new, from the unexampled condition of the country, & also from the progress of our work. The old question of relations with the

native element has new urgency, at least in this part of the field, & demands some new action.

Now it seems to us that with (say) two brethren from Eastern Turkey (Dr Barnum or Mr Allen from Harpoot & Mr Cole from Erzroom), two brethren from Central Turkey, & the three or more who can easily be brought together from the Bulgarian field, & all the delegates of our missions in annual meeting, a deputation from Boston can perhaps most aid the great object for which the Board exists & acts, by a review of its entire operations in Turkey, & an examination, here on the ground, of the urgent questions in respect to which it is next to impossible to get satisfactory results by correspondence. We are sorry not to have taken up the idea of this request at an earlier day; but we hope it is not too late to get a favorable decision. Please telegraph us as soon as you decide, "Will come", or "Can't come".

The questions pertaining specially to Constantinople — Homes for missionaries, Pera Church, schools, etc. would be no small object for the deputation, even if there were no other. We can object to taking from the Otis bequest the sum needful for exp

Rev. G. W. Wood &c &c.
Constantinople, Sept. 14, 1881.
Recd. Boston Oct.

pensers of the deputation, in view of the economy & wisdom in dispensing further pecuniary which may be the result?

In a meeting to-day of the Trustees of the Home & also of the Com. ad Interim of the W. J. Mission, it was unanimously voted (conjointly & severally) to solicit authorization from the Prud. Com. to go as high as 5000 Liras for the property North of the Home if it cannot be obtained for less. The owners have come down from 8000 to 6000. We think it probable that 5000 will bring it. We shall stay some time on 4000, & if authorized to go above that sum, shall advance very slowly & do our best not to rise above 4500; but we deem that property so extremely valuable for the Home that we believe it would be a great mistake not to get it even at 5000. In that case 3000 should be reckoned to the Home, & 2000 as for residence of two missionary families. The property is undoubtedly worth 1000 liras more than usual because of the building of the Home. We once offered 4000 for the property, & had it — the same rented two years by the Horde, & which was, & is, less valuable; but the owner would not come down one lira below 5000. But circumstances are now different, & we have hope for that which is now wanted. Mr Chapin will be much gratified with this purchase: much disappointed if it is not effected. The house can be put in order for two families by two or three years' advance rent. #

On behalf of the Com. ad Interim, & also of the Trustees of the Home

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

If the Com. authorize 5000, please telegraph the word "Authorized" if less, mention the sum.

Constantinople, Feb. 24, 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

I have neglected to inform you that since receiving your permission to edit, as well as translate, your letter to the Evangelical churches it has been prepared for translation, & will appear in a few days for distribution as a circular. A copy will be sent to all pastors, preachers, & communities, but we think it had better not appear in the Anadolu. The slight modifications of expression, & the few sentences added, we think, will be such as you will cordially approve. The impression you desire to make will be stronger for the fuller form of statement that in one place we introduce. The letter will do good. I am very glad (I doubt not all the brethren are) that you have written it. A copy of the letter as translated will be sent to you.

We are strongly hoping that you will transfer your duties in America for three or four months to your new associate, Secretary Means, or others, & come out to us in May. Such a visit just at this time seems to us exceedingly desirable. If you cannot come, may we not hope for Dr Alden? We should rejoice if Dr R. C. Thompson, or some other one, could also come. We shall gladly welcome wives

Rev. G. W. Wood D.D.
Feb 24 1881.

or other lady associates in travel if such also will favor us with a visit. If some representative of the W. B. M. can come to see the Home, may not much good result from it?

The question in regard to the purchase for the Home & Mission stands yet as when I last wrote. Applications of ~~[illegible]~~ parents of their daughters for admission continue. The necessity of the new building is felt more & more. May God give us what is best!

I write this on my 67th birth-day: a day which I doubt whether I should have lived to see if I had not come here. Yet Constantinople is a hard place for infirmities of age, & I cannot expect to remain here many years longer. I have great reason for thankfulness that I see this day, & have so much of strength as remains to me. The reserve of vital force seems to me but small; yet I am able, with care, to keep regularly at work, doing my best to stave off imbecility by as much vigorous mental activity as I can command. Pastor Thomas Bojajian having been ill & unable to preach for nearly two months, it has come upon me to preach nearly

every Sunday in Armenian. This, in addition to the care of the weekly Arm. prayer meeting & all other duties, tasks are pretty severe. I find myself desire to write frequently for the Aredaper; & this week the paper contains the first instalment of what will become a little book designed for young men of thinking minds on the questions of special government at this day: & which I hope may be useful after I go hence to be here no more. I have also recast an English Grammar in Armenian that I prepared thirty-five years ago, introducing into its examples & illustrations new matter of value in other respects than the merely grammatical. The printing of this is just commenced. My Commentary on Revelation has advanced to the end of the 17th ch. The favor which is given to my manuscript thus far by Drs Riggs & E. E. Bliss, who have read it, is gratifying, & gives me ground to hope that it is of the right sort for this people. I think that I have before informed you that my view of the book is not that of the Stuart & Cowles, or the Elliott & Barnes school, but nearer of Alfed, Lange, Bp. Ellicott, etc., in the main.

Excuse this personal gossip which is for you

own eye alone. If you can come in answer to an request, it will be pleasant to me to gossip further by word of mouth than can be done with the pen.

With kind remembrance to Mrs Clark & to all at the Missionary Rooms,

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople Oct. 27, 1881

Recd. Nov. 15

Constantinople, March 4, 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

Mrs Williams has shown me your letter to her in regard to the appointment of Dr Long as one of the Trustees of the Home.

The Trustees cordially approve the suggestion of the Faculty that Rev. A. L. Long, D.D., Professor in Robert College, be appointed by the ~~Trustees~~ Prudential Committee a Trustee in place of Rev. J. A. Baldwin, removed to Brousa.

In behalf of the Trustees,

Geo. W. Wood,

Secretary.

Dr. C. W. Wood
March 4. 1881

Butter —

Constantinople, March , 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

We are made happy by your telegram announcing the coming of the deputation which we asked for. We shall especially rejoice if you come as a part of it, though we shall cordially welcome Dr Alden or whoever may come in your stead, & whomever may be added to the Secretary. You will have a special advantage from your former visit to Turkey, & your familiarity with all the questions to be considered, & your name will have special weight with the people here. Your deputation will come prepared to look at things not merely from an American stand-point, but also in the light of hard facts existing here. Many years ago a deputation from Scotland writing to Dr Schauffler that they were coming to see Turkish mission work with Scotch eyes, Dr S. replied that if they were purposing to see things only with Scotch eyes they would see nothing as it really was!

We trust great good will come from this visit. It will, at least, be a great relief & comfort to us.

As we may hope to see to meet you

P. S.

here, it is not needful to write at present upon the topics of late correspondence. In reference to your letter of Feb. 5 to me, & other letters to other members of our station, I desire to say that we needed no assurance as to your personal views & feelings regarding the Pera Church question, & your long endeavors to set forward the work of Church building in Constantinople. I admit the great difficulties connected with the question. The Pera church organization & congregation are far from being what we wish to see. The persons who represent them have not shown a bad spirit in the matter of title to a church edifice property, for the simple reason that under Turkish law it is not possible to build a church except by a firman from the Government vesting the title in the people. There has therefore been no question between us & them on that score.

We can sympathize with you in your position sometimes of buffer between us & the Prot. Com., as we are often a buffer between the native community & the Prot. Com. represented by you. We sometimes

get most uncomfortably squeezed! But it's good for our Christian graces, & is one of the inevitables in our work.

We understand the "four & a half" in your telegram to mean "Try to get the property for the Home at 4500 Liras". We shall hang on that sum, probably until the deputation arrives, but I fear we may not get it for that. We are cheered by Mr Chapin's increase of interest in the Home. Was it not of the Lord that he came here? Surely the Lord has a purpose of good in raising up such friends as the Home has gained.

We rejoice to hear of the appointment of Miss Lord. We wish she could come earlier. Miss Fritchen must return to Marsovan this Spring. I have written to Harpoot asking that, if possible, Miss Seymour may accompany the delegate from there, & do here for the summer what Miss F has done in the winter.

Mrs Wood is counting on the pleasure of entertaining you under our roof, & wishes she could be sure of Mrs Clark's accompanying you. Please give her our cordi-

ial invitation. It would be pleasant indeed to renew here the associations of travel of just ten years ago. Where shall we be ten years hence? God be praised for the precious hopes which gild the future!

With kind regards to all connected with the Missionary Rooms, & especially to whomsoever may constitute the deputation, male & female,

Yours most paternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

P. S. Your letter to the Churches is an excellent preparation for the visit of the deputation. It will do good in various directions.

Constantinople, March 24, 1861.

Dear Dr Clark,

I write to you as if you would be in Boston on the arrival of this, though uncertain whether you may not before then be on your way hither.

First, let me thank you for your very kind letter written on my birth-day. It has touched my heart very deeply. The Lord reward you for your tender sympathy, & expressions of affection & esteem! These I most heartily reciprocate.

Enclosed I send a translation of a letter from the Com. ad Interim of the Bithynia Union to our station. In answering it we expressed a warm sympathy with the pastors & churches in all their trials, recited what we had already done towards pecuniary help, & said that we would lay their case before you & also the Turkish Missions Aid Society. We have delayed sending their appeal to you until we might have some more definite particulars to communicate from them. The case will now be fully looked into, in connection with other matters, at the time of the visit of the expected deputation.

We wrote in reply to the second part of their letter as follows:

"In respect to the building at Bebek used for the Seminary of the Mission we have to say that, for what were deemed good reasons, the Mission Seminary was transferred from Constantinople to Marsovan, where the Board has made, & continues to make, a large expenditure of funds for the same object. Instead of the one Bebek school for the whole field of the Mission we have now the Marsovan Theological Seminary & special station classes or schools for all the stations in which to prepare for it. Since the Bebek building was occupied by a mission school it has been used by Robert College, & subsequently by Miss Hirsch's Girls' school, until within a few months. When the purchase was made at Scutari for the Home Seminary & the Mission, the Prudential Committee directed the sale of the Bebek property, excepting the house occupied by Mr Greene, to help pay for the Scutari purchase. Accordingly the land on the hill top has been sold: the building was conditionally sold to Miss Hirsch (for a Girls' school), but she became unable to keep it. It is

therefore in our hands now, but only until we can find a purchaser.

"On the subject of schools we should be glad to see all your wishes realized; but in view of the large expenditure of the American Board for education we can hardly expect it to undertake the support of another boarding school in Constantinople. In addition to other heavy expenditure in support of the Home, the Prudential Committee appropriates 300 liras annually in aid of indigent pupils. The benefit of almost the whole of this sum is given to Evangelical Armenian pupils.

"The Prudential Committee understands perfectly well for what purpose the Bebek property was bought, & its moral as well as legal right to dispose of it as the Committee judges expedient, cannot be questioned. Whatever consultation, however, you desire with us in reference to any matter we are ready to grant."

No response was made to this letter, & no desire for conference was intimated. To our surprise on Saturday last (the 19th inst.) we received a communication, the first para.

agraph of which refers to the subject of the pe-
cuniary distress of pastors & preachers, but the
larger part of it is devoted to the Bebek Semi-
nary building. This is of so extraordinary chara-
cter that I translate it for you.

"We thank you for your immediate answer
to our letter; but we are pained to say that the
answer was not satisfactory: it has not con-
tented our minds. Our question was misconc-
strued as if it related to the point of owner-
ship. No: we well know that the building
is the Board's property, & that no one can
raise a question in that regard. Our query
was as to <u>the use</u> of the building; & in re-
gard to that we believe that we have a
right, because you have informed us
that benevolent christians in America
bought that building, not with a view to
any personal use, or to renting to any one, or
for any purpose of gain; but that it was con-
secrated to the promotion of the Lord's cause
in this land. What has occurred that it
should be ~~devoted~~ diverted from that high christian
& benevolent use? The need of such buildings
is greater to-day than it was forty years ago
when that building was bought. In this

metropolis there is now a regularly constituted evangelical body although small in number & poor, which has not even a hovel of its own for a school. How is it that the use of that building is inaccessible to this people? This was the point on which in our letter we wished explanation, which was not answered.

"And now we understand that the Executive Committee of the American Board has directed you to sell the said building, & that you are in negotiation for that purpose. The Com. ad Interim, in the name of the Bithynia Union, protests against this; & it will hereafter protest in America. Let this question be carried, & the real state of things be represented there. If it is impossible for you to defer closing the bargain until we may make appeal by letter, we think of ~~coming~~ making it by telegram. We therefore ask that you will please inform us immediately.

Brethren we pray that you will not misunderstand our words & acts. Believe that whenever we raise questions concerning evangelistic work we are are

constrained in conscience thus to seek the glory of Christ & the upbuilding of his Church. Our purpose is holy. The question is not a personal one; but seeing the Lord's cause & people in danger our souls burn within us. It is not in our power to remain indifferent in this state of things. The spiritual temple of the Lord, erected at the cost & blood of 40 years is daily falling into ruin. After a little it will be seen that our views are not illusions & dreams; but then of what avail?

"We pray the Lord that he will unite (you &) our hearts & views that we may together deliver the cause of the Lord & our common faith from imminent peril!

"We remain yours &c ——

The following answer was given to the above communication.

"Constantinople, March 21, 18

"To the Com. &c ——

"Dear Brethren,

"Your letter of the 17th inst. was received on Saturday afternoon (the 19th), & laid before our Station this morning.

"We do not see how we could have replied more fully & specifically than we did in our answer of Dec. 14, 1860, to the questions addressed by you under date of the 9th of that month.

"In the close of that letter we expressed readiness for mutual consultation on any point which you might like us to consider with you. Three months passed away without any intimation from you of dissatisfaction with our letter, or of desire for conference with us.

"We regret at this late date to get a reply of the kind contained in the communication just received. Your protest against the instruction given to us by the Prudential Committee in regard to the disposal of the Seminary building at Bebek comes long after the fact of such instruction was made known to you, & conference was invited upon it. Of the grounds on which you protest others than you & we must judge. We have no objection, as missionary agents of the American Board, to your making in America a protest against the action of the Prudential Committee in any form & terms that you judge

ment & sense of duty may dictate. We only fear that the result may not be advantageous to the great evangelistic interests in Turkey, which you & we alike desire to promote. But for this the responsibility will not be on us.

"The negotiations in regard to the building at Bebek stands in such a position that we cannot promise long delay in its consummation. We can see no sufficient reason for declining to fulfill the engagement which the Prudential Committee has made."

So stand matters at the present moment. We anticipate a straitening of them by the deputation. Our brethren act very childishly; but, after all, they are the Lord's "silly sheep"! We are trying to evoke a special spirit of prayer & other preparations for the visit of the deputation. For myself, I feel assured of good results in some way. May much prayer be offered in our behalf.

As ever, Fraternally Yours,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D.,
Constantinople, March 24 81.
Recd Apr. 18th

Constantinople, Ap. 8. 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

Your telegram received yesterday authorizing us to finish up negotiations for the purchase for the Home & Mission very much gratifies us. It is certain that the property cannot be had on lower terms, & it is more than worth the cost to the Home. A mortgage on the property makes some of the shareholders indifferent to selling, as little or nothing will come to them beyond the mortgage. We may count it a favoring providence that we can make the purchase on any terms not utterly extravagant.

Your letter which came yesterday (it is at the Home, & I cannot acknowledge at the moment by date) leaves us uncertain whether you or Dr Alden will come on the deputation. The reasons you assign for Dr A's coming may possibly make his visit result more easily in securing desirable action hereafter in Boston. I have suspected that you found it difficult to bring members of the Committee, not to speak of others around the table, to coincide in your & our views on some questions. I trust that light will break forth upon all so as to secure the best action with una-

Rev. Geo. M. Woodward, D.D.,
Constantinople, March 24 '81.

vicinity. I am very much tired with the obfuscation of mind showed by many of our native brethren, & know not what to anticipate from the B. Union at its next meeting which is to commence a week in advance of ours. But since the action of our last annual meeting, & what we in C. have since done, I have no concern to disquiet me much as to the course they may adopt. If they break with us, & force upon us a controversy before the Christian world, we are now in a good position to meet it. As to co-operation, we must stand firm on the principle that the Am. Board must determine through its appointed representatives how its funds shall be used. I hope the brethren will be reasonable when they hear from the deputation as well as us what we can, & what we cannot do.

As to the foolish protest against the sale of the Bebek building, we have another letter explaining & modifying what they say in the letter forwarded by me last week. They do not send the protest to America which they threatened. They use language in

senses so peculiar that it is difficult to know in many cases what they mean. Pastor Thomas Bogajian is taking a sensible view of some of these matters, & has been talking to the native brethren in a way not to their liking. His brother also is not party to the recent doings of the Com. of the Union. He is rendering us very valuable assistance in enforcing our views on Langa Chapel questions & in conducting the negotiations for the Scutari property. On the Pera Church question, & in most things for a long time past, there has been nothing in his course that we could take exception to. He is a man worthy of our confidence.

But I must stop to catch the post of to-day. I trust in a few days we shall learn of whom the deputation is to consist, & when it will get here. There would be much advantage in its arriving a few days before our meeting.

Of course, no public use will be made of what I have written & sent concerning the Com. of the B. Union. Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. G. A. Hood D.D.,

Constantinople, Apr. 8, '81.

Rec'd April 26.

hope ~~[illegible]~~ a little. It is vacation in the Home. Ladies are about as usual. Prospect for next term good. The chief drawback is the feeble health of Mrs Williams. Miss Hutchins must return to Marsovan after annual meeting.

I regret to hear of Dr Worcester's liability to ill turns. Please remember me paternally to him. I am not 10 far behind him in years but that I can sympathize with him in his position. I trust that he finds good cheer in remembrances of the past & anticipations of the future.

Mrs Wood sends cordial regards to Mrs Clark & yourself in which I beg to join.

Yours most paternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Scutari, Constantinople
Ap. 25, 1861.

Dear Dr Clark,

I find myself out of Mission Robins paper, & can get none in season for a letter by to-morrow's post. I therefore will ask you to regard this as a private note to be torn up as soon as read. I send it that you may not think I have purposely put off writing so long as it will take to procure suitable paper & get a letter on the way. Yours of March 30 & Ap. 4 to hand, following others to different members of our Station to the same effect, occasion sadness by confirming our disappointment in regard to the coming of the deputation, & still more by the intelligence of Dr Alden's severe illness. We trust that he is out

of danger & imprisoning. The meaning of all the providences which affect us will one day be made plain. Until then we must but faith & patience have their perfect work. I had great hope from the deputation's coming; but it may be that the end desired may be reached in some good degree without it; or that the developments this year may prepare the way for a more profitable visit next year.

I presume Mr Petitbone has informed you of the closing of the bargain for the Scotsin property at £5000. There was no hope of getting it for any thing less. I will hereafter tell why. We have a very pleasant

letter from Mr Chapin. He is hoping to come to Europe this summer, & to visit us in September. He seems thoroughly enlisted in behalf of the Home. The transfer of the property will take some little time, & then will come, I fear, a long delay in getting a permit to build. Unfortunately for us at just this juncture Gen. Langstreet is to leave us, & also the dragoman of the embassy, Mr Zarjuelo, who makes a visit to America. Gen. L. takes right ground on questions here, but diplomacy is not his forte. We feel a strong desire that his successor may be a man of the right sort.

Our Marsovan brother Mr Smith is with us, not improving much yet, but still we

Constantinople, June 6, 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

The last three weeks have been so filled with attendance on meetings of the Bithynia Union & the Mission, & much of the time I have been so thoroughly broken down with a severe cough & cold, that I have been obliged to refrain from writing ~~that~~ what I wished to send you. And now I am so weak in body, & mind too, that I can say but little with my pen until after a course of regimen to get me up into a better working condition.

First, let me thank you in the name of all connected with the Home for Miss Lawrence's coming. She is working in beautifully, & is a great blessing. All are much pleased with her, & delighted that she allows us to hope she may stay through the next school year.

All the ladies, who came for the station, have made a very favorable impression. We saw but little of Miss Graves: but Miss Trickell & Miss Blake remained through our meeting. We hope to be equally fortunate in the addition expected to the Home in September. If so, it will be cause for great thankfulness.

We are under great obligations to Miss Fitchew, & the Marsovan station, for Miss F's stay in the time of great need. She is now on her way home, accompanied by Dr & Mrs Riggs for a two months' visit at ~~Mr~~ Mr Smith's. Mr Smith has gone to Samokov. His almost three months' experience of life with us has not been sufficiently encouraging to justify any other course for him than of return to America. He expects to leave with his children in the first week of July.

The coming of Mr Fuller & Dr Barnum has been productive of gratification & good results such as abundantly to compensate the cost in time & money. Both have contributed largely to the excellent feeling which has characterized the sessions of both the Union & the Mission. Dr B. was specially gratified with the spirit manifested in the Union, & carries back impressions very different from some which he brought with him.

Apprehensions, in which we all largely shared, have been happily disappointed. Our native brethren have not accepted our proposals of a year ago; but they have

acted this year in a manner much more hopeful as to the future than has been the recent action of their Com. ad Interim & than was the tone of their discussions last year. An important help to this has been the moderation & good sense of Prof. Thomas Bozajian, who providentially has been kept here until now, & who has exerted a strong influence in right directions. Much prayer was previously offered for special divine guidance. We believe that this has been given in both bodies. Our religious services, in common & separately, have been attended with a deep sense of the divine presence, & the tone of spiritual consecration has been improved. Your letter to the Ev. Churches has done great good in certain respects, & the Memorandum came just in time to help on its influence. Undoubtedly the conviction which many have, that the wants of the Ev. Churches for the evangelization of Armenians are much greater than can be supplied by their utmost efforts & all that can be hoped for from the American Board, & so they must be allowed to seek additional aid

wherever they can find it, will be strengthened by the announcement made of our future policy. It is altogether likely that this will be a topic of chief interest in the General Council planned to be held at Kiutah a year hence.

The action of our mission in respect to Trustees of Marsovan Seminary, a Mixed Committee on the Press, the Schools in Stambul & the Nicomedia field, & our newspapers, tender to the native brethren an offer of practical co-operation in the lines of their own thought. This, if approved by the Prudential Committee, will show at least a willingness to begin a movement in the only direction in which we can advance from the position heretofore occupied. The one demand which they have urged, they now see is forbidden from America, & it is in vain for them any longer to press it.

You will see from the estimates how impossible we have found it to effect immediately all the reduction desired of us, without such destruction of work as we could not think our supporters in America

would be willing to see effected. The principle of requiring ministers who receive less than half support from the people, to devote a portion of their time to other places, we have cordially adopted; but the effect of this adoption is only a larger work with the same means, & in some instances a larger expenditure on the same persons. The mission pledges itself to carry out the recommendations of the Memorandum in all new work, & to adapt all old work to them just as rapidly as possible. The principles are sound: the recommendations are excellent: but some delay in full compliance is pleaded for in view of the excessive impoverishment of the people. In addition to all other calamities is now the threatened destruction of crops on a frightful scale by locusts. What is to become of the wretched populations of Turkey before the death agony of the "Sick Man" is over none but God can foretell.

There has been for some time past an outbreak of virulent misrepresentations & attack upon missionaries in one of the American papers (the Mail) beyond its usual

work. The chief agents in this are certain renegade Protestants. Your letter to the Ev. Church, was got hold of, & many changes rung on your statement in regard to aiding the native communities to the amount of £7.40000 in two years. The showing of accounts was called for to prove that missionaries have not embezzled large sums for themselves, or used them simply on missionary establishments. Of course we have taken no notice of these assaults, except by a word of explanation in the Aveda pa as to the objects of expenditure stated by you. Finally, letters professedly in the name of Protestants but anonymous, in striking at us struck so heavily at the Prot. native community, that the Union appointed a Committee of three (Pastors Simon, Thomas, & Avedis) to reply with a vigorous protest & rebuttal. They did so very well indeed, to be followed however with a scurrilous long rejoinder in yesterday's issue of the paper. This constant stinging of mosquitoes is not altogether pleasant to bear, but must be expected in summer weather & malarial regions!

Your letter in regard to the new building,

addressed to Mr Pettibone, is at hand. Its suggestions will be acted upon. We regret delay. With Mr Dwight's help we may be able to get on faster now with the plan. How it will be in regard to getting a permit to build is yet to be seen. It is desirable that publication in America in regard to our purchase & design be avoided, lest the attention of Government be attracted, & obstacles be thrown in our way. Permits for school buildings at Monastir & Salas are withheld on various pretexts, & cannot yet be obtained. The Turkish Govt exists to thwart what is for good, & its prolonged preservation is among the mysteries to be revealed hereafter!

Among the resolutions adopted (unanimously) by the mission is one in reference to purchase of a lot suitable for a church in Pera. The plan proposed by the Pera Congregation meets the difficulty heretofore raised in Boston in respect to title. It is perfectly safe as an investment. Please consider what is said upon it in the mission letter. We should be sorry if the

the folly of the Com. ad Interim of the Union in relation to the sale of the Bebek property should prejudice the Bm. Com. against this request. We urge it on the ground of its intrinsic merit as a measure highly expedient for the evangelistic interests which we seek to promote. The Sera congregation, if helped in this way, will ask no further aid for pastor or school after the proposed building shall relieve them from the necessity of paying rent for a school.

We wait with solicitude for further tidings in respect to Dr Alden's convalescence. We thank God for sparing his life, & trust that he may soon be fully restored to health. We sympathize with you under the additional burdens laid upon you by his illness.

With kind remembrance to Mrs Clark, & all the gentlemen at the Missionary Rooms,

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. G. W. Wood to Postending Sec. Boston, Mass. June 8, 1861

Constantinople, July 4, 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

Among the resolutions adopted by the annual meeting of our mission is one which refers to the doings of Mr Morrison an agent of the B. & F. Bible Society in ~~Syria~~ the Caucasus, who has lately visited somewhat extensively the fields of our missions in Asiatic Turkey. At the request of other brethren I write to invite your special attention to the subject of which it speaks.

The resolution in question was presented by Drs Barnum & Farnsworth. It appears that Mr Morrison desires to enter with colporteurs of the B. & F. B. Society into Eastern Turkey & other portions of Asia Minor, where employees of the American Bible Society selected & supervised by the missionaries of our Board under direction of Dr S. G. Bliss, the Gen. Agent of the Am. B. Society, have long occupied the ground so far as seems practicable & wise in the condition of things actually existing.

Dr Bliss, himself once a missionary & fully in sympathy with our views of the expedient modes of conducting missions,

Rev. E. W. Blyden

carries on his work of bible distribution in consultation & co-operation with the missionaries. His colporteurs are men whom the missionaries know & can trust. He is full of zeal in his work & presses the missionaries to do their utmost in facilitating his plans for its prosecution. We believe that more impartial & better judges of what is wise to undertake in the matter of circulating the Scriptures in their station fields cannot be found than our missionaries, who are constantly traversing them, & seeing their needs & the effects of what is done. Their judgment is united & strong against the expediency of the employment of rival colportage agencies by different societies.

We are not quite certain as to the extent of the recommendations which Mr Morrison will make to his society; for though he has recently spent several days in this city, he has avoided conference with the missionaries, & the representative of the Am. Bible Society, on this subject. We are informed that he made some

statements to individuals in regard to the Bible work not being prosecuted in Eastern Turkey as it ought to be & the call that exists for the B. & F.B. Society to supply the lack. A satisfactory reply to this allegation can easily be given. Dr Bliss can offset it by applications to him, to which he declined to respond, from the fields occupied by the B. & F. Society in ~~the Caucasus~~, & particular facts relating to it. To one of our number, whom Mr. G. met in a social circle, the latter remarked on another point, viz. that books printed in America could not be sold in Russia. To the inquiry, "Why cannot American books be sold in Russia?" he replied in substance as follows: "To tell the truth the Americans have been more zealous than discreet, & have not conformed to the Russian law which allows the sale of Scriptures only, but have also attempted to sell school books & philosophical books. When this fact was made known at St Petersburgh an order was sent by the Minister of Public Instruction to the Governor General of the Caucasus forbidding the sale of any books

whatever bearing an American imprint. It was on this account that a box of books, which was sent to me by Dr Thomson (Agent of the B. & F. Bible Soc'y), & which when opened by the Russian officials was found to contain some Armenian Scriptures printed by the Am. Bible Soc'y, was closed up, & was obliged to send it back entire to Constantinople. Such is the state of the case at present; & the best way to overcome Russian opposition in this matter is to wait a few years for Russian feeling to cool down". Mr M. thinks that the B. & F. Bible Soc'y should publish an edition of the Armenian Scriptures, & said that friends in the Caucasus favored the republication of an edition published by the Am. Mission many years ago in Smyrna.

The enclosed statement from Dr Bliss fully explains this matter. I would add that the Protestants in Tiflis to whom he alludes, have an interest as translators & publishers there in excluding publications from Turkey. To return to the main subject of this letter it seems to us highly desirable that a strong support should be given by the Am. Com. to the directors of the Am. Bible Soc'y in the endeavor which they will doubtless make to persuade the B. & F. Bible Soc'y not to adopt the policy which we suppose Mr Morgan is urging upon the latter. What Mr Tozer says in the July Miss. Herald, p. 257, applies to this question also.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Geneseo, N.Y. July 15. 1869.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother,

Your kind favor of the 5th inst. was sent by Mrs W. to me at Binghamton: returning I found here on Saturday evening last the one of later date announcing the action of the Prudential Committee with reference to renewal of appropriation for me. For this act of the Committee, & for the to me very touching expression of feeling connected with it, I am deeply grateful.

I thank you also for your response to my request in regard to Miss Long. I write by this mail to Mr Ward asking to be informed as to success in securing a passage by the Scythia for Miss L, & where she can be entertained while in Boston. As the time is short, & communication with Miss L

at Castile is somewhat round a-
bout. I am solicitous to get early ad-
vices from Boston as to what is done
for her.

The meeting at Binghamton, be-
ing the first annual one of the Iro
(Miss.) Union that I have been
able to attend, was to me one of spe-
cial interest. The demand on one's
strength in attending three sessions
each day for six days, besides the Sabbath duties
imposed, was however, in the heat of
the weather, such as to bring me to
the last limit of endurance. I am
however recovering from the pros-
tration under which I left B. & hope
to escape serious evil from it.

The total impression upon me
from the meeting was decidedly fa-
vorable in respect to the organiza-
tion. The bringing together of so ma-
ny missionaries of different denomi-
nations & societies & all parts of the

world, in a manner allowing the formation of personal acquaintance, — the comparison of views on the many practical questions & perplexing problems of missions, — the expression & promotion of christian fellowship, — & the action taken in relation to some matters of common interest, justify the existence of the organization. Of course its future will depend on the way in which it is worked. It seems to me that it will be well for the different Miss'y boards to be in sympathy with it, as I suppose they generally are.

Among the papers presented one was an extended review of the history of relations of Christian governments with China, & an argument on the Chinese immigrant question, by Mr Noyes, Presb. miss'y from Canton, which deserves a wide circulation in print. The Outlook for China &

Rev. George W. Woods,
Geneva, July 15, 1889
Filed July 25

Japan given us in speeches by Dr Porter of Pekin & Dr Verbeck of Tokio, ~~were~~ was exceedingly cheering. A profitable discussion was had on the question "How returned missionaries shall render the best service to the cause of missions ~~among~~ while at home?" Being requested to open the discussion I expressed some views which the Union by resolution requested me to write out for publication with their proceedings in the Missionary Review.

I am pained to hear of Dr Alden's illness, & trust that he will soon be restored to his wonted health. He cannot be spared yet.

With my regards to all the gentlemen in the Mission Rooms,

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople. July. 18; 1881.

Mrs. Benj. E. Bates.

Treas. W. B. M.

Dear Madam,

I have the pleasure of forwarding to you an analysis of the accounts of the Home for the six months ending June 30, 1881, and showing a balance in favor of the Home of 21197 ps.

The balance moved to about 6000 ps. less, if Miss Byington and Miss Isabella Bliss, who have given music lessons, had not preferred to leave what is due to them undrawn until the end of 1881. The ladies and Trustees have concluded to raise the charge for piano instruction from six to eight liras a year, commencing next term. What effect this will have on the patronage of the school, and the number of scholars seeking such lessons, we are not sure; but we have thought it well to risk the experiment.

The items of repairs, &c, (4181) is somewhat large. It was made necessary by the bursting of the elevated tank, and the fears of the girls so affecting the nerves of the inmates of the Home as to require iron bars for their windows which

originally were thought not to need such protection: also two iron doors between the brick building and the wings on the South side to prevent a raising of the insurance.

In consultation with Miss Fritcher and Mr. Smith it was agreed that Miss F. for the time which she spent in labors at the Home should receive from the Marsovan appropriation her salary there less the charge for board in M., and should pay, as others, for board here out of appropriation for Constantinople. Hence the specification of 2000 ps. for her on both sides of this account.

With the growth of the school the cost of instruction necessarily increases. You will observe that the Primary school, and the department of musical instruction in the Home are self supporting. So also we may say of French and drawing under present charges for tuition. During the last six months, the income from pupils, including aid from the scholarship appropriation fund. (i.e. 109115 + 18500 = 127615) a little exceeds all payments for cost of fuel, food and service, apparatus, books, furnishing, repairs, insurance, and

to be paid for from the $1,500. given me for this purpose, and some advanced sent as may be found needful. On this subject you will have received information from our Committee having the work in charge. Allow me to refer you to a letter sent by me last week to Dr. Clark with reference to the matter of a lady physician.

By the next post I will (D.V.) write concerning the examination which has just passed.

With great respect,

Yours most truly,

(signed.) Geo. W. Wood.

P.S. From the account herewith sent, and that of the previous six months, it will be seen that the income from pupils for the school year commencing in September has reached the sum, (deducting returned to pupils) of 2012 89/100 Turkish liras, equal to $8856.71. This is exclusive of aid from the Scholarship fund appropriation.

The Home (Constantinople) in

Dr.

1881. June 30.

To balance. Dec 31, 1880.		174.16
Insurance.		3137
Repairs and changes		4181
Furnishing		3530
Returned to scholars		1350
Paid Teachers: viz.		
Music Teachers (in part)	6750	
Armenian " "	5650	
Bulgarian "	1500	
French "	4199	
Drawing "	2000	
		20099
Primary School Expenses		2200
Books		1474
Apparatus		607
Fuel	1713	
Other current Expenses	87027	
		88740
Salaries (including 2000 for Miss Fritcher)		24500
Balance due to the Home.		21197
Total.		188431.

account with the Treasurer.

1881. June 30.	Cr.
By special appropriation.	17416
Half appr. for Taxes, Insurance, &c, &c,	5000
Rec'd from Am. Meeting Company.	500
Board of Ladies (including 2000 from Miss Fritcher)	13400
Rec'd from pupils, viz.,	
For musical instruction 15,200.	
" books 6479.	
" board and tuition, 84346	
From Primary School. 3090.	
	109115
Part appropriation from Ind. Pupils.	18500
Appropriation for salaries.	24500.
Total.	188431.

other teachers than Americans. We fear that we shall not be able to make so favorable a presentation for the six months ending Dec. 31. Yet we may hope to meet all expenses except perhaps cost of new range and certain expenses concerning which you will hear from a Committee of which Dr. E. E. Bliss is Chairman.

We are grateful to the W. B. M. for the appropriation which cancels the balance of Dec. 31. 1880. against the Home. Your letter of May 13 seems to imply that the balance due June 30, 1880, was removed by an appropriation, and that the deficit of 1741 6ps was in addition to that. Some how it came about that the former balance in our account was not offset by an equal credit, and it formed a part of the 1741 6ps. Consequently the whole expenditure in 1880 was 7841 ps less than you seem to have supposed.

We will endeavor to give you seasonable information of necessary expenditure; but sometimes we can not ourselves foresee. The extortion from us by the government last year of 4638 ps. for arrears of taxes so called in addition to the tax for the year, and the necessity of so large

an expenditure for pianos and other furnishing occasioned by the sudden influx of new pupils, took us by surprise: so also the demand for repairs, etc. in this account.

We ask for next year (in addition to salaries for Mrs. Williams (1500) Miss Parsons (1000.) Miss Hamlin, Miss Patrick, Miss C. Pettibone, Miss Lawrence and Miss Lord, at the same rate with Miss Parsons, if all shall be here.) the continuance of 3000 pesos as a scholarship fund for worthy, indigent pupils; and the same gift for this year 1000 for insurance, taxes, cost of water, care of grounds, native teachers etc., supplementary to income from pupils, in the hope that this will meet all expenses, except what may be needful for extra furnishing in going into the new building, and charges for care of grounds which it will be our earnestness endeavor to provide for from the appropriation for building.

We are happy to hear that the whole grounds, and the house just bought are to be the property of the W. B. M. Necessary repairs and changes are being made in the house,

Nov 14th 1881.

Constantinople, Oct. 13. 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

Mr Chapin, with his bride, has come & gone after a stay of but a few days, & during which he was so engrossed with travelling companions in sight-seeing that he could give us but little time. He however was seen at the House three times in hurried calls, & saw our plans for building. He also went upon the ground, & beheld the trenches for the foundations & the excavation for a cistern. He seemed pleased, & gave us some valuable information. Evidently he did not wish to appear to dictate in regard to any thing; but he will write us from Syria on one or two points on which we desired his judgment. He is pleased with Mr Hamlin's work as an architect, & suggested that we give him a fair remuneration to be charged to the building. We had previously decided to give him 5500 frs, of which 500 will come back for his board. This is inadequate as a compensation, but he accepts it cheerfully. Mr C informed Dr E. E. Bliss & myself that he had made arrangements (including the contingency of his death) for

Mr Mac Farland. 1881

payment of drafts on him by the Treas. of the Woman's Board as the money will be needed for expenditure. Through his wife's (his husband is president of the Phoenix bank, New York) influence a Mrs Bryson, who came with them, has given a thousand francs to be used for books, & she remarked to me that she will probably give more hereafter. Mrs C. has made a very pleasant impression on us. We hope she will help her husband in all good things. She manifested a genuine interest in the Home, & left with the ladies mementoes of her visit.

I suppose that Dr E. E. Bliss has kept you fully informed about the work of repair on the newly purchased house. The need of repairs was urgent & extensive. It has been well done, & added all its cost to the value of the property. Dr B. now resides in comfortable & pleasant apartments with the great advantage in this country of having a good landlord who won't turn him out at the end of the year unless he submits to exorbitant rise in rent! — a comfort which I have appreciated & enjoyed for seven years.

We rejoice in having Mr & Mrs Peet with us. They will reside next door to Mrs Schneider & Miss Gleason, & give important help to them in their work. We respond heartily to your suggestions to make arrangements to allow Mr P. to learn Turkish. This will be vital to his comfort & usefulness. — Miss Brookes is on her way to Erzroom in company, as far as Tiflis, with Dr & Mrs Holmes who go to Persia ~~with~~ via Tiflis. The latter were our guests for a week. Dr & Mrs Lansing of Cairo, & Mr Kalopothakes of Athens have been among us for three weeks or more: Dr Calhoun & his two sisters from Syria are still here, guests of Dr. E. E. Bliss. There has been a continuous torrent of company pretty much this whole summer. Our last visitors for a night have been Gen. & Mrs Lew Wallace. The author of Ben Hur ought to be a decided christian. He has not however taken that stand. His wife is a Methodist, & craves religious sympathy, of which she finds almost none except in the missionary & R. College circle.

We have shared with our countrymen

the great affliction of Pres. Garfield's wounding + death. We now look with solicitude + hope to see the fruits of this strange discipline.

We trust you will have a good meeting at St Louis next week. If but the Master be with you it will be good indeed. We learn that the financial deficit was made up at the last moment. Why is it so difficult to collect funds for missions when the country is so prosperous? Large sums are given for education: I mean home institutions. Dr Wood here, however, as yet almost wholly fails for Robert College. Is it because people think in America that the hills are going to be hurled beneath the waters of the Bosphorus? We have no thought of this kind. The Lord's work will endure whatever becomes of the Sultan + his Court.

A thought occurs to me as I write. The view of actual + possible interference with our missions by high-churchmen + others in England + America, what is our wisest policy? Such facts as Mr Mandeville has lately reported, of course should be made public; but is it best for us to show alarm,

or utter a loud cry of remonstrance. I confess that personally I do not incline to do so. Against some kinds of interference the native pastors & churches will be ready to remonstrate. Remonstrance from them would be much more effective than from us; & would it not be more dignified in us to let them take the lead in making it? Of course, we do not know what the temptation of money offers will effect on some or all of our best native friends; for they feel keenly, as I think we should if in their place, the need of money from some foreign source for evangelistic & educational work which we do not aid. But it is not our aim to build up a particular form of organization, & we may well adhere to our real aim, & leave God to determine in his providence what results shall come from our work. For myself I am little disquieted by threatened dangers whether from abroad or the native community.

The ladies of the W. B. M. last summer wrote very kindly to Mrs Williams urging her to go somewhere for recuperation during the

vacation. I have written to Mrs Bates, in connection with a statement of accounts for the six months ending June 30, explaining Mrs Wis declination to go to Switzerland, & her taking lodgings at Bujukdere for change of air, rest, & sea-bathing. It was necessarily an expensive arrangement, but less costly than a trip to Europe, & the effect was good. She finds that to meet her extra expenses she needs a special grant of 3520 ps, which the Trustees instruct me to ask of the Prudential Committee.

The Home occupies one half of the newly purchased house until the new building is completed. Two lady teachers have rooms there & two halls are occupied as dormitories for pupils. It will be proper that the Home should pay rent for this accommodation (5000 ps) to be reckoned to the cost of repairs; & we ask a special grant for this.

We earnestly desire to keep expenses of the Home within its income from students. As the number of pupils enlarges this is more easily done. But prices are high, & the cost of native teachers is large.

The matter of estimates is not altogether easy because of the variableness of income. The charges for tuition & board are now as high as we can safely make them. In the growing impoverishment of Turkey the number of parents able to pay such sums is diminishing; & generally parents will make much greater effort for sons than for daughters.

I wrote to Mrs Bates that the Trustees & Lady teachers concur in desiring the continuance for the present of a grant of 10000 ps for taxes, insurance, cost of water, & care of grounds: 30000 (as a scholarship fund) for indigent pupils: besides the salaries of Mrs Williams at 15000 ps, & of the other ladies (Miss Patrick, Miss Hamlin, Miss Lord, Miss Williams, & Miss Lawrence or Miss Parsons) at 10000 each. We would suggest also a grant to meet the cost of a new stove or range whenever it may be sent in response to the letter of a Committee which has written to you on the subject.

Miss Lord begins well. I believe that every body is much pleased with her.

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. G. W. Wood, D.D.S
Constantinople, Oct. 13, '81.
Rec'd Nov. 7.

177

Constantinople, Oct. 25, 1881.

Dear Dr Clark,

I am sorry to be obliged to report that Mrs Williams has experienced a renewal of her terrible sick head ache & nervous attacks, & with such frequency & aggravation as to excite our serious apprehensions as to the result. Dr Cathcart of Syria, who has been with his two sisters visiting us ~~from Syria~~ for some time) was called in on her last attack, & has given her case a very careful examination. At our request he has expressed his judgment upon it in writing.

By instruction of the Trustees I enclose his statement of opinion, & request of the Prudential Committee approval of her going to Egypt or Syria for the change & rest which he pronounces indispensable to her recovery. Much as Mrs Williams is needed, & painful as it is to give her up for the winter, her associates in the Home & we all feel this to be inevitable. We hope a winter's rest at Cairo may restore her, & postpone for some years the evil day of her compelled return to America. Could she go at once to America

Rev. G. W. Wood, D.D.S
Constantinople
Recd Oct. 13, '81.

it would probably not be well for her; for she needs seclusion & quiet not there to be obtained.

Will you please show this to the Secretaries, etc. of the W. B. M., & obtain approval of them & of the Prud. Com., to Mrs W's going to Cairo or Beirut at once, as may be determined here on further consultation? Dr & Mrs Lansing of Cairo, who were here a few weeks ago, cordially invited Mrs W. to C., & promised to do all in their power for her comfort. We hope arrangements may be made which will not be unduly expensive. Please telegraph us at once. We shall be glad, if it can be with safety, to detain her until your answer is received; but if it shall be deemed needful that she leave us before it comes, we trust that the circumstances will be appreciated, & our action not be considered censurable.

We cannot foresee just what Mrs W's expenses will be; but we may hope that 5000 ps additional to her salary will meet them for six months.

I will write again by next post in reply to your last just received & now at the Home, the date of which I cannot recall.

We hope you have had a good meeting at St Louis, & start with new courage on the campaign of another year.

Yours most sincerely

Geo. W. Wood

Sec'y Trustees &c

For Dr Clark
& Sec's W. B. M.

Please address telegram to Mr Pittsburg.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood

Constantinople, Oct 25, 1881

Recd Nov. 12

Constantinople, Nov. 14, 1861.

Dear Dr Clark,

The post of to-day has brought us the report of the meeting of the Board at St Louis. We rejoice with you in the evidence that God was there. The papers in the November M. H. I have read with the liveliest interest. The Lord is with you, & helps you in your work.

We have just received intelligence of the loss at sea (by running on a rock in a fog on the coast of Portugal of an English steamer from here to Liverpool) of a party of seven Armenians who were on their way to America. Among them were the surviving son & daughter & grandchild of Pastor Simeon Eutujian. Another was a son of Dr Markos Daduriam, one preacher at Ortagal, who studied medicine in America, & is now a physician in Constantinople. A third man was connected with a circle of Protestant relatives. The event has cast deep gloom over the Protestant Armenian community here.

The new building is rising rapidly now. As many men are employed as can work to advantage. If the weather continues favorable, the walls will soon be run up, & it will

Rev. Geo. W. Wood

be rendered possible to continue work in the winter.

Mrs Williams is still here; but our solicitude concerning her increases. The severe attacks are frequent & increasingly prostrating. We hope there will be no delay in our getting a favorable telegram in regard to approval of her going to Egypt. The danger is imminent that she may reach a condition from which restoration cannot be hoped for in less than two or three years of rest. We wish to save her from this if it be possible.

I sympathize deeply with you in the perplexity & pain of your work of making appropriations. We are very solicitous as to the response to our estimates for Constantinople. We can hope for much good if they are granted: a failure of any considerable portion will be exceedingly injurious.

As to grants for the Home: let it be understood that we cannot raise the terms of admission, etc. beyond what they are now. While appreciating the undesirableness

of two large a school, in view of influence on individual scholars, yet income is in proportion to the number of pupils. The number of boarding pupils is but 51 this term, against 81 last year. This is partly from dismissing certain girls for one or two years, in order that they may have experience of home life, & come back more mature for the higher studies of the course; but still more by reason of inability of parents to pay. Our income from musical instruction is less in consequence of raising the terms. By standing on present terms we hope increasing attractions will draw the patronage we desire. In the mean time, as expenditure for teachers & many things must go on at undiminished rates, the question becomes simply this: whether what is asked in advance shall be so voted, or shall come into accounts at the end of the year as a deficiency.

The aid to indigent students is all important without reference to income from scholars able to pay, because it is only by this aid that the Evangelical community can get benefit from the institution, & a

class of pupils of the most promising kind be secured for religious influence in the school & for service in the future as teachers & helpers.

You will be glad to learn that the condition of the school is very satisfactory. Special efforts are producing promise of spiritual good.

We are pained to get discouraging reports from Miss Parsons in respect to her prospect of early restoration to health. We trust, however, that she will be able to return here by the beginning of the next school year at the latest. In the mean time we shall hold on to Miss Lawrence. She & Miss Lord are rendering invaluable help to Miss Potter & Miss Hamilton in the teaching department & general oversight.

You will hear with the sorrow of Mr Coles' illness at Bagshchejuk, & the disaster by fire at Erzroom. Mr Robt Thomson & wife arrived yesterday. We are more & more pleased with him & Mrs Peet. Dr J. G. Bliss, Mr Hitchcock, & Pastor Atradis of Langa are to return from Marsovan this week. Mrs H. is visiting Mrs Wood in her husband's absence. She has a bad cough, & is very weak.

Excuse blotting on the other side.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople Dec. 15th 1887

Received Jan. 7

Constantinople

11

Your friend Mr Newman, missionary to the Jews, died at Hass. Being three days ago. — Yesterday afternoon there was a crowded meeting of native brethren + sisters at the Bible House. Pastor Simon led it with an earnestness + spirituality of tone that I never saw in him before.

We are all agreed that the time has come for a revision of the modern Armenian Bible adapting it to the style which is now prevalent. The Patriarch + Br. J. G. Bliss are agreed in employing a certain priest Der Hohannes for doing the work under direction of a Committee with Dr Riggs at its head. If the Bible society sanction the plan, we shall have a version to be circulated with the imprimatur of the Patriarch upon it. The Armenian Religious Council have adopted a resolution favoring such a version. You can appreciate the dignifi-

Rev. Geo. R. Hood to Mr.
Hamlin - Dec. 13, 1881.
Rec'd Jan. 10. 1882.

180

Constantinople, Jan. 23. 1882.

Dear Dr Clark.

Will you please read the enclosed letter, & send it in to the rooms of the W. B. M.?

I am sorry to have been so long in getting it finished. Other matters have crowded me, & I have been not quite well for work.

Providence permitting I will write you by next post on other topics. I trust that the new year has opened pleasantly with you.

As ever, most fraternally Yours,

Geo. W. Wood.

Geo. W. Wood Esq

Constantinople Jan 23. 1882

Recd Feb. 13

Constantinople, Jan. 26, 1842.

Dear Dr Clark,

I have too long delayed writing you in regard to appropriations to the Constantinople Station. We are grateful for all that the Prudential Committee have given; & in view of the constraint under which we suppose the Com. acted, & of the dealings with other stations, we accept without murmuring the reduction of 150 liras from our estimates. We note the suggestion that this reduction be made in Pera, Larnaca, Adrianople, & Rodosto: but regarding this as suggestion, & not as law, we have felt at liberty to put in the knife where we think you would do so, if you were here to see things as we do, rather than do what we cannot think you would desire us to do against our best judgment. Accordingly we make no change in our help to pastors & schools in three of the places named & to the Prot. Arm. school in Pera. Very reluctantly, yet gratefully, the station has accepted Mr Brooke's generous offer to relinquish 50 liras allowed for boarders in his school, rather than inflict injury which he saw would come on the Armenian work by taking that sum from it. For the rest, we propose to use but

one half the allowance for touring, cut off ~~the~~ 34 liras for Bible women, & take the balance from the appropriation for Scutari. Of course this is an injury to the work of the station; but believing that this will be less an injury than any other form of reduction we presume on your approval of our action. Just at present we are not expending on Scutari, waiting the consummation of a plan under consideration by native brethren for the whole of Constantinople, besides Stamboul, in which we shall wish to co-operate with them. When this goes into effect we shall need all that has been granted us; but we may be able to save for 1882 what we take to meet the 150 reduction imposed on us.

I was prevented by illness from being present at the station meeting when it was voted to express approval as Com. and Chairman of the Missions of Dr Farnsworth's letter in behalf of the Caesarea station on the reduction of its estimates. Had I been with the brethren I should have concurred with them in that vote. With the hearty approval which I give to the object of the Memorandum, its statement of principles,

its suggestions & recommendations to be carefully considered & applied as far as circumstances will allow without a sacrifice which you do not wish incurred, I am obliged to coincide with the Caesarea brethren in the view which they express concerning their field in the present circumstances of enlargement of work & exceeding impoverishment of the people. From what I know of the Constantinople, Nicomedia, & Brousa station fields, I am obliged to accept the statements of Dr F. in regard to what can be expected from the communities as to larger self-help this year; & also their conclusion that they ought to ~~lessen~~ lessen their field, rather than curtail even the whole of it, in the present condition of things.

As an illustration of the general state of affairs in all this region let me quote to you a sentence or two from the pen of the Brousa pastor. For several years, though it came hard to him, he has yet paid cheerfully nine liras a year to the House for an orphan niece, (daughter of his brother formerly preacher at Bilejik) for whom aid, first to the amount of 16, & last year to 21, liras, has been given from an "scholarship fund". Now

he writes deploring his inability to continue to do this. He is a hard worker in the school at B., & performs the duties of pastor & preacher; but his income is hardly a living one. He says: "Speaking generally, the business of the Evl. brethren has fallen off 90 per cent, & the distress increases daily. Many persons, instead of contributing towards their pastor's support, look to him for help to get their daily bread. With great pain I foresee that the school, on which so much labor has been bestowed, we shall be unable to carry forward unless God shall bring us some special aid."

Substantially the same cry is heard from Adrianople, Rodosto, Nicomedia, etc. What can the small Prot. communities, under this terrible impoverishment, be reasonably expected to do? We press them to the utmost: we think that generally they do well, judged by an American standard, & compared with other missionary fields. Is it strange that retrenchment enforced upon them should produce utter discouragement? Yet we know that they must not expect us to supply all their lack — that they must be trained to do up

to their full ability. We regard the principles of the Memorandum as correct & all-important; but how to carry them out, in a way at the same time to advance the work & save money to the Treasury of the Board, is a problem indeed under existing circumstances. We can easily get preachers & churches to accept the principle that, generally, a church must allow its pastor or preacher to labor elsewhere than with it for a portion of time corresponding to the proportion of aid for salary; but this, in many cases, involves a greater, not less, outlay from the treasury of the Board. The hardness of reduction of missions aid, when the people will not, because they say & feel that they cannot, themselves do more, is aggravated by the fact that in all the large towns, & often in villages, the cost of living is no lower, is in most places higher, than formerly. To cut down the salaries of helpers in such circumstances seems to them, & to the people likewise, to be cruel.

It is a mysterious providence which has brought in the awakening of the people on the subject of education, & to a desire for eva-

gelistic labor in so many places, & yet denies the means for those objects. We educate men at Marswan for preachers: yet when they are ready to labor, & there are places needing them & where they can be very useful, the means for supporting them are wanting. This creates a great embarrassment & a sad disappointment. But is it right to dismiss, or distress unduly other useful helpers to provide for these? If needed help cannot be afforded from our treasury, then is it not our duty to allow other christians to come in, & furnish what we cannot give?

The working of the mission to Armenians off our hands is an object to keep before us, & our policy should be shaped with a view to its accomplishment at the earliest practical date; but to us in the field that date appears farther off than probably it does to you. We cannot shut our eyes to the political & financial situation of the country. We long for an improvement which does not come, & which seems hopeless for the present — we fear for a good while in the future. We cannot steel our hearts a-

gainst ~~such~~ sympathy with native brethren who struggle on in weakness, & are permitted by us to look no where for help but to us. We cannot wonder that they find it difficult to understand the reasons for helping them no more when they see a free expenditure on missionaries & for buildings to belong to the Board. The facts that our new Home building is from the unsolicited benevolence of an American gentleman who came here as a traveler, & that all the cost of the Home is defrayed by the Woman's Board who have taken it under their special care, make what we do here less a mystery than, e.g. building two houses for missionaries in Brousa, besides the school edifice, & at the same time cutting so deeply into the sum asked for evangelization in that field. I cannot regard their judgment as very wrong that a larger expenditure on native agency is demanded by the interests of the cause of evangelization, & that ~~imperative~~ retrenchment, if required by the condition of the treasury of the Board, should rather be on the cost of missionary agency for a while. Did not the

Otis legacy come as God's designed provision for the extraordinary needs of the native agency at this time in Turkey, as well as for new institutions, & enlarged work, & giving homes to missionaries here, & establishing new missions & enlarging old ones in other lands?

Excuse me if I have written too freely in the above remarks. I thoroughly appreciate the difficulties which you & the Prud. Committee encounter on the great questions with which you have to deal, & confide in your wisdom. May He who alone sees the end from the beginning, guide you & us in all things. On a few days, D. V., I will write you again about Constantinople matters.

Mrs Wood unites in kind remembrance to Mrs Clark & all friends, & sends you her cordial regards.

Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

P. S. I enclose a statement of Home accounts, etc. for Mrs Bates, which please look at & forward.
G. W. W.

Prud. Com.
Constantinople
Nov. 26, 1887
5

Constantinople, Feb. 8, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

I failed to write you, as I intended, last week. I now take up the pen to give you a brief sketch of things at present in Constantinople.

The letter of Mr Baldwin, which went by Tuesday's mail, in describing the condition of the people of Broosa, gives you a picture of the difficulties under which all our evangelical communities labor in the capital & other places. That under such external hindrances the congregations at Langa (to Pera), should raise each two liras a month for their pastors, is a fact greatly to their credit. Pastor Alvedis is a diligent & wise pastor — not a great preacher, but good; & the people are united in him. No controversy vexes them, & they have grown in right views, & I think, in spiritual life. The attendance on Sabbath services has quite largely increased, though composed still, in a good degree, of the "pilgrims" from remote places in the interior whose stay in C. is only for a limited period, & who, while here, are usually extremely poor — many of them being much of the time without employment. I have just read in the Avedaper of several

villages in Eastern Turkey that are half ~~or more~~ Protestant in the number of their inhabitants. Very many such Protestants became so here in C., especially in connection with the Langa services, & the labors of ~~Br. Pilibos, of Harpoot,~~ our city missionary. Others have ~~probably reported the numbers present~~ at evening meetings during the week of prayer; 145 at Mr Schneider's, almost as many at Mr Hitchcock's. Mrs S's & Miss Gleason's work now has the full sympathy of the Langa pastor & people, who see that it takes hold of the non-evangelical community, & is a help — not a hindrance, to their work. The prospect is decidedly encouraging in regard to that portion of the field. When the firman is obtained —, & it cannot much longer be withheld by the government, ~~for the new chapel~~, & ~~it is built~~, we have no doubt that the congregation will be considerably enlarged, & its financial ability will be increased.

Pastor Simon Eutujian for a good while past has preached with an earnestness & force far surpassing what was previously common in him. His sore affliction by the loss of his daughter, her husband, & child, by the form-

dering at sea of the steamer in which they were going to Liverpool en route to America, has affected him deeply, & is proving a means of spiritual blessing. For some months he has preached pretty regularly at Scutari on Sabbath mornings at 9½ o'clock, & in Pera at 1 P.M. He is feeble in body, & this is really a heavy tax on his strength; but he does this cheerfully & to the acceptance of the little flock in Scutari. This will probably not last very long; for it is universally felt that a man of greater physical vigor & more active as a pastor is needed to be clothed with pastoral responsibility, while an assistant pastor, or an evangelist to act in concert with the pastor, is needed also to meet the wants of the field including Pera, Scutari, & the Bosphorus. The native brethren propose to undertake the support of such a pastor by their own gifts, & ask for help to support two other men, one at 15 liras a month, & a second at 10, to maintain preaching & pastoral & evangelistic labors in Pera, Hais-keuy, Scutari, & Bebek, & perhaps one or two other points. We cannot hope for

a new church organization in Sultan at present. The material which we had for it is reduced by removals of young men to America & elsewhere, & the failing of the native brethren in all the field is that their weakness requires them to hold together in one organization. We cannot combat this. We express a readiness on our part, if approved by the Pres. Committee, to co-operate in their plan by giving enough for the support of one man, at 140 liras the year, if they raise the same amount for their pastor, & aiding them by our preaching & influence with others to supply all the places above named. There is delay because of the want of men of the right stamp, & because of the question of Pastor Simon's support. This must somehow be provided for: for the people will not consent to see him left with no means of living. We are anxiously looking with the native brethren for the man whom God will send to do a good work for him in a field so important & needy.

"In the mean time trials come in a new form. A young Prot. physician comes

back to Stambool from England a Quaker, & with his circle of friends sets up a Quaker meeting in the midst of the Langa congregation. Another young man comes from America ~~with an American wife~~, & now for more than a year labors zealously to get them all under water that they may receive forgiveness of sins & the gift of the Holy Ghost. By fluent speech, & tracts on baptism & the New Birth, he persuades some that to be born of water & the Spirit is one & the same thing, & indispensable to salvation. He has made quite an inroad at Bagchejik, ~~where, as you have probably heard,~~ a considerable excitement has been raised, & some of the Ev. Armenian community have become his disciples. And we learn that ~~some~~ ~~brethren Pastor Ganabed Kafsedian~~, who labored so long & usefully with us, has got new light in America on the meaning of the word baptize, & having gone into connection with regular Baptists is to come back, as we hear, to be a Baptist minister among us. Whether he is to be unable to sit with us at the communion table, & is to feel bound to

draw all whom he can from among sprinklers to his table, we do not know. We have no disposition to impugn his motives, or disparage him in any way. We would allow him all rights of conscience + freedom of action as a Christian man; but the prospect of his coming back to be a centre of disaffection + cause of division, is saddening. However we are to accept whatever God in his providence sees fit to permit, + trust that good will somehow come from it. So far as I can see, there is little disposition among our stable native brethren + sisters to welcome another denominational movement by whomsoever introduced.

"The desire for a newspaper under native direction is blocked at present by the refusal of government to give consent. High officials plainly declare that the government regrets there being so many papers already allowed, + that it will not sanction another Armenian paper, least of all a Prot. Armenian. We are sorry for this; for we would gladly see a paper well conducted by Evang. Armenians. "We cannot make over to them

the Avedopen, for they do not wish this, & the government will not allow it; neither can we put the control of it out of our hands so long as the govt holds us responsible for the conduct of it. The Avedopen is growing in popularity & usefulness. Perhaps its continuance for a while longer under existing management is designed by providence as better than would be its stoppage for the sake of another paper.

The work on the Home building is stayed by the storms & cold of winter. After a mild January we are having thus far a severe February. The new term of the Home school has opened pleasantly with three new boarders & one other expected, & one new day scholar. The want of means to pay is keeping some away of whom we know. The lady teachers are in fair health. We hear nothing yet specially encouraging from Mrs Williams.

Mr Peet is working in admirably as treasurer: but his duties are too onerous to allow his making rapid progress in acquiring Turkish. Mr Hitchcock talks of leaving at the end of April. We (especially I) shall miss him sadly. It would seem to be a far better arrange-

ment that I should return to America, & be remain; but Providence does not so order. Dr & Mrs Riggs expect Mrs Trowbridge & children to come in April & stay with them until after their golden wedding in September, when a gathering of all the children & grand-children is hoped for. Mrs R. is remarkably well: her husband is not strong, but works with care. Dr E.G. Bliss is quite feeble; & we are, on the whole, a band of missionaries that will need re-construction before long by infusion of new blood. For evangelistic work in this city & station field reliance, in my judgment, must however be mainly on native agency. May God bring here the right men, & fill them & the churches with his Spirit!

Constantinople, Sept. 8, 1882
Rec'd Nov. 4

We await with some solicitude your reply to my last in regard to our mode of accomplishing reduction.

As ever, most respectfully & cordially,
Yours in the one work of our Lord,
Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, March 4. 1842.

Dear Dr Clark,

I am very sensible of the wisdom which finds expression in Prov. 26:17; but it seems to me that I ought to write you a few words in reference to the new aspect of the Philippopolis question. You have a right to know what may not be communicated to you by any other. Dr Riggs, I presume, is silent through an apprehension that he is regarded as having, with Dr Byington, been unduly favorable to Mr Bond; & Dr B., while frank in what he does say, yet, I judge, is reserved on one point on which I feel that I ought to speak.

It is due to both these brethren that you receive assurance from us who are not in their mission, & who have been in no way mixed up in the troubles of the Eur. T. Mission, that we have seen in them no evidence of partizanship, & no other feeling than one of perfect kindness towards Mr Marsh. Their ~~feelings~~ spirit throughout, so far as we have been able to see, has been that of judicial fairness & desire for peace & union.

Dr Byington has informed me of Bart. Tourjoumoff's letter to him from Philippopolis & of his

Constantinople Mch. 8. 1842

reply. Copies of these he sends to you. He is greatly distressed at this development — not less, but more, because he foresaw it as sure to come from the action of the mission annual meeting, & of the Prud. Committee, in removing Mr Bond & retaining Mr Marsh. He earnestly desires & labors to avert a breach between the leading Bulgarian pastors & laymen on the one side & ~~the~~ Mr Marsh & the mission on the other: this he has represented to you. The attitude of the mission, of which Mr Marsh is the exponent, towards Mrs Mumford, ~~he~~ Dr B. cannot defend; but his influence he exerts to the utmost to secure kind feeling & practical co-operation. While he does this, he suffers intensely in view of the position occupied by the mission before the Bulgarians on the question of dealings with Mrs Mumford. To him it seems unchristian & unmanly. The refusal to her of the common courtesies due to every christian laborer however different from us,* as a condition of loyalty to the American Board, gravely compromises the Board itself in the eyes of all Bulgarians. It is called for by no fidel-

* Of course no one supposes that you & the Prudential Com. mistake understand or wish this.

Constantinople March 31, 18

ity to principle, no necessity or expediency, no christian feeling: it is only injurious. We have in Constantinople have a rival mission whose proceedings are provocative enough of censure; but we take no such ground towards it as Mr Marsh takes, & insists shall be taken by others, towards Mrs Mumford.

What I think you ought to know is that I plainly perceive that if this thing goes on in this direction you will soon lose Br. Byington from the mission. He is breaking down under the weight of anxiety & the sense of indignity occasioned by Mr Marsh's course. He will ere long say: "I cannot longer endure this ~~position~~ strain; I must withdraw". I predict this because of what I see as to the effect upon him, & because that I could not continue in his place very long in the same circumstances. We can bear any thing when we, & those with whom we act, are right; but to be held in a wrong position is unendurable.

I need not dwell on the greatness of the loss to the work among the Bulgarians if Br B. shall feel compelled to retire. If men are weighed, as well as counted, a good many ~~other~~

Of course no one in the Prudential Com. knows that you & the Prudential Com.

of another stamp ~~of men~~ would be needed to make the balance even.

Recd March 27.

Philippopolis

<u>Me judice</u>, Mr Marsh's stay at P. can be useful only by a change of feeling & action which is not to be hoped for. His letters show him to be in an exceedingly morbid condition of mind. He had better be invited to visit America for a year or two, unless he will go to Samokov to take Mr Clark's work off his hands for a while. Let Mr Bond go to Monastir; & let Mr Baird & Mr Thomson occupy Philippopolis for the present, & be free to maintain such a bearing towards Mr M. & his work as their own judgment & sense of Christian propriety may dictate. Only in some such way, as it seems to me, will a great evil be averted, & the highest good secured.

Excuse me if I have intruded into a sphere not belonging to me. You will not misjudge my motive.

Yours very fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

P.S. On the opinion that I state above as to Mr Marsh's continuance at P. I express what I know to be the general sentiment of the missionary brethren at Constantinople. But this, of course, is unofficial & private. G. W. W.

Constantinople, March 31, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

Yesterday I read at the Bible House your statements in regard to your proposed appeal to rich men for $40,000 for a church building in Constantinople. I deeply sympathize in the feeling which prompted you to think of that proposition. Forty thousand dollars may well be expended in Constantinople for church buildings; but I should deem it more wise to expend that sum on at least two edifices, viz. one at Scutari & one in Pera.

The call for Scutari is not one of immediate urgency. It may even not be very urgent for several years; but I regard the claim for assistance, on the only terms that are practicable, to the Evangelical Armenians in Pera & its suburbs for a suitable, yet modest & cheap church edifice, as more urgent in its bearing on the general interests of evangelization in Turkey as well as particular interests in the capital, than is a claim for an appropriation for any other building purpose in the empire at the present moment.

The amount of aid for which we have pleaded has been only $15,400 (3500 liras)

Recd April 27.

the whole cost to be 5000 liras ($22,000). In my judgment, & I understand this to be the sentiment of all now in our station, if this aid cannot be hoped for from the treasury of the American Board, we ought not to object to our native brethren seeking it from other sources. An appeal elsewhere would however be very unfortunate. We, who are here, would feel that we could not disapprove their stating their case to the Christian public in England & America, & we could not refrain from saying that we think they ought to have the help without attaching conditions impossible of execution.

Constantinople Jan. 31, 1882 Rec'd Feb. 23

My brother-in-law, Mr Marshall, has a church edifice & other rooms provided for him as a city missionary in New York at a cost of $60,000, all given by one man. I cannot credit that the Christian public in America would condemn giving from the Otis fund $15,400 towards making up $22,000 for the site & building of a church & school room in so important & costly a locality as that of Pera in Constantinople, in which to give a home to the first-formed church in Turkey. This subject must come up again in the missionary annual meeting in hope of a more favorable result with the Rev. Condon another hearing.

Thanks for copy of Jan. 23d Feb. 13, & March 7. I have a very satisfactory letter from Miss Child received yesterday.

Yours very fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood

185

Constantinople, June 10, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

Among the documents sent to you from our late annual meeting you will find a copy of a communication from the members of our Station & in the Minutes a record of the action of the mission thereupon. Our Station report also refers somewhat at length to the same subject. On behalf of the Station, & in accordance with the second resolution of the mission, I now solicit from the Prudential Committee a favorable consideration of the request that is thus renewed.

You will receive a statement of the objections made by three of our brethren to the resolutions which were adopted by eight votes. The discussion in the meeting was pleasant as well as frank, & while the majority were unable to convince the minority, the arguments urged by the latter had as little effect on the majority. The view taken of the case by the larger number is briefly expressed in the Synodal Letter accompanying the Minutes, to which also we respectfully ask attention.

Constantinople June 3/ 1882

The eight members of the Constantinople station, including Mr Hitchcock, feel so strongly the need of the aid which is asked for a church edifice in Pera, that with us it is only a question of the source from which it should now be sought. If it cannot be obtained from funds under the control of the Prud. Com. of the Am. Board, we cannot withhold from our Pera brethren the acknowledgment that in our judgment they are entitled to seek it elsewhere. To us it seems a duty of respect + confidence to lay the case once more before the Prud. Committee with the renewed endorsement of the mission.

We admit that the grant solicited is large in comparison with appropriations in aid of houses of worship not in commercial cities. But considering that this is asked for the most Europeanized part of a city in which the cost of living + building compares with that in Vienna + St Petersburgh, + for the evangelization of an Armenian population (not to speak of other races) in Pera alone which

we believe to exceed that of several other large cities in Turkey, a total expenditure of 5000 liras ($22,000), of which $15,400 is the aid asked, does not seem to us large. This will suffice to secure a site (at cost of one half the whole amount), & erect only a small, plain, & suitable edifice. If the present congregation were able to give more, we admit that they ought to take a larger proportion of the expenditure on themselves; but considering the fewness of their number, the demands upon them, & what we can see as to their circumstances, we cannot insist on their going beyond what they declare to be the extent of their ability. Our judgment of the spiritual quality of the elements with which we have to deal, & of what may rationally be expected from the measure proposed, is founded on a more recent & a more intimate acquaintance than that possessed by the missionary brethren who differ from us. Even they ~~we~~ agree that "should wealthy individuals intelligently give the sum asked for Pera, there could, of course, be no objection urged against such a me-

moral or monumental act." Just what they mean by this last expression we do not know; but we would urge the inquiry, whether, rather than leave the Pera congregation to the necessity of appealing to intelligent wealthy individuals in Europe & America, it would not be right & wise for the Prud. Committee to presume on the approval of the Christian public to a grant of at least a part of the sum from the bequest of Mr Otis & the remainder from gifts of living wealthy friends who are accustomed to give large contributions for erection of city churches?

We make this appeal with the more confidence because of the approval given to the object & to the proposed amount of expenditure by the Prud. Committee in 1879; & in the strong hope that, finding the conditions then imposed to be impracticable, the Committee will now consent to waive them.

If the Committee make the grant, it will be used under the following conditions:

1. That a building Committee be organized

3d Consisting of an equal number of Dr and
Presbyterians and

2. The Mission to give to that
Congregation when it should have received
from the people. This may be used as far
as needed in purchase of site.

3. The plan of the building to be drawn by the
approval both of the Church & the Station.

4. A guarantee to be given that the mission
house may have the free use of the building for the
Sabbath so long as the day that they may desire
for religious services in the place. Attendance
thereon Prayer meeting at such hours as they may
think proper between one & sup & Mr Tuesday afternoon
time.

5. Some arrangement to be agreed upon
for settling controversies that may arise in
regard to control of building for permanent effect
the worship & a school.

6. 2500 liras to be given for the treasury
for erection of the school house as the progress of
the work may require.

From the above it will be seen
that we look upon the proposed expen-
diture as being most for the Peru Congregation

moral or sacramental act." But what the
precise of this last expression we do not know,
but we would urge the inquiry whether,
rather than leave the Bera congregation
to the necessity of appealing to outside and
wealthy individuals in Europe & America,
it would not be wiser for the Com-
mittee to pronounce on the approach of the
Christian party to a point at least a
part of the sum from the bequest of Mr Otis
to the remainder from gifts of Christian wealthy
friends who are accustomed to give large
contributions for erection of city churches.

We make this appeal with the more
confidence because of the approval given
to the object & to the proposed amount of
expenditure by the Bible Committee in
1899; & in the strong hope that finding the
conditions then proposed to be impracti-
cable, the Committee will now consent
to waive them.

If the Committee make the grant
it will be used under the following Condi-
tions:

1. That a building Committee be organized

zed consisting of an equal number of Armenians & Americans.

2. The Treas. of the Mission to give to that Com. 1000 liras when it shall have received 1500 from the people. This may be used, as far as needed, in purchase of a site.

3. The plan of the building to receive the approval both of the Church & the Station.

4. A guaranty to be given that missionaries may have the free use of the building on the Sabbath, & any week-day that they may desire, for religious services in any language other than Armenian, at such hour as they may select between one & six P. M. European time.

5. Some arrangement to be agreed upon for settling controversies that may arise in regard to control of the building for purposes of public worship & a school.

6. 2500 liras to be given by the Treasurer for erection of the edifice as the progress of the work may require.

From the above it will be seen that we look upon the proposed expenditure as being not for the Pera congregation

alone, but for a missionary work as well: & not merely for Armenians, but for benefit to other classes of the population also.

As Mr Hitchcock will be in America we beg to suggest that you seek of him a statement on any point that may occasion perplexity in regard to this question as bearing on the character of the Pera church & its pastor, or the work of evangelization in this city. We also hope that what we have said in the Station Report & in our Letter to the Mission will be considered in connection with this letter. We should esteem it a special favor if we could receive a speedy reply to the application now again made.

With respect & paternal affection,

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.
in behalf of the
Constantinople Station.

Received 1878

Constantinople, June 13, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

Our Minister, Gen Wallace, informs us that he has received instructions from Secretary Frelinghuysen in regard to the settlement of a question with the Sublime Porte, the effect of which, in ~~[illegible]~~ our judgment, ~~[illegible]~~, will be calamitous to our publication work in this empire. Dr S. G. Bliss reports the case to the Secretaries of the American Bible Society, & I am requested to write to you, in order that representations may go from the two Societies to the State Department on this subject. We regret that the view of the case taken by Gen. Longstreet & Gen. Wallace, & supported hitherto by the Government at Washington should now be given up in a particular which seems to us vital.

The importance of the issue in the case in question is because of its being a test-case, & it establishes a principle. It is now to be determined whether a lawful business, conducted in a lawful & unobjectionable manner by American citizens, can be interfered with by local officials,

to the infliction of serious pecuniary loss + damage without any compensation thereafter for the injury thus sustained. The number of such cases is large: the liability to their occurrence is constant: the giving of an apology, + restoration of property held for months + years in durance, if finally obtained, are no check to the renewal of such offences. Nothing but exaction of a money indemnity can avail in this country to secure immunity from injury inflicted against law + justice by officials of the Government.

In October, 1840, a colporteur who was peacefully selling books in Gallipoli, was arrested by the police, + his books were confiscated by order of the local governor. These books were the property of American citizens who had invested capital in their publication after they had received the approval of the censorship, which approval was certified on the title-page. Duties had been paid for them at the Custom house, + all requirements of law had been complied with. The same books were freely

sold in Constantinople, & their sale was lawful in all parts of the empire. No charge of any kind was brought against the agent employed in selling them, & no objection made to the books except that the local officer & some private individuals did not approve of their circulation.

Unable otherwise to get release of the property Gen. Longstreet applied to the Porte for necessary instructions to the local authorities, & also demanded exemplary damages. In this he received the warm approval of the United States Government. Gen. Wallace, since he succeeded Gen. Longstreet, has also vigorously pressed the claim with the support until now of his Government; although, at the suggestion of the parties interested, the amount of the claim was reduced from the sum originally demanded by Gen. Longstreet until it stands at 100 Turkish pounds, $444.00 (see Postscript). It has seemed that this would be accepted & paid by the Porte: indeed, if we mistake not, the payment was promised by the late ministry; & thus we had a good prospect of gaining the establishment of the vital principle

that compensation shall follow injury. To our deep regret we learn that the State Department has been ~~influenced~~ led (we suppose by politic representations of the Turkish Minister at Washington) to instruct Gen. Wallace to accept the restoration of the property, with an accompanying apology, & an order from the Porte against such interferences in the future.)

It is perhaps not strange that from Mr Boulinghuysen's point of view this should be deemed sufficient. ~~But an~~ But ~~excellent Secretary needs to learn~~ there is momentous difference in value between such an engagement on the part of the Porte as he contemplates & a similar one by a government such as he himself represents. Such an order as he asks from the Porte will be smilingly promised, perhaps issued, & in a month this time, may from the day it is given, be worth no more than a blank sheet of paper. New cases like that at Gallipoli have occurred in several places within a few weeks: they will be multiplied until we

get the practical acknowledgement that material injury to an American citizen in the peaceful prosecution of a business which is recognized by Turkish law as lawful, shall have adequate material compensation. There will be no difficulty in gaining this concession — it is conceded theoretically & it will be conceded practically, if our Government will persistently press the demand for it. Can the honor of the American name be satisfied with less?

We, therefore, suggest that you at once address a communication to Mr Peabody, & seek the support of influential men to our entreaty that the Department at Washington will sustain Gen Wallace in effective efforts for the protection of American capital in this lawful business of publication of matter approved by the Turkish censorship. The demand for pecuniary indemnity is a necessary means to this end. For that reason we must urge this demand still in the Gallipoli case & in others as they may arise. Unless this

policy is adhered to we can have no real protection, & may soon find our whole publication work at an end.

It is due to Gen. Wallace to say that we thus write to you without any suggestion from him. ~~conference with him~~

Yours very truly,
Geo. W. Wood.

P.S. The reduction in demand for damages was accompanied with demand for the restoration of the property & for an order to prevent the recurrence of such acts.

G. W. W.

To the Annual Meeting
of the W. E. Mission.

Dear Brethren,

The Constantinople Station feels constrained to bring once more to the consideration of the Mission and of the Prudential Committee the question of aid to the Evangelical Armenians of this place for the erection of a church edifice furnishing accommodation also for a school in Pera.

By a generous contribution from the Treasury of the Mission Board and by a strenuous effort of the native friends of the enterprise, a congregation, provision has been made for a pastor, an elder in Stambul, and we have a flourishing school, and we have seen the blessed result of work in bringing to the cause of evangelization in that important portion of this metropolitan field.

The proposition for regular aid to a similar enterprise in Pera was introduced into the Annual Meeting of 1879. After a prolonged & very thorough discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a large majority, viz. "Resolved that we approve the proposition of the Pera church to contribute 1000 pounds towards, and that we request the Prudential Committee to grant an appropriation adding to this 3000 pounds from

Geo. W. Wood. LD

Const. n. file. June 13. 1882

Recd July 5

✓

[illegible]

To the Annual Meeting
of the W. T. Mission.

Dear Brethren,

The Constantinople Station feels constrained to bring once more to the consideration of the Mission and of the Prudential Committee the question of aid to the Evangelical Armenians of this city for the erection of a church edifice furnishing accommodation also for a school in Pera.

By a generous contribution from the Treasury of the American Board, and by a strenuous effort on the part of members and native friends of the Ulanga congregation, provision has been made for such an edifice in Stambool, and we have a prospect of soon seeing the benefit which it will bring to the cause of evangelization in that important portion of this metropolitan field.

The proposition for needful aid to a similar enterprise in Pera was introduced into the Annual Meeting of 1879. After a prolonged & very thorough discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a large majority viz. "Resolved that we accept the proposition of the Pera church to contribute 1500 Turkish pounds, and that we request the Prudential Committee to grant an appropriation adding to this 3500 Turkish liras

Con. N. Board. Dec.

to build a church edifice appropriate in location and size for the present and prospective necessities of said church, the ownership of the property being in the hands of the Pera church. Voted also, that there be a mixed building committee and such moral obligations as the missionary brethren in the Committee may deem wisest and best."

Under date of Jan. 30 1880 Dr. Clark replied to this proposition stating that the Prudential Committee had a strong desire to do what is wisest and best in aid of the Pera church, but that they found great difficulty in making so large an appropriation. Regarding the case as exceptional they were willing to go farther than they could otherwise do, but must still have regard to the influence of such a precedent, and to the judgment of the christian public in America. In view of all the circumstances of the case as it lay before their minds, the Prud. Com. agreed to give 1500 liras towards the proposed church whenever the same amount should be put by the Pera brethren into the hands of the building Committee, & beyond that to give a sum equal to whatever the people would raise to the extent of a total amount of 2500 Turkish liras from the treasury of the Am. Board. In case of the inability of the people to give beyond 1500 liras, the treasurer of the Mission was authorized to loan 2000 liras (to mak up the

full sum of 5000) on condition of legal security for repayment being given by a mortgage on the property or the title to it being held by the Am. Board until the sum loaned should be repaid within a period not exceeding twenty years.

The brethren of the Pera community feeling unequal to raise more than 1500 liras, & it being impracticable to receive a loan on the condition specified, the subject came up again in the annual Meeting of 1880, in which the following vote was passed with general unanimity: "Voted, that the Mission renew its application of last year to the Prudential Committee for a grant of 3500 liras for the purpose mentioned. That we recommend to the Pru. Com. that in place of the legal security for the 2000 Turkish pounds which the Com. have proposed to loan the church on such condition, they accept a paper signed by the officers of the church acknowledging their moral obligation for that sum, and this because Turkish law regarding places of public worship does not allow of any such security being given."

The Prudential Com. did not feel justified in view of all the considerations affecting their minds, to change the terms of their offer; and the Pera brethren not feeling themselves able to go forward under those terms, the matter remained in abeyance until near the time for the annual

Meeting of the Mission in 1881, when the Pera brethren proposed another plan which was considered by that Meeting; and the Mission presented it to the Pru. Com. in the following resolution.-

"Resolved that we ask the Prudential Committee to grant 2500 liras to purchase in Pera a lot to be held by the A.B.C.F.M., on which the people may erect a temporary building for a school and meetings. If eventually the plan of erecting a permanent church upon the lot should be relinquished, and the Pru. Com. decide to sell the land, they may purchase the building at a fair valuation, or not, as they see fit."

The Prudential Com. has not made the appropriation thus suggested, for reasons concerning which we have not been informed; but we may presume that the plan did not commend itself to their judgment.

The hesitancy of the Prudential Com. in meeting the requests of the Mission on this subject does not surprise us though we have wished a different result. It is to be confessed that the smallness of the present congregation and the want heretofore of a united earnest activity in carrying forward the cause of Christ, have been a well-grounded cause of discouragement, while other reasons also have existed in the minds of the Prudential Committee for distrust as to the moral safety of committing so large

a sum to the Pera community in the expectation that such a gift would promote in the highest degree the advancement of the work in which the Board is engaged in Turkey.

Unfortunate action by some of the brethren in reference to the disposal by the Prudential Committee of the property of the Board in Bebek, and in respect to relations with missionaries, necessarily produced an unfavorable impression on the Pra. Com; but we do not doubt that the Com. are ready to dismiss whatever of such impression may remain, and we may hope that they will now see this question in the light in which we think they would view it, if they could look at it from the stand-point of a present personal observation.

For some time past our brethren in Pera and on the Bosphorus have felt more deeply than formerly the necessity of a new effort on their part to secure union & efficiency of action as a church, and of laboring for spiritual progress in harmony with others connected with the work of evangelization in Constantinople. They avow themselves ready to assume the full support of an active, efficient pastor, and of a church school, though to do this will tax them severely at present, if they can but be assisted to obtain a suitable church edifice and a place for a school in Pera, and if also a plan can be adopted for needed evangelistic labor in the other districts than Pera which lie within the field of a church including all

Constantinople except Stamboul. Without determining how long it may be best that there be but one church organization in that field, it seems to a large majority of the leading minds among our brethren that there must needs be a combination of native effort for a time. Whatever any of us may think as to what is in itself the more desirable plan of working, we agree with them in the desire for the accomplishment of such unity of action and are ready to work with them in the line of their preference in an endeavor to carry it forward. We are of one mind with them in respect to the gain of their obtaining a church home and place for a school. We are obliged to accept their representation as to the limitation of their pecuniary ability under existing circumstances, and as to the great hindrance it would be to their growth and enlarged giving for other objects to come under a promise to repay a loan of 2000, or even £1000 liras within twenty years. Understanding the case as we do we must say that we think the time has come when help such as is indispensable, and without impracticable or damaging conditions, should be given to this object by the Am. Board, or we should admit that our Armenian brethren are entitled to our sympathy and endorsement in seeking such aid from other sources.

We therefore pray the Mission to renew in this Meeting the application to the Prudential Com. for a grant of 3500 liras to be used in the manner specified in the resolution of three years ago. We deeply feel that this expenditure is called for by a regard not only to the interests of the cause of evangelization in Constantinople, but also of our whole work in Turkey.

Signed

Constantinople
June 1882

Geo. W. Wood
E. E. Bliss
H. O. Dwight
J. K. Green
S. P. Pettibone
C. H. Brooks
W. W. Peet

Wm. S. H. Hood
and others
to W. L. Mitchin
Recd June 26. 1882

Constantinople July 10, 1892

Dear Dr Clark,

Please excuse my delay in replying to yours of the 7th ult. I am very poorly these days, & find the demands upon me beyond my strength to meet.

Last week the examinations of the Home school were had with fully the usual success & pleasantness; but some account of them I must send by another post to the Ladies of the W. B. M.

Miss Laurence is to leave us on the 12th. We shall miss her greatly. She has been invaluable as a helper during the last year. Should providence open the way for her to come back, & have a permanent connection with this Home she will be received with a joyful welcome. Her superior cannot be found. We are hoping to hear that Miss Powers is to come. Should she fail, the teaching force will need to be strengthened by some one in her place. Miss Dodd will be heartily welcomed. But another is needed to take Miss Lucd's place, as

Constantinople July 19 1877

Mrs Williams has written. We must hold on to Miss Lord for the Fall term at least, perhaps longer.

Dr Sanders's letter in the Watchman gives us much information that is new & surprising concerning things in Turkey. That the Turkish Sultans "have always had christian mothers," & "have been ready at any time to become Christian sovereigns could they lead their people with them" & that what "now awakens the danger in Tunis, Morocco, & Egypt" is "the known tendency to favor Christian office-holders" by the Sultan, are facts for the discovery of which we are wholly indebted to this ~~letter-writer~~ gentleman. On his authority we are to accept also the astounding statement that "the Turkish, if not the Persian & Arabian, Mohammedans are prepared for, are longing for, the spiritual reign of the long promised Christ; the Messiah expected by all nations." How rejoiced we ought to be to receive such assurances!

After the above revelations of things unknown to us we need not wonder at learning on the authority of a friend of the Armenians in the Bible Work, College landed at Castle Garden from Constantinople", that "a religious awakening, attended with a return to New Testament baptism, is spreading through Asiatic Turkey over the Bosphorus East of Constantinople". By illustration & proof we have the following: ~~exclaiming statement. One particular fact of this general statement is alleged as an illustration~~ "At Baiti-zay, the home of Kooroyan, 56 have been baptized by an Armenian pastor, & a church is organized."

"A religious awakening, attended with a return to New Testament baptism is spreading through Asiatic Turkey"! What does this mean? What are the facts out of which such a representation is made to grow?

A number of years ago a young Armenian, son of a Protestant Constantinople, went to America. In the course of time he made his way to one of the North Western States, where he obtained some education, married

a young lady belonging to the body called Disciples, & subsequently came to Turkey as a missionary. ~~He two or three years~~ He planted himself in the midst of the Langa Evangelical Church of which his father, long since deceased, was a member, & gave himself with all zeal to the work of proselyting to his views of baptism & the new birth. He stirred up some ~~excitement~~ & gained a few ~~proselytes~~ adherents. I do not know how many he may have baptized, but ~~thinks~~ understand the number ~~may~~ to be from twenty to thirty in Constantinople. Most, I think all, of these were already Protestants ~~in their church relations~~, & most were, or ~~or such has~~ had been, church members; & accepted the new baptism in order to gain a stronger assurance of final salvation.

Among those thus baptized in Constantinople were individuals of the class who come from villages in the interior to find labor in the Capital. The missionary sent his tracts, & finally ~~made~~ went on a visit to Bardezag, a mountain village of Armenians about sixty miles from Constantinople, & ten miles from Nicomedia, where

reside the missionary & the American ladies connected with our Nicomedia station & we have two large schools. His doctrine of baptism as prerequisite to obtaining the gifts of the Holy Spirit, & as insured of them to the baptized, captivated quite a number of the (generally) more ignorant & credulous of the large Protestant body there. He has now taken up his abode in that place ~~there~~, & is doing all he can to draw away the members of the evangelical church. I am told by a friend just from there that the number whom he has baptized in Bardezag is probably a little more than thirty. It is probable that the number 56, mentioned by Dr Sanson, is that of all baptized in Constantinople & Bardezag. The momentum of this new movement seems to be diminishing. Its effect is to produce an unhappy state of feeling, & to weaken the Evangelical churches, those who are ~~baptized~~ baptized by immersion ~~dipped under water~~, thus far withdraw their contributions from the body with which they were connected, & as I am told, ~~have given~~ nothing to their new instructor. He is not a

Armenian pastor, as Dr Sanders was led to suppose, but a missionary who gets his support from America.

Further than this I know nothing of such a ~~religious~~ awakening in any part of Asiatic Turkey as Dr Sanders's letter speaks of. The new religious awakening, as it appears in his eyes, is no awakening outside of the churches which are the fruits of our missions. Neither is there any extended inquiring in them, such as he imagines, on the subject of baptism. No such effect, as he depicts, is known to us (& if it existed we should certainly know it) as following the report of Pastor Kapriel Yan's having become a Baptist in America. Not to my knowledge has the report been published (though it may have been in some one without my knowledge) in any Constantinople newspaper. Here in Sivas where Past. K. had preached so long & was so beloved, no excitement whatever followed the report which came to us; & I am utterly ignorant of inquiries, which if they existed I should be cognizant of, of the kind that

Dr Sampson supposes to have been so widely awakened. The questions which I have heard among the people, have been chiefly as to whether Capt. K. was likely ~~he was likely~~ to be sent as a missionary by Baptists in America, & if so how liberal would be the support assured to him. With all kind feeling towards him personally, there is so far as I can learn, among native Protestants, unanimity, and deprecating his coming to unfurl the banner of a new denomination, & so to become a centre for disaffection & for division in the small community which represents evangelical principles in Constantinople.

We would gladly welcome all ~~[illegible]~~ new agency for the enlightening & saving of the various populations of Turkey from any quarter that should be auxiliary to the agencies which Divine providence has already introduced, & not antagonistic to them. Nearly one hundred evangelical churches have been organized among Armenians, & many other congregations gathered, in the centres of population & influence throughout Asiatic Turkey. Owing to the general impoverishment of the country, & the jealousies of the Protestant

& the special oppressions which they suffer,
many cases, they find it difficult, often impossible, to support their own preachers & schools. This difficulty would be exceedingly increased by the coming among them of a rival & divisive missionary agency. Doubtless, not a few Armenian young men will be ready to receive a gratuitous education in America, & come back to Turkey supported as Baptist missionaries by American funds. If they do thus come, they will naturally do as the Shishmanian has done in selecting fields of labor. It will not be difficult for zealous advocates of immersion to gain a following at the ~~expense~~ of existing congregations; but what will be the effect of the heated controversies provoked by ~~those who~~ a challenge of the Scriptural character of their Church system, & a decline to commune with them in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper? The different position of Mr Shishmanian on the communion question & on the question of baptismal regeneration, & his small ~~pecuniary support~~ command of funds from America, renders him an occasion of much less evil, notwithstanding his ~~wide~~ divergence from evan-

gelical doctrine in teaching some views which our Baptist brethren reject with us.

In two English congregations in Constantinople we have a beautiful spectacle of Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, & Methodists uniting to maintain the preaching of the Gospel & Church ordinances for the benefit of themselves & their families, & for the glory of Christ. Is not this a course of action well pleasing to Him whom they all love? And is not what is called "missionary comity", as a principle adopted by missionary societies to prevent the evils of competing missionary agencies on the same ground, an exemplification of his law of love & self-sacrifice with which He is pleased? Are our Baptist friends in America now called by a higher law to become an occasion of strife & weakening in all the evangelical communities which the agents whom they may send will be able to reach?

I honor the rights of conscience in all their just claims: I would maintain the principle of religious freedom to its fullest extent: I

rejoice in all the success of Baptists, as of any missions in the foreign fields providentially given them to occupy; but I see no reason why American Baptists should send missionaries to Turkey, or Congregationalists & Presbyterians should now go into Burmah or among Telugoos. Here is a respect in which it seems to me that denominational self-denial brings great honor & a great reward.

Yours most truly

Geo. W. Wood

rejoice in all the success of Baptists, as of any missions in the foreign fields providentially given them to occupy; but I see no reason why American Baptists should send missionaries to Turkey, or Congregationalists & Presbyterians should now go into Burmah or among Telugoos. Here is a respect in which it seems to me that denominational self-denial brings great honor & a great reward.

Yours most truly

Geo. W. Wood

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D.
Constantinople July 10, 1882.
Rec'd on or before, July 31.

✓

Baptist.

✓

Constantinople, July 21, 1892.

Dear Dr Clark,

In writing you the other day I stated that I did not know of any mention of Pastor Garabed Kapriljan's having become a Baptist in any Armenian (or other) newspaper in this city. Since then I have seen a long letter from New York in the Masis giving a description of the baptism of young Koozoozan & a report of the addresses made on the occasion. The letter is accompanied with no editorial comment.

Mr Hitchcock writes that Past. G. K. does not think of returning to Turkey under two years; but that the young Dr Haiggooni, as he is called in America, is likely to come soon with an American wife, & an appointment as ~~an~~ agent of the Baptist Publication Society to use the press for the latter dissemination of Baptist views. How much they may do in this line, & with what effect, is uncertain. Of course we may heartily welcome all evangelical publications apart from attacks on the ~~[illegible]~~ usages of the existing evangelical churches. Such attacks when made will

necessitate replies; & thus labor & expense will be called for in controversial discussion which we would rather avoid. Much evil will be an inevitable result; & yet, if a right spirit is maintained, there may be an advantage in awakening thought & study, & making the people more intelligent in holding the truth. We see this in a gratifying degree as a result of the Shishmanyan movement.

I have just read the article in the Chr. "The Baptists among the Armenians." Its sentiments are dependent, of June 29. ~~There is a singular pro-~~ just. ~~Separation in the concluding para~~: If the Baptists ought to respect missionary courtesy, it follows that sending Armenian Baptists to proselyte from evangelical churches already established is a work not to be commended or aided. If they wish a missionary field for themselves, let these men be sent to their countrymen in Russia. There is already a strong Baptist movement in South Russia. As Armenians they can emigrate into Russia; & if their object is to evangelize rather than to make Baptist proselytes, they can, by prudent management, with the Divine blessing, open up a good work in a field

not pre-occupied. If however their aim shall be to spread most widely their peculiar views of baptism, & gain proselytes thereto without regard to injury done to the feeble evangelical communities struggling towards self-support, they will send these brethren to Constantinople & Asia Minor to do as Mr Shishmanian is doing.

The suggestion of the Independent in regard to the duty of the missionaries of the American Board has been ~~acted upon~~ anticipated by an expression of our judgment in our religious paper the Aveda per, & in personal conferences with pastors & brethren; but it should be remembered that the churches are not under our authority, & they are not always easily persuaded. It is not for us to decide what the churches shall, or shall not tolerate; but our influence will be in favor of the largest tolerance of diversity of views & practice consistent with loyalty to Christ & the maintenance of order.

Your protest in the Congregationalist was called for & you have thus appelled, thank you for it! My own impression is that we had better hereafter not show much ~~[illegible]~~ apprehension on this subject; but now let things take their course, trust

ing in the Lord to prevent apprehended evil, or to bring good out of it. We did not come to Turkey to spread Congregationalism or Presbyterianism, but simply to evangelize. My first attempt at preaching in Armenian was in the Lord's Day morning, nearly forty years ago. Believing that our work to this end will endure I am little concerned in regard to the external form which it may take on in the future, or the trials to which the all-wise Head of the Church may see fit to allow it to be subjected.

Gospel. "Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the Gospel." Christ, Feb. 24, 1882

One suggestion, however, I would make to our own zealous Baptist friends; viz. to consider whether the adoption of Baptist sentiments by a few Armenians who come into contact with Baptists in America, followed by Baptist aid to them in getting an education & an ~~desire~~ application to be sent & supported by Baptist funds as missionaries in the capital & chief cities of Turkey, has the characteristics of a "providential call" which attended the case of Judson & Rice in their becoming Baptists?

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Aug. 5, 1882

Dear Dr Clark,

Dr Reynolds & wife & Miss Kimball & Mrs Johnson, after spending ten days with us, left on the 2nd inst. for Van via Trebizond & Erzroom. Dr & Mrs R. were entertained at the Home, & the two young ladies at my house. Mrs W. & I became much interested in the Cotter. We were favorably impressed in many respects; but have some fear as to their being able to endure all the social & physical privations of life in the remote interior. We did the best we could to prepare them for the life which they have chosen, & were happy to see them leave us with so much of cheerful anticipation & apparent determination of purpose.

It was unfortunate that we did not understand at the outset that Miss Lord was not to remain permanently in the Home. If we had so understood, the mistake of proposing to her to study Bulgarian would not have been made, & we should have written explicitly in regard to another lady to take her place. But you will explain

Constantinople Aug. 2, 1885

in yours of the 6th ult. is satisfactory. Mrs Williams' letter to you I did not see. She wrote perhaps more strongly than the facts in the case called for, or than her present feeling would justify. We are much disappointed at Miss Parsons' failure to return this year. We trust that her & your efforts to obtain a lady in her place will meet the desired success. We have some hope that Miss Laurence will turn back for another year here. If so, we shall rejoice with great joy.

I thank you for your kind expression in regard to my health. In the middle of my 69th year, & always of a feeble frame, I cannot be expected to have now much physical vigor. I have however great reason for thankfulness that it is as well with me as it is. That I am very near the end of my earthly course I cannot but feel. Whether I am to finish it here in Constantinople, or whether it will be better for me, if spared a little longer, to meet the desire of my children that I return to America before I die,

Constantinople, Aug. 12, 1882

is a question that draws near for a decision. I desire, if I may, to do something more for the Redeemer's cause here; but in counting forces & planning for the wants of this station, I ought not to be regarded. But on this subject, if Providence permit, I will write more at length soon.

The rumors to which you refer in your l. of concerning the Home, not only include, as you suggest, "some mistake"; they are in fact nothing but mistake. The only possible justification for such a representation as that made, is such a view of Christian duty as would be satisfied with nothing but the tactics of the Salvation Army for the Evangelization of the Back Bay in Boston or the Fifth Avenue in New York! Is there no such a thing as Common sense as well as piety in religion? I do not think that I ought to distress the ladies of the Home by informing them of what you have heard. I hope that I may never learn from what sources such unfounded

unjust reports have emanated. I know how the hearts of the ladies at the Home have yearned over the spiritual welfare of the pupils: how faithfully they have taught them from the Word of God: what prayer meetings they have had with them: how they have talked & prayed with individuals; & what spiritual blessing has attended their efforts. The whole Sabbath is filled with religious instruction. During the week boarding & day pupils together have been taken through the life of Christ & the class through the Ep. to the Romans, & examinations on which were made in public, & were heard with interest. The close of the examinations was accompanied with a prayer offered by Dr Thomson of the Bible Society. If there is one thing for which the Home school is known, it is its religious character; & this with no concession of principle whatever, or any other concession except to good judgment & tact where the want of this would do harm & no possible good.

A monthly missionary meeting is held, & correspondence maintained with a missionary society in South Africa.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Continued on page 11 of this letter, dated Dec. 5, 1872

Constantinople, Aug. 12, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

Mr Hitchcock has written to Dr. C. G. Bliss, with reference to a statement made to you by Dr Washburn, according to which Drs Riggs, E. E. Bliss, Byington, + myself are made responsible for a agreement with Dr W. in advising converted Armenians to remain in the Armenian Church for the sake of greater usefulness, rather than to join an Evangelical Church. I have spoken with no one of the above named on the subject; but deem it right to say to you that so far as I am concerned there has occurred somewhere a very surprising mistake. I never could have expressed to Dr Washburn, or any one else, a judgment entirely opposed to what I have, + always have had since 1846 when the Armenian ecclesiastical authorities compelled the organization of Evangelical churches.

When Dr Washburn shall arrive a few weeks hence, I can learn (if I wish) what he intended to say to you, + whether Mr H. has correctly reported him. As I can in

Constantinople, Aug. 15, 1872.

call no conversation ever had with Dr W. on the subject referred to, I think he must have included me with the "older" missionaries on the ground of original views + purposes before 1846, or thought of me as an outspoken defender, as I have been + am, against some unjust criticisms of Robt College. For, if he thinks that I agree in counselling young men, (like the Hagopians of Bandezag + graduates or members of College), against ~~coming out as Protestants~~ joining an Evl Church, he is wholly mistaken. It is not three months since I had an hour's earnest talk with Abraham Hagopian, in which I set before him the considerations which weighed, as I thought with controlling force, in favor of his taking that stand. I did not shrink tell him that I wished him, or thought that he ought to take that step. I acknowledged that it did not belong to me to ~~say~~ make my conscience or judgment the rule of his: I only pleaded that he would seriously consider the views which I had presented, + do what

his own enlightened & tender conscience might dictate under a sense of his personal spiritual need & his obligations to Christ & Christ's people & kingdom. Ought I to have gone farther? I think that I pressed the wisest course to draw him, so far as my influence could reach, to the decision which he plainly enough saw was the one which I should most approve.

I have not known that any one at Rutt Coll. had positively advised against joining an Ev. Church after leaving the College, though I have suspected that it may have been done. I think that gentlemen at the College who may do this assume a grave responsibility & that we have a right in a proper manner to protest against it. After Dr W. shall have got ~~home~~ I shall propose that some of us in the Faculty have a consultation on the subject, & find out where we respectively stand. I deem it highly important that the College & Mission be in warm sympathy together. I have ~~defended~~ the College against what I regarded as ~~[illegible]~~ erroneous grounds of censure alleged by

two or three persons in my hearing, & shall probably continue to do so if such censures are repeated; for it is not just to hold the College responsible for results in certain cases. The responsibility belongs to the aim & endeavor: success can come only from the Divine power which is not always an accompaniment of any method of labor. I believe that the instruction at the College is faithful, & much is done there to win souls to Christ. To make true christians is higher than to make Protestants. We can proclaim the former as our object of our efforts under circumstances which would make it folly to hang out the latter banner. A letter from the Am. Mission of the East. Turkey Mission to the Turk. Miss'y Aid Society, which has passed through our hands, contains a declaration of policy more conservative than that we have pursued in the Home, or I can fully endorse if it is to be taken as expressed.

But enough for the present on this point. Providence permitting I may have more to say before very long.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood

Cautious

Guy, "Cautious" 5

Constantinople, Aug. 14. 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

At a meeting of our Station this afternoon Mr Dwight made a statement in reference to the return to Constantinople which he desires of his two daughters now in America, & in connection with your last letter to him he read the reply which he proposed to send to you.

The brethren of the Station request me to drop you a line expressing over them hope that the Prud. Committee & Executive Officers of the Board will consent to what Mr Dwight wishes in this matter. We agree in the view that the result which is desired at the Missionary Rooms, will more probably be gained by this course than by objecting to the return here of his children. So far as money considerations go, we see no, or very little gain from their being kept in America, while we think that thwarting the desire of Mr & Mrs Dwight is likely to be more a hazard in respect to Mrs D's health than yielding to it will be.

Constantinople 5

We trust that the strength of Mr
D's language will not be interpreted
as indicating any thing more than
his strong conviction of what the effect
of a refusal is likely to be, however he
may strive against it. We are sure
that the Prud. Com. desire to do only what
is wise & kind in the case; & we do
not doubt the readiness with which
they will withdraw their objection to
the reunion of the now separated
family when they have the question
again presented to them with the
additional light which will be af-
forded to them.

On behalf of the Station,
Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Aug. 15, 1882

Dear Dr. Clark,

[illegible]

Rev. G. W. Wood

Aug 14, 82

Rec'd Sept 2.

Constantinople, Aug. 15, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

Your recent letter on the subject of participation in active "missionary" work by brethren at the Bible House connected with the press has been carefully considered by all the members of our Station. In view of it, & also of other criticisms sometimes made, may I be permitted to write you freely as follows?

1. In regard to the missionary time & strength which is devoted to publication work: is too much expended for the best interests of the cause of evangelization in Turkey?

Consider that the operations of the missions are carried on by the necessary use of the Armenian, the Armeno-Turkish, the Greco-Turkish, the Osmanli-Turkish, & the Arabic languages. The publishing needed in the latter language is done at Beirût; but all the printing in the other languages is at Constantinople, with the trifling exception of what has recently been done at Harpoot. The

Rev. E. W. Wood

Constantinople, Aug. 12, 1872

preparation of matter for publication is also mostly done at Constantinople. The labor of preparing for publication & carrying through the press in these languages is immense; & with all the help that can be had from native writers, translators, & proof-readers, the demand on missionaries is very great. Now for the publication of three weekly religious newspapers in three languages (or forms of language) & of two monthly papers for children we give one missionary's whole time, & a small fraction of another missionary's for the latter, together with occasional assistance ~~in the communication~~ from others of articles for translation. Br. Greene indeed has taken upon himself additional labors from time to time, in carrying through the press tracts & small volumes urgently called for, & which could not otherwise be produced. He also hopes for early arrangements for the transfer of one or more of the papers to native hands: but until such arrangements can become

practicable, is it a waste for him to reach the large audiences whom he weekly addresses all over the empire on the vital themes of the Gospel + on all the questions on which the rising churches + ministry need sympathy, guidance, + instruction? If comparisons are to be made, who can say that a work like his is less important as one for an American missionary with his knowledge + experience than that of meeting some auditory of a few uneducated day-laborers in a khan, immortal + of priceless worth though these be? And if the two cannot be combined, ought the former to be sacrificed to the latter?

Please think of the intellectual + spiritual wants of the great populations among which our missions are carried on: of the use of the press among them against the truth: of the call for advancing the knowledge + influence of truth by the press: of the needs of the native ministry + churches to be met only by the press: of the necessity of missionaries' labor in this department in order to the doing of the

needed work. Then consider that for all opportunities of reaching the Moslem mind we set apart but one man, Mr Dwight: for supplying the needs in the Armenian & Armeno-Turkish we designate Dr. E. E. Bliss & a part of Mr Pettibone, to which we may add a portion of Mr Dwight's time given by necessity to the Armeno-Turkish, while in Greco-Turkish ~~there is provision for~~ nothing but the Angelinphoros published weekly by Mr Greene, is done. Looking at Dr E. E. Bliss' condition of health, because of which he is now absent, & has long been unable to do ~~only a limited~~ a well regulated amount of ~~work~~ labor, is it not plain that our provision for the whole publication work of three large missions, & in so many languages, is lamentably deficient? We are in correspondence with Past. Avedis Constantian, now in Edinburgh, who declines to become editor of the Avedaper (See P.S.), but is willing to act as a member of the Pub. Committee, & will be able to do good service in the Armeno-Turkish department which will probably absorb all his time. We shall rejoice when a suitable arrangement

can be made to relieve Br. Greene of his heavy burden even at the cost of some sacrifice in the usefulness of the Review, & if possible set him free for ~~direct preaching & personal~~ labors in the use of the tongue instead of the pen: But is it strange that the brethren at the Bible House find themselves overburdened? And in view of the little which they can accomplish as compared with the demand for the use of the press, is it to be wondered at if other brethren find ~~themselves~~ sometimes moved to preach with the pen as well as the tongue? — that Br. H. S. Bowman, in his far off field at Siam should feel constrained to meet the infidel influence around him by a series of able articles in the Review? — that others of us should regard the call for the use of the knowledge & ability which God has given us, through the press as well as by oral discourse?

I do not know that I need apologize for, or explain, my devoting a portion of my time to what is called literary work. But I will take this opportunity to say that I was called to my Commentary writing by a vote of the

mission in annual meeting without any suggestion of mine; & that in what else I have prepared for the press I have been drawn thereto by a clear conviction of judgment & conscience. I have reason to think that a little book recently issued (& which I was led to undertake by a request of the Armenian Patriarch privately made, & by a vote of our station) is doing a valuable service among thinking young men (& older ones too); & that another one soon to appear will speak for Christ after I shall be in the grave. I confess that I have desire to leave behind me in a permanent form some little fruit of my studies & thought for the benefit of the Armenian nation. Pardon me if in this I have erred.

2. All men are not cast in the same mold. Every man, to make the most of himself, must work in the line of his own temperament, inclination, & mental peculiarities. Excepting extreme or very marked cases, can one safely make himself a standard of judgment for another who is equally con-

scientious? Desirable as it is that the brethren at the Bible House should take part in what is called active work, must we not leave it to them to judge each for himself what he can do & ought to attempt? It is well to urge them, for their own spiritual good, & for good to others, to consider well & prayerfully their privilege & duty as christians. Mr Greene has a Sunday evening meeting with Armenians at his house. Mr Pettibone & Mr Peet are with me members of the Mess'l Committee, & are trying to take up some part of the work which Mr Hitchcock performed. But is Dr E. E. Bliss to be blamed for not having taken upon himself in addition to his regular work such labors as his brother the Agent of the Bible Society takes up & thereby adds greatly to his usefulness? Surely no one would be justified in declaring a man like our excellent friend, Dr A. C. Thompson, wanting in consecration to Christ because he does not do Mr Moody's style of work. Does Dr Alden deem it necessary when he does a full Sunday's work for Foreign Missions

in Boston to go also to a City Missionary's meet-
ing to labor for souls? When I was in New
York I sometimes went to Boys' meetings,
& Mission Sunday Schools, & even preached
on wharves or elsewhere in the open air;
but it was no part of my special duty as one
connected with the American Board;
& if I felt unable to do such things besides
what I tried to do in the line of my official
duty, was I blameworthy for the neglect?

I should be glad to do a great deal more
than I do in what some claim to be dis-
tinctively, if not exclusively, missionary work;
but I must for myself ~~claim to~~ regard the
missionary work under a broader defini-
tion of terms, & ask to be allowed to judge for my-
self in the sight of God as to how I can
make myself most useful. What I thus
claim for myself I freely accord to others.
Mutual exhortation is profitable, & even
to be welcomed. I trust that we all shall
endeavor to heed all good suggestions, & try
to please the Master of us all.

I give reserve for another letter some
remarks on the question of what ought to be
done for Constantinople.

Yours most fraternally
Geo. W. Wood.

P.S. Pastor Avedis declines to become editor of the Avedaper because of an unwillingness to assume the amount of labor performed as such by the Greeks, & perhaps because of a doubt expressed by some Armenians as to his being a sufficiently good writer of Armenian. The persons whom we can think of as specially fitted to act as managers of the Pub. Com. is not more than three or four (if so many) in the Prot. community in all Turkey. Valuable helpers can be obtained; but persons to whom to transfer the more important part of publication work have yet to be found. Considerable time must be taken for the training of such when they have been obtained: so that a heavy demand on missionary knowledge, experience, judgment, & accuracy must be expected in this department for a good while to come. The evangelistic work (so-called) can be, & ought to be, passed over into native hands more rapidly than the press & educational work.

G. W. W.

(over)

Postscript.

Dr. Wood has kindly sent me his letter to read and mail, and I take the liberty to add this postscript to say that in a few days I will send you the correspondence with Pastor Avelis in regard to the editorship of the Papers.

Yours Very Truly
J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene
Aug. 15, 1882

Constantinople, Sep. 9. 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

Thanks for your letters of May 15, June 7, July 6, Aug. 7 & Aug. 18. What you write in the first & last of these gives me hope in regard to ultimate success in the matter of funds for church building in Pera. Do not let the political question affect you. My conviction is that we should go right on in our plans & efforts as if there was no political question. The probability of our being driven out of Constantinople by events like those which have occurred in Alexandria, is too slight to be made any account of. If we observe the wind we shall not sow, & if we regard the clouds we shall not reap! We have come hither to sow, & if we fail not in the right kind of sowing we shall reap, let what will come to pass in the providential ordering of Him whom we serve.

I am glad that Mr Hitchcock has made a good impression on the Pres. Com., & trust that he has succeeded in disabusing their minds of the impression that the Pera church brethren have shown unfulness in

not accepting conditions proposed by the Com. in their action of Jan. 1890. It is simply impossible to have the title to a church building invested in the Am. Board or an individual, or that a legal lien be put upon it. The firman without which it cannot be built, is issued only to the Prot. native community, & the Turkish law allows no mortgage upon the property. A moral guaranty for repayment of a loan, in the circumstances of the congregation, it is unwise to ask. Such conditions as my letter suggests, we may, & ought to, insist upon; & these are readily acceded to.

If this boon can be given to the Protestants in Pera & its suburbs, the problem of carrying on the work of evangelization in this capital will be much simplified. It is of little advantage to dwell on the unhappy causes which have hindered such progress, & its results of institutions, in the past as would have been witnessed here as well as in other places in Turkey if our aims & efforts had not been thus thwarted. Looking at the present status among the Ar-

premises it seems to me that we should do for the Pera side of the Golden Horn what we are doing for the Stamboul side in the matter of Church building, in the expectation of leaving both congregations soon to their own resources. Besides this, & what we do in Scutari, & also helping in the work of the press, & by such labors as missionary & native brethren connected with the press can also perform in preaching & personal intercourse, I would second applications for two missionaries to be devoted to what is called the active missionary work among other classes than Greek-speaking Greeks. Of these one should use Turkish, & have his eye constantly on openings among Mohammedans. I am not sure but it would be best that both should be Turkish speaking, with the understanding that direct evangelistic labors among Armenian-speaking Armenians should be devolved on native laborers chiefly. In view of the attitude of mind of the whole evangelical native communi

I cannot think it wise to send young men from America for Constantinople. If I could select, I would, if possible, bring here Dr Barnum of Harpoot, or Mr Fuller of Sivas, or Mr Bowen from Smyrna, or Mr H. S. Barnum from Van. At all events, if young men are intended for this field, let them go through the language-learning process, & get some contact with native life, first at some other station. On this point my conviction is very strong. Whenever Mr Hitchcock can come, by all means send him, for the capital or the Nicomedia field as he may prefer & circumstances may indicate.

Mr Pierce appears to be doing well in cooperation with native brethren, & should be sustained in his policy in this regard.

I have no desire to appear in print on the Baptist question. Perhaps the less said now, the better.

Mrs Schneider resumes her work with encouragement. Barton Hall approaches completion & will be occupied from next week. It is a plain, beautiful & convenient building. We owe much to Mr Chapin for it & to those who have procured the site & other property connected with it.

Yours most fraternally
Geo. W. Wood

Rev. E. Bond
Constantinople
Oct 5 1882

× The day previous, being the Sabbath, they, within christian friends, present in Scutari, assembled around the table of their Lord. Rev. Edward Riggs preached from Matt. 7: 24-27, & Dr Riggs & Dr Bridge dispensed the sacramental emblems. R., taking the place of the acting pastor of the church, admitted to the communion of the Church particular & universal, on profession of their faith, two grand-daughters, Miss Elizabeth Marathon Bridge & Miss ~~Susan~~ Dwight Riggs. Very joyful & heart-touching was this service.

Constantinople, Sep. 19. 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

Yesterday was a red-letter day in our calendar in this city. The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the venerated & beloved Dr & Mrs Riggs was celebrated amid rejoicings natural to such an event. In anticipation of ~~the Golden Wedding~~ it all their living descendants came together from Marsovan, Aintab, & America, & Four children were not there in visible presence; for God had taken them; but a glad circle surrounded the parents & grand-parents at the Golden Wedding: Mr & Mrs Edward Riggs with their six children; Dr & Mrs Trowbridge with five; Rev. James T. Riggs, pastor of the Cranford Presb. Church in New Jersey with his wife & one child; & Mr Charles Riggs, a teacher in the Central Turkey College — making a family group of twenty one souls.

During the wedding day the bride-groom & bride, with beaming countenances, if not of renewed youth, yet expressive of a joy deeper than belongs to the spring time of life, received congratulations & presents from a large number of friends representing several

eral nationalities native & foreign. In the evening a company of Americans took possession of their residence. Including all ages & classes — missionaries resident in Constantinople & visitors there from other stations, representatives of Robert College & the U. S. Legation, & a lady friend from America, the number counted up to three or four above eighty persons.

With the festivities were joined such ~~of the occasion~~ expressions of sentiment & feeling as befitted the occasion. Dr Riggs read a paper presenting personal reminiscences & a brief sketch of changes witnessed by him in the half century of his married life, with the simplicity & modesty always characteristic of him in allusions to himself, yet rich in eloquence of the heart. In congratulatory speeches which followed, tributes of love, & respect & admiration were presented by various speakers, representing the missions in Turkey & Bulgaria, the American Bible Society, the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Athens, Robert College, & by Genl. Wallace, ~~the~~ the United States Minister Plenipotentiary at

the Porte, who, with his excellent wife, entered fully into the spirit of the occasion, & added much to its enjoyment. During the day Rev. Dr Thomson, Ecum. Agent of the British & Foreign Bible Society, had tendered the congratulations of that Society, & announced a congratulatory address, & an elegantly bound volume of the Scriptures as on the way from London but unfortunately not yet received. In the evening Dr Byington spoke feelingly of Dr & Mrs Riggs' connection in later years with the Mission to the Bulgarians, & read resolutions adopted by the late annual meeting of the Mission & signed by all its members, & also a touching communication from several Evangelical Bulgarians. Dr J. G. Bliss exhibited the fruits of Dr Riggs' scholarship & unwearied labor in the several translations of the Bible with which his name is so honorably connected, & presented from the American Bible Society handsomely bound copies of the Armenian Bulgarian, Armeno-Turkish, & ~~Arm~~ Osmanli Turkish versions. Dr Riggs modestly disclaimed the title of ~~translator~~ author of these

versions, & did ample justice to the names of Goodall, Schauffler, & other missionary predecessors & co-adjutors, & to native fellow-workers, declaring that while laboring with these last his task was to decide as to the meaning of the original & see that it was faithfully expressed, but that he left to them the decision of questions of rendering so as to be acceptable to the eye & ear of those to whom the language is vernacular. It is this combination of foreign learning & judgment with native control of questions of mere style which has given the great merit to these versions which is universally acknowledged by all competent to judge concerning them.

What a beautiful life is that of our friends to whom the singular honor & felicity of this anniversary celebration has been given! We trust it may still be prolonged; but the shadows lengthen. May the going down of the sun be in unclouded brightness!

The eldest son closed the exercises of the evening by a touching allusion to the ordering of divine providence in separating all the children from their parents in their advancing years. Thanking friends

resident in Constantinople for their
loving sympathy in the past, he invoked an exer-
cise of it especially in the ~~how~~ days to
come when the aged ones will again
be left alone in their habitation.
This will be gladly given; & we doubt
not that from afar — from other missions
any fields & from the home land beyond
the Atlantic, will come many messages
to cheer them in hours of loneliness
should such be permitted to occur.

Yours most paternally,

Geo. W. Wood

Constantinople, Sep. 19. 1882.

Rec'd Oct. 10.

✓

Constantinople 22d Sept 1882

Rev A. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir,

The evening exercises on the occasion of Dr. Riggs' fiftieth wedding anniversary were so full of suggestion both as to the value of the Missionary work and the importance of the services of this great and good man, that I have been at the trouble to make a pretty full report of proceedings. I have sent this to the Congregationalist, feeling it too big for the Miss. Herald. Should the Congregationalist not wish to use it the Editor will send the Mss to you and in that case you are at liberty to use it in any way you see fit. I am strongly of opinion that the record of so unique an occasion should go into type in some form.

Yours very truly

Henry O. Dwight

Constantinople Sept. 19 1882

Constantinople, Sep. 22, 1882.

Rec'd Oct. 10.

Notice, Sept. 27, 1882

No. 10.

Notice

Avedaper No. 42 has the usual invitation to renew subscriptions. Terms as follows: Weekly, to subscribers in Turkey 30 Piastres. in Foreign lands, 35 Piastres. Monthly six Piastres. We have been obliged to affix stamp to this paper & only about 2½ or 3 piastres remains above Postage, stamp & discount to defray expense of publication. On papers to one address amounting to 100 piastres or more 10 per cent. discount allowed. We hope this increase of one piastre on the monthly will not be allowed to decrease the number of subscribers. We now print 2100 copies weekly & 2100 do. of the monthly. Greco-Turkish weekly nearly 500. Receipts for all in 1882 about £550 Turkish - which covers expense of Publishing, except

postage & salaries. The Zornitsa
pays all expenses except the sal-
ary of Dr. Byington.
We fear that the Pres. Com.
vote with reluctance the sum to
meet the deficit in the Pub.s of
the newspapers. They suppose
that with one or two native Editors
the papers would support them-
selves. We have tried to find
Native Editors, but in vain.
Have you any good Candidate?
If no such is found befor Dec.
1883, what do you say to suspend-
ing the papers altogether?
We send extra copies of
Monthly for November. Please
Circulate & aid us in securing a
much larger Sub. List for 1883.

Pub. Committee –

Constpl, Oct. 10, 1882.

128

Publications. W.T.,
Nov 1
1882

Copy of Circular
sent to Mission Stations

Sindoble, Sep. 22, 1882

Rch. 10.

Motion

-Salon

Dear Dr Clark

The following scheme for Cont^l^ Pl is somewhat radical, but I think it is practicable & hopeful. I think also that it has the spirit of the Memorandum.

I. Two first class Armenians for evangelistic work, one in Pera & one in Scutari. Their salary secure for a series of years – say five. £800. & £1000 of which Pera shall pay £528 (120 T.L.) and Scutari £158.40 (36 T.L.)

II. The Aveda pers put into Armenian hands, as contemplated by last annual meeting.

III. Other publications work given to Armenians as there be need and opportunity, without increasing the missy force in that department.

1896

immediately from Constple
if possible, if not found there
from U.S.A. One who would
be a coworker with the Pst
in Evangelistic work desira-
ble.

V Dr Wood & Miss Green &
Hitch work withdrew from
Constple Station and assigned
work in some other field, or
return ~~from~~ to America.

VI. The Pera church edifice to
be built with ~~funds~~ aid from
some source to the amount
of 3500 T.L. (*15,400)

VII Dr E.E. Blair ~~and~~ Messrs Pet-
tibone and Dwight, with the
Treasurer a Comte of the
Mission to superintend the
expenditure of Mission funds
in Constple, represent the Mission
on Publication Comte, and

Mention Congregations, give such aid and encouragement as they may to the evangelistic work.

[Addressed outside] "Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Via Submarine] or Dr. Alden"

Pettibone: Stamboul.

"Notify the Churches of Bythinia Union that the Board appointed Committee composed of Dr. Hamlin Minasian and others to consider the state of the work"

Clark.

[28 words a 64c 2a
$17.92 – S.M.M. has paid me C.N.C.]

"If Dr. Clark would think best to telegraph the above to Constantinople at once I would pay the expense.

Where can I get a copy of the "Memorandum"?

[signed] "S. M. Minasian"

Uninscribed

Constantinople, Oct. 11, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

The Home School is now in the fourth week of its new term. Fifty boarders & thirty day-scholars have thus far entered: a number gratifyingly large in view of all the hindrances which exist. Several other ~~Bulgarian~~ Bulgarian pupils would have been received if it had not been for hostile influences which turned them away to other schools in this city & in Russia when they were about to come to us. The erection of the new building, "Barton Hall," has the effect of exciting a new alarm among Armenians, & calling forth special efforts to ~~hinder~~ prevent Armenian parents from sending their daughters. The reputation of the school is however extending; & there is every reason to expect that it will go on conquering prejudice & opposition until its patronage will equal its capacity for reception of pupils.

Barton Hall, with its spacious grounds, adds greatly to the facilities of the "Home" ~~institution~~, & to the promise of its future usefulness. The structure is plain, but

~~but~~ imposing, & on a site which renders it even more conspicuous than the original building. The two together, connected by an enclosed corridor, on the summit of the Scutari heights, can be seen from afar in every direction, & command a panoramic view of scenery not to be surpassed in the world. The site is as salubrious as it is beautiful; &, with the new acquisition, the grounds are spacious. It is a really marvelous ordering of Providence that has furnished such a property for such a use in Constantinople. Who can doubt that it is for an end of highest beneficence? Future generations will bless the memory of those in the far distant ~~America~~ West who have given this benefaction to the daughters of the lands of the people of the East."

We rejoice in the return of Miss Lawrence to supply for another year the vacancy created by the continued regretted absence of Miss Parsons, & in the addition of Miss Dodd to the Faculty. Miss Lord remains this term

to continue her much needed services, but is expected afterwards to take hold with Mrs Schneider & Miss Gleason of the City Mission work which she prefers to teaching.

WSN

The statements of accounts sent by me & Mr Pettibone to the Treasurer of the Woman's Board will show what appropriations will be needed for the Home & its new property. On looking at my statement showing a balance in favor of the Home of 1335 ps on June 30, 1882, you will notice that, in 1882, we have no appropriation of 10000 ps as heretofore for ~~special expenses of~~ insurance, taxes, water, care of grounds, etc., & also that the larger part of the year's cost of fuel, which is a large item, comes into the account for the current six months' ending Dec. 31. We are necessarily having special expenses in wall-building, grading grounds, changes in old building to conform to arrangements in connection with the new, & replacing damaged furniture, etc. besides the furnishing of Barton Hall. Just how we shall come

not at the end of this six months we cannot yet tell, because we cannot know yet what the amount of income will be. Expenses of fuel, lights, & care of buildings will of course be increased by the new building. These, we trust, will ere long be met by increase of pupils; but for this we must wait awhile. Many tell us that by & bye we shall have as many as can be taken. We hope so; but do not expect it for some time yet. We beg the friends of the institution not to forget that the one great obstacle to our success is the decided christian character of the school. The outcry against it is that every pupil is sure to become a Protestant. Well, it is true that the scholars are Protestantized, & many of them we hope truly converted to Christ; but in our public declarations as to our object we have to be careful of our modes of expression. We also must not send to America statements likely to do harm here; for every thing that we write, & is printed there, is almost sure to be got hold of by our enemies, & republished here.

Quote, Have Christ in view

Don't paint

Constantinople, Oct. 30. 1842.

Dear Dr Clark,

Dr Riggs has written you of his visit to Smyrna & the dedication of the new church edifice there. I remained a week after his departure, making a visit of two nights – the intervening day at Manissa. The visit to these places has given me a sensible physical invigoration, been very pleasant, & I hope has contributed in usefulness enough to justify my going.

I was with Br. R. at the service in Greek conducted by Mr Constantine. The following Sunday I was prevented being present at Mr C's service by a call to preach in English at the same hour in another part of the city, but heard of it as having a still larger throng of auditors. I also saw something of both Mr & Mrs C's work at the Rest. No one can look in at the Rest, & learn of the Christian labor performed in connection with it, without seeing it to be a very valuable addition to Evangelistic agencies in Smyrna. The English ladies in charge of it deserve warm sympathy & liberal aid in its support.

Oct. 11 & 12

It is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement of hours may be made for services in Turkish, Armenian, & also Greek in the new Church, so that Mr C. will be able to see it crowded with a Greek audience drawn together in that quarter of the city remote from the scene of his Sunday afternoon preaching. As a speaker he draws with almost the magnetism of Mr Gough; & it cannot be but that his telling presentations of divine truth will bear fruit. He & Mr Bowen seem to be in relations of perfect harmony.

Messrs Bowen & Crawford called Dr R. & myself into consultation with them in reference to a perplexing case with which they had to deal. We came to a unanimous view of it, to the relief of the parties all of whom were satisfied. Mr & Mrs B. are working zealously, & the prospect in S. is favorable as perhaps never before in the history of the station; but much depends upon their being able to carry out their plans. If crippled in the necessary means for carrying on their schools, the effect will be a serious set-back to their hopes. We were much plea-

sed with Miss Page, & also with Miss Stanley, a friend of Mrs Bi, who volunteers efficient help in various ways while remaining a few months as a visitor.

The day I was in Marissa I spent in seeing the schools, & calling upon Protestant friends of the missionaries. Efdem Hanum (from the C. House) is teacher of the Armenian school in Mattar (the West end of the town), & does well. Miss Cull was cheerful in appearance & happy, though alone with her school in the mission building. I was present with a higher class of Greek girls in English, & another class, who readily demonstrated several problems in Geometry in the somewhat changed vernacular of Euclid. Miss C. deserves high commendation for sparing Miss Lawrence so long for Constantinople, & toiling on alone in her school which makes so heavy a demand on her heart & hand.

My sympathy was much moved for Mrs Crawford, whom I found quite broken with family cares & an attack of opthalmia which disabled from use of her eyes &

gave severe & constant pain. She has been quite a long sufferer, & cannot well expect speedy relief. Mr & Mrs C. reside in a small house which is very plainly furnished, & I know of no piously family presenting greater economy in all that appears to a visitor. They express the hope of soon getting a free command of the language. Let me solicit a kind construction towards them of what has been made a ground of criticism. As to Mr C's affair with his quondam scholar & servant boy, it is due to him that he be not supposed to have done more than he did which was to inflict a few strokes with a riding stick, & it should be therefore that he has done what was right & called for in order to adjust the matter. I have in my possession a paper, signed in my presence & that of Hagop Effendi Matteosian, under date of June 2, 1881, in which the boy says with reference to that grievance that he has no longer ground of complaint. Mr C. is fully sensible of his fault, will never do a similar thing in the future.

I rejoice with you in all that was

pleasant & encouraging in the meeting at Portland. As to other things, let us hope that good will come out of them. We wait for fuller reports, & for requests for information, before doing more than send you resolutions, which, in a meeting to-day, we have adopted. For myself I am heartily glad to have in prospect a thorough investigation. Whatever changes are desirable, let them be ascertained & made; & let the public learn from an authority which will be satisfactory, how far criticisms have been just & how far ~~they~~ unjust. If only it does not affect injuriously the effort for advanced contributions & a more spiritual interest in missions, the explosion at Portland will do no harm, while in some respects we have occasion to be glad that it occurred. Magna est veritas, et prævalebit!

Pastor Mandios of Harpoot has come for a health vacation to C.: yet will be ~~will be~~ willing to preach while here for three or four months. His visit is providential, & may be very useful. His influence is for

harmony + spiritual growth. Would that we had more such as he!

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

P.S. I preached three times in the new Smyrna church. It is a beautiful building, but with nothing extravagant, + the church and room is a very pleasant one to work in. The existence of such an edifice is a great gain to Evangelical influence. Churches would be a great help in Constantinople. Mr Hitchcock writes that you think you must pause awhile in your effort for Pera. Perhaps it may be as well to await some further developments now.

G. W. W.

Constantinople, Oct. 30, 1887.
Rec'd Nov. 18.
Ans. Dec. 2.

Constantinople, Nov. 22, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

"On the 10th inst., accompanied by Past. Mardiros of Hanpoot, who is spending a season in C. on a visit for recuperation of impaired health, I went to Bardezag to attend ~~the~~ ~~Conventory~~ a quarterly meeting of the Nicomedia Association or Union which commenced on that day. I was present at its sessions until the 15th, the day of its close. There were present Mr Pierce, who was elected Chairman, Past. Alexander of Adabazar, with Dr. Kavaljian as delegate from that church, the preachers at Nicomedia, Bardezag, Chengilen, Kartsi & Ovajuk, & delegates from the Bardezag & Nicomedia churches. The proceedings were characterized by a good spirit & entire unanimity.

"The business meetings occupied several hours each day, including two half days devoted to visiting the two schools. On five successive ~~evenings~~ evenings the chapel was opened for religious services, addresses, & lectures, attended by large congregations. The impression of the whole was

good both upon the people & the members of the Association. ~~Among~~ The evening series of meetings was a very instructive & interesting lecture on Kurdistan by pastor Mardiros, giving reminiscences of his early life among the Kurdish speaking tribes, & setting forth the need & promise of the Mission to Kurdistan undertaken by a society at Harpoot.

"All the visitors seemed highly gratified with what they saw in each of the schools — the High school for boys & young men under the charge of Mr Pierce ~~with~~ assisted by two native teachers, & the Boarding schools for girls under the care of Miss Farnham & Miss Parsons. A warm interest is excited in these schools by their being formally under the direction of Trustees consisting of native members associated with missionaries. These schools are admirably adapted to the condition of the people & the end which they are to serve.

The people of Ada Bazar strongly desire a school somewhat like that of Mr Pierce, but they do not wish Mr P's school removed from Bardezag for their sake. Considering the existence of a building at Ada Bazar, erected several years ago by funds obtain-

ed from Scotland, & the prospect of efficient aid in a school by Past. Alexander & Dr S. C. Kavanjian, the latter a physician educated in America, if pecuniary assistance can be got for a paid teacher, & considering the special need of Ada Bazar for a school for pupils who cannot be sent from home & for such as may attend from surrounding villages, the Association recommended an application, first to the Turkish Missions Aid Society, & if not obtainable from that source to the Prud. Com. of the Am. Board, for a grant of £150 for one year with the expectation that help, perhaps to a less amount, will be needed for four or five years to follow. The application to the T. M. A. Society accordingly has been forwarded with the endorsement of the Com. and Sup. of the W. T. Mission. We hope that the grant may be made.

"Mr Pierce is a "born teacher" and is doing a valuable work through the school of which he is the head. He is in the best of relations with the people who are beginning to help the school as never before, & with the pastors & preachers throughout his field. His plan of working the field in concert with visits to villages by Past. Alexander & other p

ers seems to see judiciers. The time has undoubtedly come for more use than heretofore of the native element in co-operation with missionaries on a plan which we can approve.

"No one would have thought at this meeting of any wide divergence between missionary & native views & feelings. If we had to do only with American brethren who are themselves engaged in christian work, it would be much easier to adjust difficulties. The responsibility for such publications as the Minutes of the Bithynia Union for 1880, & of the Pamphlet in America should not be put on many excellent brethren who do not sympathize with ~~much~~ all that a few persons do in their name.

"The Campbellite movement in Bandezag has reached its limit, & there is some reaction from it. It is getting no strong hold any where else. It is supposed that the Christmanian will return before very long to Constantinople to see if he can gather up the fragments of his former work there. In his absence that work has fallen to pieces, & hardly any trace of it remains.

I hope my letter to the Gospel in all Lands (Oct. 26) met your approval.

Yours very truly

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. G. W. Wood D.D.
Constantinople, Nov. 22, 1881
Rec'd Dec. 21.
5

Constantinople, Nov. 23, 1892.

Dear Dr Clark,

I had no time before my visit to Bardizag to write in reference to what occurred at the meeting at Portland. The one note of discord amid the general harmony of that meeting is to be regretted, but will not, let us hope, be a precursor of future evil. Our native brethren would have done much better if they had presented to the Board a respectful ~~appeal~~ statement, instead of making an ~~appeal~~ appeal by pamphlet against the Board as well as the Prudential Committee & missionaries. But let not this mistake in form & method on their part prevent doing justice to them in respect to any valid ground of complaint.

It is obviously unbecoming in us to forestall the action of the Special Committee by lengthened publications in self-defence. We rejoice in the appointment of the Committee, & ask only the most thorough investigation on all points alluded to in the pamphlet or that may otherwise be presented. We shall especially rejoice if a Commission will come

Rev. G. W. Wood to A. H. Clark, Nov. 23, 1892

come hither, & probe all difficulties to the very bottom. In the new stage of the missionary work in Turkey, doubtless some new arrangements may advantageously be adopted. Our aim to throw responsibility more & more on the native element, & prepare it to dispense with missionary aid — an aim which we have had before us from ~~it~~ the first, & to promote which many ~~new~~ things have been done within the last few ~~things~~ years, may ~~doubtless~~ be advanced by such researches, & such recommendations or suggestions, as would be made by such a Commission.

In the mean time it may not be improper to make for you a few such brief Notes on the Pamphlets as I have begun to jot down, & hope to get ready to send next week. I am informed that it is still being sent widely to ministers & churches in various parts of the country. It is to be hoped that the newly formed "American Young Men's Christian Association" in New York will show an equal activity in other forms of

christian work! We think we may safely trust the good sense of the great mass of the readers of the Pamphlet as to judgment on personal indiscretions & improbable allegations; & to discern the real roots of difficulties. It is easy to see how divergences must ~~follow from~~ arise between lines of action starting from points of view presented as ~~those~~ that of the Miss. & Board on the one hand & the native view on the other, on pp. 1 & 2. The diversity between the views is in proportion to the emphasis on the words "a well-to-do community" — an expression which literally in the Armenian is "a rich & honorable people". The ~~[illegible]~~ disturbing questions really resolve themselves into this: How far is it the duty of a missionary society to go in helping to make a community of native converts a rich & honorable people in order to their greater usefulness to the kingdom of Christ?

What has ~~been~~, & what has not been done for education, in use of the press, & for the support of the churches, let the

Special Committee investigate. Let that Committee also bring under review the history of a thirty years' endeavor to adjust satisfactorily the ~~relation~~ relations of missionaries with native pastors & churches, & what have been the real hindrances in the way of that adjustment. There is a documentary history ready for production when the Special Committee shall call for it. What that contains it would be unbecoming to proclaim in advance of its call.

But let it be understood that no full & just view of the case of the Pera church is yet before the public; & that when grounds of complaint against the principles & policy of the Board & the general conduct of the missionaries are thoroughly examined, we are prepared cheerfully to abide the result.

In the mean time let there be prayer for that fire of divine love in the hearts of all, both missionaries & Armenians, which shall consume all the root of bitterness, & clear the field for a glorious spiritual harvest!

As ever, most fraternally yours,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Nov. 23, 1882.
Rec'd Dec. 12.
Ans. 13
Pub. de
Ans. advance

Private

Constantinople, Nov. 23, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

I have commenced a letter giving an account of my visit to Bardezag, but have not been able to finish it. On Sunday last while nearly through my sermon in preaching, I suddenly fell back in unconsciousness. It was a fainting from weakness, from which I soon recovered. I am trying to throw off a severe cold & cough, & I presume some malarial effects of recent exposures, & to recover strength for work; but I must be careful.

I send the enclosed sheet. I hope to forward next week three sheets of Notes on the Pamphlet, which you can show to individuals, if you make no other use of them. I presume Mr Hitchcock will be glad to see them.

It seems to me at this distance that a brief statement like the one I send, if no other has been received & used, had better be given to the public in some form. The ~~event~~ allusion to Dr Hamlin in the last paragraph is

Constantinople, Nov. 23, 1882.

the very lightest punishment for his indiscretion in giving so partial & injurious a view of the history of the station in dealings with the Pera Church, that he can expect to be let off with! ~~The part of his letter referring to parties in the interior is an illustration of the Hamlin & Whedon style of writing which recently~~ ~~of years ago. But the story~~ The story which he gives on p. 15 is cruelly unjust to Dr Dwight (now in heaven) & Dr Riggs. I know all the circumstances of that affair. But I presume that Dr H. is sorrier than any other of mankind, for his having so written!

Constantinople, Nov. 23, '82

Rec'd Dec. 12.

With regards to Mrs Clark, in which Mrs W. begs to unite, & to all in "the Rooms",

Your brother in Christ,

Geo. W. Wood.

Private Constantinople, Nov. 27, 1882.

Dear Dr Clark,

Mrs Wood wishes through you to thank Mrs Clark for her welcome letter from Clifton Springs which arrived to-day. We trust that she is improving in health.

I beg to assure you of my deep sympathy under the terrible strain of official duties & the great perplexities which wear upon your physical strength. May a gracious Providence preserve you from breaking down & divine wisdom guide you in all things!

It is only just now that I have read all the papers presented at the Portland meeting. They all are of great value. The meeting was every way memorable as opening a new era in the history of the Board & its missions.

I forwarded by Friday post a sheet which I trust will reach you with the private note accompanying. I now send the Notes on the Pamphlet to which I referred. Perhaps you will be glad to have some of the corrections & statements which I make.

Have you at the Mission Rooms still copies of the Report on Relations of Missions & Native Pastors laid before the Board & af-

Constantinople, Nov. 28, 1882

proved at Pittsburg in 1869? If so, please send a dozen or fifteen of them by the next boat from Boston. Would not a somewhat wide distribution of that paper now do good in America?

We expect to be called on in due time for information to lay before the Special Committee. It seems to me important that Constantinople difficulties, running through more than thirty years, should now be searched into to the very bottom. A report on facts of the past as proved by documentary evidence in our hands, & canvassed with the leaders of disaffection, will be of great value in its effect on public sentiment in America & also in Turkey in laying a foundation for desirable relations & action in the future. For that reason I strongly hope for the coming of a "Commission".

I am yet very feeble, but am hoping slowly to gather up strength & get rid of my bad cold & cough. But I feel deeply that I am very near the end of my earthly course. May the mercy of the Lord be unto me salvation!

An account of my visit to Bardezag must wait until the next boat.

Yours very fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople Nov. 27, 1882.
Rec'd Dec. 18.

Notes on the Pamphlet entitled "Controversy, etc."

1 The meeting of the B. Union, extracts from the Minutes of which are largely given in this pamphlet, was held in 1880 — not 1881. The meeting in 1881 was characterized by much less excitement & unpleasant feeling.

2 On the top of p. 2 the phrase translated "well-to-do community" is in the Armenian literally "a rich & honorable people."

A careful consideration of the paragraph ending on top of p. 2. will show the difference in stand-points occupied by the Board & its missionaries on the one side & the ~~authors of~~ Armenian brethren represented in the pamphlet on the other.

3. On the top of p. 3. Mr Herrick is spoken of as "a Turkish speaking missionary." Why? The epithet shows a feeling on the part of some native brethren ~~towards~~ regarding the use of Turkish by missionaries among Armenians.

4. Down down on p. 3 it is said that

Constantinople Nov. 27, 1882.

Dr Clark" invites Dr Hamlin to return at once to Constantinople, & correct matters in accordance with these views." What is the evidence of this last assertion? On p. 21 Mr S. M. Vinacian says to Dr Hamlin: "Your return, under the proposed arrangement, will be as a demonstration on the part of the American Board & its supporters here, that the former policy of the mission is changed, & the missionaries who support it must also change with it." The missionaries in C. did not so understand the question of his return to the Mission when they adopted a resolution expressing their cordial concurrence with the action of the Prud. Com. if Dr H. should be sent, & promising him sympathy & co-operation. To this resolution, of which Mr Vinacian must have had knowledge, there is no allusion in the pamphlet; but the impression is left on the mind of the reader that the missionaries in C. opposed Dr Hamlin's coming.

5 The less our critics say about Dr. Adalian's ordination case the better it will be for themselves. Who has questioned the right of a Council in America to ordain any body it may please? Mr Herrick simply suggested the wisdom of allowing Dr A. to be ordained by a Mission in Turkey. In my belief, there is not a member of the Hartford Council who will not, if he does not now, regret that the Council did not act in accordance with Mr Herrick's suggestion.

6 The reference to a letter by a missionary in the first paragraph on p. 4, is grossly unjust in what that par. asserts & by what it omits; but the matter is too trivial to take notice of. The particular expression attributed to the missionary was never used by him.

7 I have no knowledge concerning the Filian case (pp. 4, 33–36). I call attention to a statement on p. 36 as an amazing one. "The only excuse assigned was that the American Board did not deem it advisable to ordain

natives of Syria to the ministry, but to employ them as helpers under the control of the missionaries." Whence did the writer of that sentence get his information? For half a century it has been proclaimed to the world as a cardinal principle of the policy of the Board to raise up an ordained ministry & get the ~~[illegible]~~ pastors & all preachers as fast as possible out of the relation of hired employees of the missions. The Special Report on Relations of Missionaries with native Pastors & Churches presented by the Prudential Committee to the Board at Pittsburg, 1869. Those at Wheaton who "were cognizant of the animus of the American Board" were cognizant of nothing but a hallucination of their own imagination. Probably they were victims to a misrepresentation made by him whom they ordained.

8. I find this strange assertion in Mr John Minasian's letter on p. 28. "Mr Barrows gives us to understand that if Mr Abdallian must be ordained it belongs to them (the missionaries)

to do it. We humbly ask, Why? By whom, when, & where, was this right given them? How long will they meddle with our affairs?" etc. There is nothing in Mr Barrows' letter on pp. 26, 27, to found this upon. What he wrote, is ~~thus~~ as follows: "The missionaries feel that this work, if done at all, should have been done here". Done by whom? By the Bithynia Union of course. For the missionaries are bound by their own agreement with the Union, of long standing, to leave all ecclesiastical questions to the Union. ~~They~~ We do not meddle with matters of discipline, organizing churches, licensing preachers, or ordaining to the ministry but leave all such things to the Union, the missionaries doing nothing in this line except at the invitation of the native body. Why then the great outcry of joy here was Dr A's ordination at Hartford in disregard of the suggestion of Mr Herrick & others that he be referred to the Bithynia Union? The reason is brought out in the following sentence on p. 5: "Is it because Mr A[illegible]ian has Armenian blood

~~blood~~ flowing through his veins that this violent attack is made upon him & upon the council that ordained him?" They regarded his ordination in America as a testimony to the equality of Armenians & Americans! The sensitiveness in the minds of some of our brethren on this question of ~~assessing~~ equality breaks out sometimes in very unexpected forms, & is disturbed by us when we least are sensible of it.

8. The pamphlet contains no recognition that the missionaries do not ask ~~see~~ equality with native pastors in the churches or otherwise in ecclesiastical affairs. In all those affairs we set them above us. As agents of the Board, we are bound to obey its laws & the instructions of its Prudential Committee. These hold us to certain responsibilities in the use of funds which we cannot transfer to others. But in ~~all~~ discharging these there is an endeavor to get liberal help, & co-operation from native brethren. In many cases this is secured to a quite satisfactory extent. But a chasm is made which

cannot be fully met without a change in one of the By laws of the Board & in a principle of action enunciated by the Board at an early date. See Memorial Volume, by Dr Anderson, pp. 225, 226. That claim is thus presented in the Pamphlet on p. 6: "The American Board, or the Prudential Committee, should well understand this: there should be between these two bodies (missionary & native) a perfect equality of influence respecting every item of business, & in all things which refer to our Armenian community, one churched, ought to make their voice heard, & to deposit their votes."

Documentary records show many efforts to arrange a plan by which in a regular manner, & not merely in the form of occasional consultations or representations, the voice of the native element could be heard; but the concession of receiving native votes "on every item of business" which the missionaries are called to perform as agents of the American Board & other foreign givers of money for among Armenians, evangelistic work, has not as yet been

been made. The reason above given stands in the way; & ~~we know~~ no American Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, or Baptist mission exists in the world, in which ~~that~~ a similar claim is conceded. How the fact is ~~it may be~~ in all ~~some~~ European missions I am not sufficiently ~~well~~ informed to say.

The ~~grand~~ complaint on pp. 28, 39, etc. that pastors are treated harshly — that missionaries give little or no encouragement to native ministers, but "rather take pains to humiliate them", & the question of Armenians being supported as missionaries of the Board, are matters for rigid investigation by the Special Committee.

9. What shall be done with reference to the going to America of ~~of~~ men who have been ~~sustained~~ free boarding scholars for years in mission schools, is a problem occasioning much perplexity. The evils are immediate & great in many cases; while the benefit is uncertain. How other societies are afflicted ~~after~~ by similar experience is brought out very strongly in the Foreign Missionary — the organ of the Prest. Bd. of For. Missions, in the numbers for last September

& October. Still the question has two sides; & it is very desirable to arrive at an understanding that shall take away all reasonable ground of complaint on either side. I am sure that little objection will be felt by any one to the position expressed on p. 24 of the Pamphlet: "What they (the Evangelical Churches in Turkey) desire is that some of their mature, select men, who show special talent & adaptation for study should go to the United States to obtain a more thorough education & prepare themselves for advanced positions in connection with their work". Missionaries have favored the going to America of certain young men to get preparation for special work in Turkey; & if the leaders in the ministry & churches here will come into a thorough sympathy with the efforts of missionaries to promote education in Turkey on the only practicable basis, & of the kind which is possible as well as needful in the present condition of society, they will find it easy to secure that ~~arrange with~~ missionaries will at least not put any obstacle in the way of the few persons whose going to America can reasonably be pleaded for. Of course we have ~~tis desirable~~

nothing to say in ~~regard~~ objection to any persons but those on whom an expenditure of missionary funds has been made to prepare them for labors which they ~~ade~~ forsoke, ~~& whose knowledge of English gained in seminary English &~~

10. One would think from an expression on p. 26, that there is no opportunity now in Turkey for obtaining such an education as that which was given formerly in the Bebek Seminary. I was myself seven years a teacher in that Seminary; & well knowing what I affirm I assert that young men in Constantinople & throughout the empire, even the poorest, have now within their reach ~~opportunities~~ means for a more extended & thorough preparation for the Gospel ministry than was afforded in that seminary. How great an advance has been made in educational facilities, a comparison of Reports of the Board for twenty five years will show. Defamation of mission schools, sometimes made under excited feeling, will not alter facts.

11. Personalities in the Pamphlet had better be passed by. Let the Special Committee inquire into whatever may deserve inquiry. It will find a full presentation of facts in certain cases to show things in a quite different light

from that in which they appear in the pamphlet. There is only one narrative to which I will refer, in which unintentionally very great injustice is done to the late Dr. Dwight & to another missionary (equally venerated & beloved) still living. Let the reader read p. 15, & compare the statement there with what I now testify. In 1860 while I was resident in New York, I received a letter from Constantinople, in a postscript to which the writer said to this effect: "You will be glad (to hear as we are) that the amount needful for the Pera Church building is to be given in ~~Europe~~ Prussia. The Prussian chaplain has just told Dr. Dwight that he has information from Berlin that the King has become interested in the object, & ordered a contribution for it in all the Prussian churches." This letter was sent to the Missionary House in Boston. It was shown by Secretary Treat to Pastor Simon. No one doubted the report. All rejoiced. Shortly afterward Past. Simon concluded to return to Europe. There was no compulsion in the case: he went of his free choice. But hardly had he sailed, ~~before~~ when a telegram from Constantinople to Liverpool, & forwarded by first steamer, reached me

me, informing that the Prussian Chaplain had just learned that his statement to Dr Dwight was not correct. Now, in the first place, it is not true that the missionary who wrote me, had opposed the scheme. Pastor Simon has acknowledged to me within a few days that that missionary had signed a recommendatory testimonial for him with the greatest readiness. As to Dr Dwight's feeling, no proof is needed but a letter from him in the Missionary Herald in 1859 (p. 242) earnestly pleading for $11,000 in aid of the proposed church building in Pera. In the second place, the missionary, instead of "not seeming to concern himself about results," used all possible haste, by telegraph & steamer, to avert evil results. Of course, the statement in the pamphlet was made in good faith; but it is, nevertheless, a very unjust imputation. That what was thus written for no eye outside the Missionary Rooms in the Congregational House, should be spread all over Turkey in Armenian, & widely in America in this pamphlet, is, I cannot doubt, as great a cause of wonder & grief to the honored & beloved writer as it is to us. He well knows how defective as a history of the Pera Church is the statement which he hastily put together ~~to obviate it would be a reply by quoting facts~~

for a particular purpose. There are ~~other~~ very important facts not stated in ~~that~~ his letter, the knowledge of which is essential to an understanding of Pera Church questions. Let these, & much other matter relating to complaints against missionaries, await the call of the Special (or of the Prudential) Committee.

It is not pleasant to be called "a Pro-Slavery mission" trying to "keep the people in their semi-civilized condition" (p. 24), & have ~~other~~ charges of so grave a character vehemently urged against us by persons who have received benefits at our hands; but we ~~have here to~~ can make allowance for aggrieved feeling, & mistakes of utterance & method of action, in those whom we still love & honor as christian brethren. We acknowledge Missionary mistakes & imperfections; ~~we readily acknowledge~~; but it is to be wished that the readers of this pamphlet could with it have the reading of the minutes of the meeting of the Western Turkey Mission held (in part) simultaneously with that of the Bithynia Union, & of the fraternal Letter addressed to the Union by the Mission at that time. The comparison of documents would be instructive.

Let all friends of Evangelistic work in Turkey plead for the one only effective &

complete remedy for all troubles here, viz.
a Pentecostal baptism of the Holy Ghost on
both missionaries & native Churches.

G. W. W.

Constantinople,
Nov. 25, 1882.

Contentnea Creek, Jan. 23, 1862

Mr Clark

The post [illegible]

Rec'd from Rev. G. W. Wood
Dec. 18, 1882.

Constantinople, Jan. 22, 1883.

Dear Dr Clark.

The post yesterday brought me your welcome signature once more. I greatly rejoice in your return to your desk. I trust that you will however be sparing of your strength, & not let trouble worry you. As for myself I am considerably stronger since our cold weather commenced, & am able now to do a fair amount of work.

Your letters were delivered to us yesterday just as I was about to go into the weekly meeting at the Bible House with pastors & preachers. In this gathering on every Monday a report is given of the previous day's services in the various parts of the city & suburbs, & we have free conversation on whatever topic may be suggested. Then have after this meeting closed we had a meeting for prayer & brotherly conference with members of the Ex. Com. of the Bithynia Union & a few other Armenian brethren whom they had invited. This was called at our suggestion. Only two of the five members of that Committee were present; but several others met with us including Pat. Mardiros Shmavonian, of Harpoot, who

Rec'd from Rev. G. W. Wood

is here on a visit, & exerts an every way good influence by his preaching & conversations. If we had only such men to deal with as he & other prominent pastors & laymen whom I could name, our difficulties would be easily adjusted. It should be understood that the course adopted of appealing to the churches in America against the Board & the missionaries by use of the press in the name of the Bithynia Union is the work of a very few men. These make themselves leaders, & there are none to withstand them, though the large majority of those with whom we have to do have no wish for controversy with us. This is true of Pastor Avedis of the Langa church; but he dare not openly dissent.

All things considered, we should be glad of a deputation, but not without a Secretary & other representative of the Prudential Committee also. For other reasons than the controversy we think a deputation from the Pru. Com. desirable; but not this year unless the Special Com. send. The method of co-operation has great impor-

tance with our critics as touching a point of honor, but especially as bearing on the question of amount of aid to be obtained. For we are aiming at diminishing expenditure from funds of the Board: they are for a "statesman-like" system of enlarging cost from foreign sources. Without this, no new method of administration will give them satisfaction. Let the Special Com. have all needed assistance "to examine to the bottom the grounds of difference": let them pronounce their judgment on the principles of the Board's policy, the general conduct of its administration, + the acts of the missionaries. Let them also prudently make suggestions of a general character. But it will be a grand mistake for them, in an endeavor "to suggest needful remedies", to propose special ~~changes~~ changes in the principles on which the operations of the Board have been carried on, or in missionary relations to the Ex. Administration of the Board or the native community. Special plans should be left for those who will have to work them.

It would be every way unhappy if the Ex. Com. of the Bithynia Union should succeed, by such a course as they have adopted, in accomplishing changes in our relations with them over the heads of the Pru. Com. & the missionaries. The success of this experiment would bring far reaching embarrassment in the future. Let the native brethren fail, as they expect to yet anything by this movement but the instruction & correction of their misconceptions which they need, & the result will be good. After the next annual meeting of the Board we can make new overtures as we may then think expedient, & have good hope of their acceptance.

As far back as 1858 the missionaries proposed a mixed Council of equal numbers, for consultation & agreement concerning all questions of mission administration: estimates, selection of employees, salaries, etc. The proposition was rejected because it included the submission of estimates to the mission, & a vote by

priss & alone of moneys placed at their disposal by the Pru. Committee. The plan proposed by us in 1880 to the Bithynia Mission seems to me to go as far as we can go without appointing natives members of the mission. It embraces reception to Mission meetings of two corresponding delegates each from the Bithynia & Central Missions. Mr Hitchcock can explain to you our attempt at co-operation in this station. It failed after two or three months simply because Hohannes Minasian would not consent to have any money question decided by a Station vote on recommendation of our Mixed Committee. Let the Special Committee & the Board stand by the principle on which all the missions of the Board are conducted, & which is also that of Presbyterian & other missions as well; we can then make arrangements as we cannot while ~~they~~ our opponents are bent on forcing a triumph over us, & the Pru. Com., & the Board itself.

Dr Van Lennep's letter in the Independent stirred me up to write. I thought the oc-

casion too good to let pass for showing his characteristics as a witness & judge in these matters, & for exhibiting Dr Hamlin's position as strong with us on certain points. I hope what I have sent, if it appears, will please you. I think it can do no harm, & may do good.

I ~~hope that~~ have suggested to Dr Lawrence that he ~~will~~ ask of you the privilege of examining the Minutes of our annual meeting of 1880 & reading the letter which it addressed then to the Bithynia Union. Letters & documents addressed to him it is to be hoped will be deposited finally at the Miss'y Rooms for preservation. They may be of great value hereafter.

Mr Minasian's conduct in secretly getting copies of private letters, & publishing them without the knowledge & consent of the writers, ought not to pass without animadversion. Will not the Special Com., in their report to the Board, be likely to notice it in a suitable way? Mr M's whole course of late has been such as to show the danger of any <u>confidential</u> communications with him, & the inexpediency of attempting to negotiate through him

for adjustment of difficulties here. His standpoint, & yours, are too far apart to be brought together. I am sorry for the exhibition which he made of himself at Portland; but it is perhaps well that he did make it. It will be strange if we do not have more intelligent sympathy from friends in America ~~from~~ hereafter!

And yet we fear that there may be too strong a revulsion of feeling. With pitiable weaknesses there may be combined a genuine christian experience in which to trust. Things will come out right after experience has been gained by experimenting!

On your letter to the Station you refer to the suggestion which you made a few months ago concerning the support of two evangelists in Constantinople. The action of the Bru. Com. on our estimates leaves no room for such a thought at present. Besides, we must carefully regard relations with the Pera church. We have hoped to have means put at our disposal to carry out such a plan of evangelistic work as would be in harmony with their views,

Rev. G. F. Wood.
Constantinople, Jan. 22, 1883.
Rec'd Feb. 19.
5

& call forth their zeal in its behalf. If we can have hope of this, it will give us great joy. But what can we do under such a cutting down of estimates as has been imposed upon us?

I have the deepest sympathy with you & the Prud. Com. in the perplexity of trying to carry on new & enlarging work with means equal to perhaps only half of what is undertaken. The growing impoverishment of Turkey, together with increasing demands created by progress of our work, makes the outlook very dark on the policy of enforcing the recommendations of the Memorandum over the whole field without regard to the condition of the people. I see no other probable result but that of large contraction of our system of operations, greater dissatisfaction with us, & a stronger desire for aid from other sources. May the Spirit be poured out abundantly here & in America! This seems to me our only hope.

Yours most sincerely,
Geo. W. Wood

Constantinople, Feb. 6, 1883.

210

Dear Dr Clark,

A great loss has befallen our work in the Turkish department concerning which Mr Dwight will doubtless write you fully. But we rejoice that he who was born to the inheritance of Moslem superstitions & bigotry was brought to know Christ & to die peacefully trusting in him alone for salvation. Our high hope of his future usefulness is cut off; yet good that we know not of may be designed by his removal. It is but a few weeks since Ashod Aspra also was called away. His fearless avowal of Christian discipleship at the time of his conversion was followed by temporary exile from Constantinople; but for many years he succeeded in maintaining his profession without being seriously molested while certain others were subjected to much persecution, & he has died in peace. [Perhaps Mrs Schneider has reported cases of Moslems studying the Word of God, & visiting at her house. These are encouraging; but the greatest care must be taken not to speak of them in print.]

An Armenian member of the Langa church has likewise passed away, leaving a good testimony as to his preparation for heaven. He was

Rev. G. H. Wood. 5 1883

a poor man — a gardener, the head of a family of remarkable industry & skill in embroidery work. Two of his daughters have been helped to a full course of study in the Home school. The eldest is now wife of the teacher in the Smyrna school, & herself an assistant in teaching. The younger is teacher of the Samatia school: both give great satisfaction. One of the graduates of three years ago, who was a full pay Gregorian Armenian, was married by her parents to a young man, & has been cut off from life by a typhoid fever. Before her graduation, & up to the close of life, she showed the work of the Spirit on her heart. Had she been able, she would gladly have joined herself formally to the Evangelical body. As circumstances were, she did not think this expediant; but she loved & practised prayer, & sought to be a consistant christian. Her funeral was from the Patriarchal church; & a bishop spoke of her character in exalted terms, mentioning her indebtedness to the American school especially for <u>the heart-culture</u> which she there received. Considering the fear entertained of the Home, & the savage attacks every now & then made upon it in Armenian papers, as in their view a

proselytizing institution, this commendation of it by a bishop in the Metropolitan Church is a noticeable event.

A few days ago I made an unheralded visit to a priest eighty six years of age, whom I first saw forty years ago in a call made upon him with Dr Dwight. He was then known as the Evangelical priest of ~~Hasbany~~. He never acquired courage to endure the consequences of casting in his lot with the persecuted; but for these forty years he has preached Evangelical doctrine, read & circulated missionary publications, & done good in his own way. Hearing that he was ill, & had spoken to a friend very kindly of me, I went to see him. Bolstered up on a couch his appearance was most venerable; the long white beard, the massive forehead, & keen flashing eye worthy of a Polycarp. He received me with warm cordiality; & soon we were conversing on themes of deepest interest to a spiritual mind. His mental power seemed in full vigor. By his side were two small volumes. One was our Commentary on the Acts & the Ep. to the Romans: the other was a little book of which I will speak below.

Referring to the latter he expressed much gratification at its publication as calculated to be useful especially to young men, & said that having himself read it once through he was taking it up again for a more careful examination & thought. The other volume he opened to one of many marked passages, which he read aloud & on which he commented with evidently sincere feeling, & said: "This book has been my constant companion since it appeared (in 1877), & is most precious to me." "The way of salvation as there revealed", he said, "I accept with my whole heart. I rely on nothing but Christ alone. My conscience troubles me for sins of the past; but my past life I cannot recall: I can now look only for mercy through atoning blood." He spoke with pleasure of the missionaries whom he had known, especially Dwight, Goodell, & Hamlin; & when after an hour's interview I rose to come away he held me long by the hand assuring me of his gratitude for our work of spiritual enlightenment, & his hope to meet me soon in the presence of the Savior whom we both love. Shall we not

believe that Divine grace is preparing for a better world many, who, for various reasons do not follow with us, yet to whose spiritual benefit we often unknown may minister?

I think I have not reported to you a handsome notice by the leading Armenian paper, the Masis, of two little tractates (from my pen) in a recent number. It speaks of them as of missionary authorship, but not designed specially to proselyte to Protestantism; extols their literary merit; & as defences of essential Christianity it exhorts Armenians to profit by them. ~~He only regret~~ It expresses regret that, there being occasion for such publications, they should not have been produced by their own clergy, but that Armenians should be indebted for them to foreigners. So he exhorts Armenian ecclesiastics to bestir themselves, & make the work of missionaries unnecessary! These little works — one of 144 — the other of 160 pages, cost me a good deal of labor; but I feel amply rewarded by the evidence, which is accumulating, of good done by them. Such use of the press is as indispensable as any other form of labor, & is as richly blessed.

A desire was expressed to me by several persons among them Professors Grosvenor & Millingen of Robert College, that the second of the above mentioned little works might appear also in English. I sent the original English Manuscript to my son-in-law Mr Lyon in some hope that perhaps the Tract Society in New York might be willing to print a small edition for gift to us in part for sale on its account here. It seems that of the gentleman into whose hands it fell some favored so doing, but that the one (I do not know who), with whom it chiefly rested to decide, decided against it on the ground that it would not command a wide circulation in America, & he did not favor printing it as a pressing grant. Mr Lyon took the Ms to you, & left it in your hands. I do not wish to trouble you with such a matter; but I should be gratified if some friend would look at it & read what Profs Grosvenor & Millingen say of its adaptation to usefulness here. The thought has occurred to me that perhaps the Cong. Pub. Committee would be willing to put its imprint upon it, & make us a grant of (say) 500 copies to circulate among Bulgarian & other students in Robert College (by sale), &

other young man (or older one) who would buy it in English. If I had a couple of hundred dollars that I could use in this way, I would gladly assume the expense; but as it takes all my wife's small income to balance my accounts here year by year I cannot do it. If there is no way of managing this easily, let it go, & let the Ms remain in some drawer until called for by some member of my family who may choose to possess it.

Please regard this whole letter as personal. There is too much of "me" in it for any eye but your own except perhaps the first half of the first sheet.

As soon as I can attend to the analysis of the Home accounts, I will write you (D. V.) concerning it. Mr Pettibone keeps you informed of passing events, & our views on pending questions.

With fraternal regards to the gentlemen (& ladies) around you,

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

P.S. Three new Turkish scholars have just come to

the Home, making eight in all (one a boarder, the others day scholars). Besides these one has been received as a boarder (aided from our scholarship appropriation) who is half Armenian & half a christian Turk.

G. W. W.

Constantinople Feb. 6. 1884
Aud Dec. 27. 1884

Decr 4 Accept Modern
Turkish.

Constantinople, Feb. 8, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Mr Pettibone (I think) has written you with reference to the question of employing Evangelists in Constantinople. We cannot get Past. Alexander from Ada Bazar. Attempts to bring him to the capital have been made & failed. His people will not listen to it, & such are his connections with them that he cannot act without their consent. Besides that I strongly suspect that he has little courage to meet the difficulties here. In his native town there is none higher than he. But he well knows what power of administration he would meet with in Pera & on the Bosphorus, if he were to labor here, which might make him uncomfortable! I cannot blame him, though I would gladly see him here — especially if he had greater firmness in standing by his convictions when they agree with ours!

Providence has brought Past. Mandinos from Harpoot, ~~here~~, & we are told from there that his stay to help the work here for a year or more, if an arrangement to that effect shall be made, will make no trouble there.

As soon as I understood this I began to talk with certain leading native brethren about an endeavor to secure his labors. He is not strong but sufficiently vigorous to do a good work. He has preached a number of times in Scutari, conducted some prayer meetings, & visited somewhat. As to his influence he is pure gold. But unfortunately for us there is a man (B. Hagop from Smyrna) who is ready to preach for little or nothing, & who, though in character a bad alloy, takes with a certain class of hearers. We are awaiting the decision of the Scutari community with regard to inviting Pastor Mardinos to make Scutari the centre of his labors, & giving him three liras a month, with the understanding that twelve a month will come from some foreign source to make up his support with his family which his brother-in-law the Bezjian will bring from Harpoot at a cost of perhaps fifty liras. Dr C. G. Bliss has offered to become responsible personally for this amount (144 liras a year) in case we cannot have it from the treasury of the Board. ~~All the~~ Other brethren of the station understand your late letters as authorizing us to expend

what may be required to secure two first-class men to labor as evangelists in C. In view of the action on our estimates, & of the caution given us not to expect more than the appropriation, I have misgiving on this point. Please inform us how this is. The entire cost of two such evangelists is not less than 360 liras a year. If we are to call them we must be ready to pay the money. Is the money at our disposal? If not the whole, what part of it in addition to ~~estimates~~ appropriations reported to us? ~~yet allowed?~~

We must be careful how we move in this matter, lest, instead of gaining the hearts of disaffected brethren, we inflict on them a new grievance. If we move except in consultation with them, we shall certainly open up a new trouble. If we try to act with them, we must regard their notions: & ought we not also to do our best to get them to do all they can towards the pecuniary cost? If the Prudential Committee will give us a carte blanche to use our best discretion in an endeavor to get two preachers who will

be worth the getting, & to get them in such a way as to promote harmony & set forward the spiritual work, we will gladly do our very best. This is what we have longed for, & sometimes asked for in the past. Two such men as Manderos & Alexander — one in Santarem & one in Para as centres — with a place for a congregation in the latter, I should regard as worth more for the evangelization of this metropolis than any two American missionaries; & I am ready to withdraw at any moment from the field, if my so doing will facilitate the accomplishing of this object.

Old Trinidade Feb 27 1895

Prayer meetings in evenings of the week of prayer were well attended at Santa & in Santarem. The Santa congregation is still languishing; & if Satan is not allowed to introduce internal dissension, the outlook is encouraging. The pulpit & lead of prayer meetings in Santarem are in the hands of the native brethren. The audiences are not as large as when we had the presence of workmen employed on Barton Hall; but some things are encouraging. I shall have enough hope from Past. Manderos & labors if we can keep him.

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood

Copy. 1. 212

Constantinople, March 15, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I am requested by the brethren of our Station to send you a few observations suggested by the statement of Dr. Means, and what you write, Feb. 16, to Mr. Pettibone, in relation to the application of the Memorandum to the Western Turkey mission.

We are in full sympathy with the object of the Memorandum, and desire to bring our work into conformity with it as rapidly as the Prudential Committee may decide under an intelligent understanding of the conditions of the work and the consequences involved. We fear, however, that the case is not yet fully comprehended at the Missionary Rooms.

1. With reference to paragraph 1 of Dr. Means' statement, permit us to say that while informed in 1881 of the desirableness of beginning the application of the Memorandum at the close of that year, we also learned from the document itself as well as from accompanying letters, that its statements were to be taken as "Recommendations of the Prudential Committee," and not as positive instructions; and that we were led to suppose that grants would not be immediately restricted according to the suggested rules at the cost of great injury to the

work. We did what we could at the annual meetings of 1881 and 1882, in the exercise of our best judgment, to advance towards the Memorandum, but not sacrificing important interests where the strict application of its suggestions would have had that effect. We could have gone a little farther than we did in arrangements suggested by the Memorandum; but were restrained by the consideration that these would have required a larger expenditure instead of helping to less.

2. The Memorandum provides for new work specially on the plan of cooperation with existing churches in what are called out-lying districts. This kind of cooperation we shall gladly hail to the utmost extent in which it can be had on the plan suggested in the Memorandum or by some other arrangement. But we must not overlook the fact of the feebleness in the number of members and the extreme poverty of the churches, with but a few exceptions, in Turkey. Confined to adjoining districts, and in conjunction with the churches, how little aggression can be made on the vast territory yet to be reached! The membership of the whole Protestant community does not exceed one quarter of one per. cent. of the total population. Regarding only the Armenian people, it is but a handful in

the mass. We trust that ultimately it may be "the handful of corn on the top of the mountains whose fruit shall shake like Lebanon"! But at present its share in work of immediate urgent need can be but small.

The Memorandum lays it down as the proper object of missionary efforts "to introduce the leaven of the gospel, and to secure the establishment of such agencies as may be expected to take up and carry forward the work to its completion." Accepting this statement, and agreeing that "it was never contemplated that the missionary work should be continued in the empire till the great body of the people were evangelized," we have to determine the question of degree as to the preliminary work of introducing the leaven of the gospel and establishing agencies to take up and carry forward the work of evangelization when we leave it. Just here is the place where the judgment of those in the field, and of those who direct and support them, is liable to differ. We can only express our views, and lay before you the facts on which they are founded, it is for you, as the organ of the constituency that supply the means, to come to a definite decision in respect to the extent to which we shall go in measures of evangelistic aggression

and for the establishment of evangelizing agencies; and to that decision we must conform.

3. Has the time arrived for limiting our aggressive aims, in respect to Armenians, within the boundaries of out-lying districts of churches already founded? We think not. And we are glad to see that the Memorandum recognizes a work to be done "in other sections remote from the local churches, the entire responsibility and care of which will devolve on the missionaries.

In time, and fatigue and cost of traveling, there are churches as far from their nearest neighbors as Chicago is from Boston. How much could be expected for the evangelization of our country from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and the northern boundary to the Potomac and Ohio, if the churches were as few and feeble as in Turkey, and those in New England were required to go to Indianapolis or even only to Buffalo to attend a meeting of their Association?

Other agencies than they can supply are imperatively needed. But how are new places to be opened, unless, as a general fact, messengers of the gospel, under some designation as colporters, preachers, teachers, etc. are sent to them? And what is to be done towards reaching places in the vast fields "in sections remote from

local churches," if the sum of appropriations to a station is to be only about equal to the native contributions within its boundaries? Take a station like Cesarea, occupying a field larger than half of New England, in which as yet but six churches have been organized, but in which at some sixty-five other points a beginning has been made? How shall the work be fostered at these points without at least using up all the appropriations, leaving nothing for regions beyond? Or the still stronger case of Smyrna and the great expanse of South Western Asia Minor, including many cities and large towns, yet having out of Smyrna itself but two churches, and these small and weak: and the total native contributions possible from the whole field furnishing no measure of the expenditure requisite for a present evangelistic action reaching to great centers in the different portions of that territory. The appropriation first made for 1883 has since been supplemented: and so has the one made to Cesarea; for both of which additions we are grateful. When the strict application of the Memorandum, as it is correctly expounded by Dr. Means, would so cripple a station on which such demands rest, we are thankful for a mitigation of its stringency, and plead for farther careful consid-

ration of the policy to be pursued in regard to the carrying forward of the work of introducing the leaven of the gospel into the vast mass not yet reached by it.

4. The question of what constitutes an occupancy of a missionary field is likely to be brought up ere long for a more critical scrutiny than it has hitherto received. We cannot claim in our behalf the protection of the law of missionary comity, unless we show a reasonable aggressiveness into yet unentered districts. The net-work of our missionary operations is indeed spread over the whole of Asiatic Turkey; but the meshes are yet very large. The native churches, and foreign Christians too, will not be satisfied to have them left to the slow filling up by the native evangelizing element alone. If we could be free from competing agencies we could more hopefully work out the experiment of stimulating native activity by ourselves withdrawing; but this freedom we shall not enjoy. Other bodies of foreign Christians will be welcomed and perhaps invited, to do what we decline to do: and perhaps much to our annoyance. But ought we to object to others carrying the gospel into large districts from which we exclude ourselves? Portions of the great field we may say are well occupied, and nothing

should interfere with our plans for cultivation in connection with the churches; but of other large portions we cannot truthfully say this.

5. We may adopt the suggestions of the Memorandum concerning requirements of the people in order to furnishing them with resident preachers and teachers; but how are we usually to find a new community ready to meet these conditions unless they are first helped by an itinerant or occasional agency, as expressed on a previous page? And what shall we do in a large town or city far from any other, and with no, or few, villages near it? The number of present converts may be only two or three, or fifteen or twenty, with no pecuniary ability for more than one fourth the support of a preacher in such a place. The field may be hopeful; but it cannot well be developed without regular religious services and perhaps a school. To send an occasional preacher may be difficult and costly; to secure a preacher and teacher (in one) to reside there may absolutely require more assistance than one half. Shall we make it an <u>invariable</u> rule never to assist to the latter unless the people (two or three poor persons) pay one half; or shall missionary judgment be allowed some free-

dom in such a case? We feel, as keenly as any others can, the hardship of being called on to maintain stated preachers in places where there is no growth year after year for a long period; and are ready to take decisive action to remedy that evil in some way. But our efforts are hindered more than any one in America can comprehend by the increasing poverty, in late years, of the little evangelical communities, in common with the whole population, and sometimes from emigration and other causes. What is to be the end of this downward movement we cannot tell. We can only cry, "O Lord, how long?" But on the whole the churches are doing quite well, generally giving more than Gregorian Armenians do for religion and education, and more in proportion to ability than most American churches do; and we do not lose courage. We hope, and pray, and labor for spiritual reviving. If this be granted as at Adana, all will be well.

6. How to diminish the sum total of expenditure on a work, the growth and necessities of which increase altogether beyond the pecuniary aid brought to it from native sources, is a difficult problem. We assure the Prudential Committee that every effort will be put forth by us to co-operate with

the Executive administration of the Board in endeavoring to solve it. May wisdom be given to all.

In looking at sums total granted to the different missions, the large expenditure at Constantinople, which is really for all the missions, should not be over-looked; and in order to a just comparison of a mission or station for a series of years the number of missionaries supported and irregular expenses should be considered.

The statement of Dr. Means and your letters will receive careful consideration at the approaching Annual Meeting. We shall be glad of any farther observations in view of what is here written to come in season for our meeting, which is to convene May 15. We thank Dr. Means for his statement, and you for all your explanations, and will do our best to save you labor and anxiety in the future; but we doubt whether the best adjustment can be made without a careful survey of the whole field of inquiry by a deputation from the Prudential Committee, which shall visit interior stations as well as the seaboard, and spend some months in Turkey.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) G. W. Wood.

March 18, 1884

Rev. G. W. Wood.

5

Mo. Bible House
Cont'ple, March 16, 1893.

Private. Recd. April 3rd.

Dear Dr Clark,

On writing to Dr Lorimer, I shall hereafter (D. V.) refer to the papers which I enclose to you. Please forward them to him. If you choose to send him this letter, or Mr Greene's to yourself, we have no objection, but shall be pleased. Although much better in health than during the winter I yet desire to be saved as much as possible from double writing of the same things.

The March, Independent reached us by yesterday's post, bringing my second letter. I look on that as having more

213

value than the first one: shall be pleased if you so regard it.

In a few days I hope to forward a communication desired of me by the brethren here on the subject of the Memorandum, &c, & also an other relating to the Home.

Crossing the Bosphorus this morning I have read Mr Cook's prelude in Independent of Feb. 22 on Probation after death. How impressive must have been its delivery! What grand & solemn revelations await us! Good Dr Schauffler has met them. The notice of him in the March Her-

old is admirable: am glad to see Dr S. F. Smith's words from the Watchman in it. What a loss of the death of Mr Dodge. I hoped that he might feel able to leave the Board a larger bequest. Who will take his place? Mr Hardy?

With special remembrance to Mrs Clark, & in hope of your increasing strength,

Yours most paternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Co

Dear Drs Clark + Al

A telegram
intelligence that C. W
suppose that this is t
with the Special C
haps some one or mor
may accompany you.
special object of your
take up matters rele
the Special Commi
portant one of gaini
termine the policy to
ter of appropriations +
Board in Turkey. If
al gathering of missi
long enough, I shal
sults.

Mrs Wood says: "
den to make our h
ters while in Constan
from our home". Of c
monopolize you; bu
to you to regard our
+ go + come as arran
from time to time.

Constantinople, March 21, 1883.

Alden,

n yesterday brings welcome
D. V.) you are to visit us. We
s the result of conference
e Committee, & that per-
mure of that Committee
on. We also infer that the
<u>ion</u> coming is not to
nferred by the Board to
mittee, but the more im-
ning information to de-
to be pursued in the mat-
s & the general work of the
If there may be a gener-
issionaries, & you <u>can</u> stay
hall hope for the best re-

s: "Invite Drs Clark & Al-
house their head quar-
stantinople, & visit others
Of course we cannot
but it may be convenient
en dwelling as your home,
rangements may be made
e. You will let us know

by what steamer to expect you. You are aware that our meeting is called for the 15th of May. Supposing you to start by April 15 this will reach you shortly before you leave America. May God grant you a safe & pleasant journey hither!

I am about writing to Mrs Booker in regard to the necessity of Mrs Williams being relieved from active connection with the Home, & raising the question whether Mrs Esther Thompson (now we believe at Lake Forest, Ill.) cannot be obtained to be Associate Principal with Mrs Williams, in case the latter can return after a year's vacation, or to succeed Mrs Williams if she cannot return. Miss Patrick & Miss Hamlin can jointly take the oversight as Principals for a time; but they & we all feel that they will be in danger of breaking down physically if kept very long under such responsibility. Yet we dread the risk of a new Principal from America without experience in the East. Mrs Thompson is known to some of us; & we could welcome her with confidence.

As Miss Lord has left, & Miss Lawrence must leave in July, while our hope in regard to Miss Parsons is disappointed, we are shut up to the necessity of asking also for two new lady teachers. We trust that great care will be taken to obtain such as will easily harmonize with those on the ground. The adaptedness to each other of those who are & have been connected with the Home since its enlargement is cause for greatest thankfulness. We pray & trust that this may continue under prospective changes. Mrs Williams' disability is a great affliction; but the Lord knows what is best.

Mrs Wood ~~sends~~ ~~begs~~ her kind regards, & her sympathy with Mrs Clark & Mrs Alden unless they come also! May we not see them with you?

Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

P. S. Miss Hamlin has just read me a letter from her father in which he alludes to one from him to you denouncing Mr Minasian's leaflets. Please bring that & also what he wrote

for the Missionary Herald, but which was not published.

G. W. W.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood 5
Constantinople, March 21, 1883.
Rec'd Apr. 14, Aug. 14

P. C.

Rev. Geo. M. 7

Cortlandville

June 15, 1848.

Dear Dr Clark,

Dr Chapin & Prof. Mills Millington left yesterday for Boston & beyond. Dr C. hopes to be with you soon. He will tell you all that has occurred since you left. The Union finds has its meeting to-day. Br. Barrows & I have been in almost constant attendance on its sessions. In doing so we have had opportunity to make explanations & give information needed to prevent misconceptions that would otherwise have been damaging, though on reflection that time is but small compared with the grievous errors of understanding in many minds.

J.

Wood
5

for souls without mixing in any discussion of questions which others are agitating. We may hope for a valuable coadjutor in him, & the good results from Pastor Mazdéros' stay in Constantinople. Amid the darkness we have gleams of light. Let us trust, & fear not.

Last week's mails brought us the news of the death of my only brother. He was younger than I, but is before me in reaching the consummation of life's hope. I must soon follow. Though exhausted by these meetings I continue much as you saw me. I trust that you & Miss May are recuperating grandly. Mrs W. joins in love to you both, & to Mrs C in Armenia.

With cordial greetings also to Dr Chapin,

& Harris most sincerely Geo. W. Wood

The deputation gave an admirable address to the Union which is translated & printed in Armenian. It has brought the Union to the decision to make no appeal to the public in advance of the meeting of the Board. It is proposed that such meetings will be given up by Dr Chapin. Considerable feeling was excited by our printing the resolutions of the Conference & our Mission in Cooperation to accompany our letter to the Churches. We were special accused of impropriety in so doing; but many questions abt good will come from the reading of them. The Marash Pres. Union told the Union in his farewell remarks that the Cilicia Union churches would not follow in an attempt to break connection with the Am. Board.

June 17. The Session adjourned last evening. Among its last acts was an application through a Committee for grants to the amount of $1883 — for various objects outside of Constantinople for the current year in addition to what the mission asks for. Much time was given to Pera & certain questions. Finally a Committee of pastors was designated to consult with the people & us. As a result, we were asked to guarantee the support of Pastor Mardinos of Harpoot as an Evangelist here for one year. This we are glad to do. Pastor Avedis Constantian has arrived from Edinburgh. He appears well every way: says he has got new ideas in regard to the importance & methods of spiritual work. He now wishes to labor

Constantinople, July 25. 1883.

Dear Dr Clark,

I have neglected writing in season to be sure of meeting you at Interlachen or Geneva, & therefore shall address this to London. I trust that you are improving in vigor, but fear your stay is too short for your need. Must you plunge into preparations for the annual meeting of the Board? Hard as it will be to you to forego, & much as we may wish you to have a share in them, will you not avoid the risk of trying? We must leave to others what we cannot do, & trust that all will go well.

You, of course, are not indifferent to the prospect of cholera extension in this direction. We calmly await events, knowing that hardly any thing effective is doing here to stay its coming, or mitigate its ravages if it once appears here. What the effect of a panic will be on the Home & Robert College we cannot fully foresee; but probably parents at a distance will be little likely to send their children to the Capital. Safer places probably can hardly be found than our position in Scutari & that of the College on the Hissar height. Yet the consequences of fear, & of crowding together, may be bad; & we

may suffer as others in less favorable localities. As the disease is not yet this side of Egypt, we may still hope it will not come; but my hope is slight. If we have definite information on which to found a judgment in respect to the prospects of the Home for next term, we will communicate with Boston, if need be, by telegraph.

We hear of the arrival at Vienna of Mrs Williams & party en route for Lucerne, & also from Miss Borden there a week later. We have nothing new from Drs Chapin & Mead. We get pleasant letters from Boston. Dr Alden reports enthusiastically concerning the Home, etc. He would have more material for report if he had remained through the examinations. We were glad that Miss Borden was detained until the close. They went off very pleasantly. The prospect for a new school year would be encouraging but for the Cholera. Now we are quite uncertain. Yet unless broken up, we must have reinforcement to save the ladies on the ground from breaking down. We rejoice in a favorable answer from Miss Child: but how to get her

here from Amtab is now a serious question on account of quarantines. A Miss Marlin is reported from Boston as under appointment for the Home. We are sorry to hear that she is in delicate health.

The sudden death of young Dr Calhoun affects me deeply. It is only a few months since he was here, & did his best to patch me up for a little longer stay; & now he has gone first. I have news also of the death of my brother in Haverhill. He was younger than I. Well, we go each in his turn. The appointed time is doubtless the best time; & the call is to be welcomed whenever it is heard.

You refer to churches adhering or not adhering to the Bithynia Union in withdrawing from the Board. The withdrawal from the Board is as yet only a threat. Past. Khazaros of Brousa, with whom I had a <u>long</u> <u>hours'</u> conversation the other day said to me that he judged the design & expectation of the leaders to be, not a permanent breach with the Board, but only getting by pressure in this way what they

without from the Board. It will be a sad thing if they succeed in carrying points by this sort of game. Things remain much as they were. Past. Avedis, from Edinburgh, will be a help to us in some important respects. Past. Mardiros is working quietly. Mr Hohannes Minasian has been very ill, but is somewhat better.

Mr Willis Bliss leaves next week with his young friend Mead to return to America. Mr B. & Miss Mary Pangalo we learn to-day have agreed to unite in a home there at not some distant day. How we shall find a substitute for her we do not know, but "the Lord will provide".

Mrs Wood has written to Mrs Clark in reply to her very pleasant letter. Our joint salaams to her, & to Miss Mary who we trust is gaining vigor, & to yourself.

Yours with paternal regards,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. G. W. Wood
Aug 25 1883

Rev. G. W. Wood

Constantinople
July 28, 1883.

Dear Sir,

The best answer to the croaking of the Armenian critics, who insist that the work of the Am. Board in Turkey, is a failure, it seems to me is a statement like the enclosed.

I have sent the same to Dr Chapin & Prof. Mead at Lucerne; but will it not be well to give it a place by itself in the Miss. Herald before the meeting at Detroit?

Yours very truly,

Geo. W. Wood.

2117

120 hearers. At the same time Prof. Hagopos preached at Langa to an audience twice as large. The work goes forward in Stamboul, though the Gov't still refuses a firman for the new chapel. In Pera progress is still backward: at Scutari about as last year. The Lord help us by his spirit! The fire at Hadjin is a great calamity; but the spiritual work there & Adana, & now we hear at Kessab, is a great encouragement.

I trust that you are getting good in England. Your presence there must be useful in various respects in these troublous times. Please remember me to Mr Jones, Dr Fraser, Dr Wright, & other friends. I have never met the new Secretary of the T. M. A. Prof, but am much pleased with his letters & what I hear of him. Please give him my salaam.

I am just called off. So good bye. Love to your family when you write or see them.

Yours fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Aug. 15, 1883.
Rec'd Sept. 3.

Dear brother Newbridge:

I shall not make the matter better by filling a sheet with apologies for my long neglect in writing to you. I can only throw myself on your indulgence, & assure you that it was not indifference that caused it. You know how we have been occupied for long months, & how serious I am apt to be under the failure of strength used up in the daily routine of indispensable duties. Mrs W. & I have been truly interested in all that concerns your region. We thank God for your preservation & the improvement in your health; & we pray for your full recovery & prolonged usefulness. You are greatly

needed to your family & to the position which God has called you to fill. Recent news from Aintab shocks & distresses us, as it must pain you. Any thing can be borne better than such a trial; but even these things are of God & are overruled for good to his cause. It must be seen that missionaries from America are but men that God alone may be trusted & glorified.

You have been kept informed of the course of things here. I trust that great benefit will come ultimately from the thorough examination made of our work & its difficulties & needs. Your father & mother Riggs seem remarkably well for them, tho' Mrs R. at times is feeble; but I do not see why we may not hope that they will outlive

several others of us. Br. E. E. Bliss does not gain, but rather loses; while I feel that though as well as last year & perhaps a little more vigorous, my course is nearly ended. In view of the falling among natives in regard to expenditure on miss.s I shall not think it best to stay long to use a missionary salary if my life is spared. The prospect of our Constantinople working force is very doubtful. Br. Greene goes to Athens next Spring for at least a year's absence. We are such a feeble folk that nothing is certain but change. We call for Br. H. S. Barnum for the press, & hope to put Avedapers under native editorship; while Prof. Abedis Constantian will be employed on book work. He has resumed Turkish preaching at the Bible House, & last Sunday had

Constantinople, Sep. 12, 1883.

Dear Dr Alden,

To-day is the first day of the new term at the Home. The pupils are gathering. Miss Patrick & Miss Hamlin are in good, yet fluttering spirits as the associate head in the absence of the Principal. We are looking for the two ladies from America to arrive on the 15th. Miss Child, we trust, is on the way from Aintab.

Thanks for your postal received by last post, & for the kiss to my grand-daughter. May she have more from you for my sake, & for her own!

N.B. You will be glad to hear that the Brousa pastor, Hazarros Garabedian, whom the B. Union wished to send back at the cost of the Board's treasury, has been recalled by his people who have subscribed his former salary (72 liras as pastor, & 24 from the school, a year). They did this with ease, & have no desire for the 66 liras asked by the B. Union for him for 1883! You will be amused & instructed at this denouement in respect to the first & most important item

in the list of the applications, made out of time & order, which was sent to the Prudential Committee. There had been no consultation by the Revision Committee with the Church when they made out the list.

Dr Clark will excuse my reporting this to you. Please give him my congratulations on his return safely & feel much solicitude for his health. The Lord be with you all under the burdens which oppress you, & make the Detroit meeting memorable by the manifestation of his presence! Oh that a wave of Divine influence may flow from it to submerge us all in Turkey, & reach to all the missions abroad & the churches at home!

Do hasten with kind remembrance to Mr Terry & all at the Rooms. Perhaps Dr Thompson will show you what I send to him by this post.

Yours most sincerely,
Geo. W. Wood.

Rec'd Oct. 1.
Rev. G. W. Wood
Constantinople, Sep. 12, 1883.

Constantinople, Sep. 15, 1883.

Dear Dr Clark,

This morning we have the pleasure of receiving Miss Child from Smyrna, & Misses Melvin, Fanshawe & Cole from America, all in good health & the best of spirits. Miss Child has happily been subjected to no quarantine, & has had a pleasant trip by land & by sea. From the other ladies I have not yet had time to get details of experiences on the way, but learn in general that they have made the long journey in comfort.

The school opened on the 12th, & has a slight increase on the number in attendance last year at the beginning. The fear of cholera seems not to have kept any away: ~~some~~ all cause of such fear has now passed.

This will reach you perhaps at the time of annual meeting. We trust that you will spare yourself to the utmost, to be strengthened for work hereafter which you ought not to think of at present. We must wait in patience when such is the

Master's command, & let him direct & achieve without us. We rejoice in your safe return to the native land, & in the anticipation of good which your visit here & partial rest in Europe will bring to yourself & to the interests that you serve.

I had a moment's glance at the Wilder's Review the other day, & saw that, in the last number received here, he assails the Prud. Board & the American with about equal abusiveness & injustice. Is it possible that such uncharitable & false tirades can meet with sympathy from any really christian men? The spirit & manner they are beneath contempt.

I sent a few lines two days ago to Dr Alden that I hope may reach him at Detroit if not before. The Brousa incident reported may be an effective reply to criticisms which possibly may be founded on the non-success of the B. Union application for special grants.

May a mighty power from on high come down to work in us, & for the

blessed Master's glory here & every where what no human planning or means can accomplish! While feeling a lively interest in prospective action of the coming meeting of the Board, my great hope is from the spiritual tone which will characterize it & make its influence felt in the churches at home & in all the mission fields. For this we are praying earnestly.

Our brethren Dr Riggs is quite well for him; but Mrs R. is quite feeble, — has restless nights, & is under the ~~Dis~~ physician's care. He says he finds no marked disease, but the decay of vitality is such as to lead us to think that she is very soon to pass through the river to the shore where we are all going rapidly. Dr & Mrs E. E. Bliss both feel in vigor. They miss their daughter's aid, but are glad to have her where she can hope for some physical improvement; & they find it pleasant to receive Miss Pangal's attentions as those of a future daughter. We are not surprised to hear of Mr Williams' decision to return to America, & think it the best thing.

Change & decay impend in our earthly sphere; but a bright day is dawning for us. Let our eyes be on the heavenly glory; & let us not faint, but rejoice in the prospect opening before us!

With kind remembrance from Mrs W. & myself to Mrs Clark & Mrs. May as ever,

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood

Rev. Geo. W. Wood
Constantinople, Sept 15-71
Recd Oct 1st 1883.

Scituate, Sep. 26, 1883.

Dear Dr Clark,

I enclose for your reading a letter to the ladies of the W. B. M. Please take note of its contents, & forward.

We are looking with greatest interest, but without anxiety, to the meeting of the Board next week. Our prayer & hope are for such a shedding down of Divine influence as will melt power & melt together all hearts there, & reach with the same blessed effect even to us! This would be a solvent of all difficulties. Nothing in the way of legislation without this will be of any ~~permanent~~ sufficient avail. Legislation without it may be productive of very great harm.

Trusting that you are gaining strength, & will be full of cheer when this reaches you,

Yours, as ever, Most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

P. S. I purpose going on Saturday with Pastor

Avedis Aradonian (the Large pastor) to Adrianople for a visit of a few days. Mr Pettibone has gone to Monastir with Miss Spooner. Miss Stone accompanied Miss Cole to Philippopolis en route to Samokov.

I forget whether I have written to the Rooms regarding Past. Marden's return to Harpoot. He went solely, as he professed & I believe, because of the call of duty as he thought it there, & told us that if he could properly leave there he would come again if the people here <u>or</u> we should wish him. We are again afloat as to a regular supply for Sentari. Mr Filian has come. We receive him cordially. I have invited him to my guest room & table, & to preach for me two Sabbaths hence in English at S. He has preached in Armenian. He talks well: is to marry a daughter of Bishop M. brother of Hankis Minasian: will spend the winter here. We shall see what — we shall see. Pastor Avedis Constantian draws large audiences to the Turkish service at the Bible House, & shows a good spirit. Let us be hopeful.

G. W. W.

Thanks for your address. G. W. W.

Sept. 26, 1883.

Constantinople, Nov. 7, 1883.

Dear Dr Clark,

We unite with you in thanksgiving to God for the evidence of his presence & guidance in the meeting at Detroit. Surely He has heard prayer, & we can trust him for the future.

None of the proceedings were more touching to my heart than those, as reported by one correspondent of a religious paper, in the meeting of corporate members on Thursday afternoon, in connection with the election of officers. The continuance of Dr Hopkins as President, the election of Mr Blatchford as successor to Mr Dodge, & the sympathy shown for the Secretaries under their burdens & the appreciation of the value of their services, are most gratifying. The administration of the Board through its Executive officers & the Prudential Committee, deserves the confidence which it retains notwithstanding the criticism that is sometimes more earnest than wise concerning it.

I rejoice in the part which you had in

Thanks for your letter of Oct. 22 & 29

the meeting, yet await with solicitude a report of result upon your physical state. Your & Dr Alden's papers were a happy preparation for the Special Reports. I heartily endorse your judgment of the Special Committee's & the Deputation's report. The unanimous action in adopting such resolutions is all we could wish. I trust the Armenian brethren will accept the situation when they come to understand it. We hear no comments from them as yet; & we think it best to let them study the documents without expression of judgment upon them on our part. After a little we shall invite them to prayer & conference with us, & propose station co-operation in this field. Very likely they will not readily accept it unless we propose that the Bithynia Union Com. be, or appoint, the Armenian members of the united body. This we shall not wish to accept, but shall try to have the churches here appoint them.

Most fully do we agree with you in

thinking a baptism of the Spirit the only effective remedy for these difficulties. We might be all in one body with the leaders of the B. Union only to find ourselves wading in deeper waters. But with a spiritual revival all will become easy. For this we are praying & laboring. After the settling in their minds of the question what they are to expect from America, we may hope for more heart in our native brethren to stick this with us. That they are much disappointed is quite certain. Much will depend on the tenor of advice that they will get from certain parties in America.

I would give much for a full & accurate report of Dr Hamlin's speech. We can now forgive his letter to the Bradford. He has grandly redeemed himself, & done a service of immense value.

Things are in a disturbed condition in the Langa church, but they will come, I think, to a right issue. Pastor Ayedis & the best part of the church are very

thankful to us for counsel, sympathy, & moral support. The appearance now is that Prof. Hagopos will stand with them, & help them out of their trouble. He can do this easily; & if so, Diotrephes will not succeed in his designs.

The ladies in the Home continue in health & are very happy together. Two new boarders & new day-scholars are expected, to make the aggregate of pupils within two or three ~~or four~~ of a hundred.

Excuse so hasty a scrawl. I hope you hear more from others. Mr Pettibone is recovering; & others of us are as usual. We were greatly pleased with Mr & Mrs Gates, who were detained longer than they desired, by the feeble condition of Mrs Andrus. We have much solicitude respecting Mrs A's ability to bear the journey to Mardin.

With Mrs W's & my felicitations to your family, Dr Alden, Mr Perry, Dr Thompson, & all at the Mission Rooms,

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood.
Constantinople, Nov. 7, 83.
Rec'd Nov. 26.

Constantinople, Nov. 30, 1883.

Dear Dr Clark,

Yesterday we observed Thanksgiving by a Praise meeting in the morning at the Home, & by social gatherings at various tables in the afternoon. Mr & Mrs Millingen & Dr & Mrs Riggs were in the Home company, while Miss Melvin & Miss Fenham, Mr & Mrs Pettibone, & Dr Harris (under appointment of Presb. Board as successor to Dr Calhoun at Tripoli) were Mrs Wood's guests. We have had a visit from Mrs & Miss Hale of Minneapolis, Congregational ladies returning from a year's visit to a daughter & sister, Mrs Dr Cochran, in Oroomiah. — To-morrow evening we hope to entertain at dinner Hagop Effendi Matteosian & wife, Pastor Avedis Constantian & wife, & the young preacher from Adrianople Mikser Bassmajian, who is to preach here on Sunday & will be our guest for the night preceding. These personalities are for your eye alone that you may know something of the social relations we seek to cultivate. I think I have mentioned to you that we have ~~cultivated~~ had frank & cordial intercourse with the Filian, who has preached

a number of times in Scutari in Armenian, & who has twice promised to take my turn in English preaching, but for special reasons has each time failed to meet his engagement. Last week he was married to a niece of Mr S. M. Minasian. Mrs W. was invited with me, but was prevented by company from being with me at the wedding. The affair was very pleasantly conducted. Mr F. purposes spending the winter at the Capital. He has sat at my table, & slept beneath my roof, & been treated in a manner which can allow no possible ground of complaint.

We are now beginning to see how the brethren of the Bithynia Union & others are affected by the reports presented, & the wise resolutions adopted, at the meeting of the Board. They are of course considerably disappointed in some particulars; but the definite decision reached is accepted by them in apparently a good spirit. We had a conference with several of them on Tuesday last; & there was a

manifestation of a disposition to forget the past, & unite with us in efforts for spiritual results in this city which gratified us, & which encourages me more than any thing I have seen in the twelve & a half years that I have last been here. We meet again next Tuesday, & propose to continue consultations & proper work with reference to spiritual work. We missionaries are prepared, as we have told them, for formal co-operation in station work from the present hour leaving other questions for later consideration. If the sentiments & feeling expressed in our first meeting shall be continued & strengthened, we shall indeed enter on a new era. But I do not like to write yet for publication. Unless some other one writes something suitable, it will I think be better to say nothing yet except in an editorial note announcing that communications from C. speak encouragingly of the prospect. The action of the Board we regard as eminently wise. Any different action would in my view have

done very great harm.

Allow me to suggest that when the report of the Special Committee is ready for circulation in pamphlet or the usual Annual Report of the Pru. Com. to the Board, you send a copy with a few friendly lines to Rev. Avedis Asadoorian, for the B.M. Committee. They are very sensitive on the point of official recognition.

On Monday, Dec. 3, we expect to have a meeting of the Com. ad interim with reference to the case of Miss McCallum. Mr Pettibone informs you that Miss McC. earnestly remonstrates against being compelled to leave Mr & Mrs Brookes. Notwithstanding the imperative form of the Pru. Committee's action, we cannot suppose it was intended to force her away against her own strong dissent. We shall do our best to manage the case as we think you would do if you were here. Mr B. is naturally very much hurt by the charge of unkindness & severity which no one here can undertake to substantiate, & which Miss McC. wholly repudiates.

Very fraternally Yours
Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood
Constantinople, Nov. 30-1883
Recd Dec. 17

6

Constantinople, Jan. 4, 1883.

Dear Dr Clark,

Miss Shattuck is now at my house, having arrived yesterday morning in nineteen days from America five of which she took for rest in London. She has endured the fatigue of the rapid transit well, & will go on in a couple of days in company with Dr Harris of the Presb. Board who is to take Dr Calhoun's place at Tripoli. To-morrow she is to communicate with Miss McCallum. There is no prospect of Miss McC's going with her. Mr Pettibone is writing you in behalf of the Com. ad Interim in regard to the case of Miss McC.

We are sorry to hear no more favorable report concerning your health. May the gracious Lord strengthen you for labor or for suffering as his benevolence may appoint. Very soon we shall all be beyond these burdens which now oppress us.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood

Constantinople Dec 4th 1883

Recd Dec. 21st

Constantinople, Jan 21, 1884.

Dear Dr Clark,

To-day's post has brought us several communications for which we are grateful. Very touching is Mrs Means' statement of the dying experiences of her husband. May the grace given to him be mine in our last mortal struggle! Blessed are they who thus die in the Lord. The weakened force at the Missionary Rooms, as well as the bereaved family & friends, have our tender sympathy under this great loss; & we join our prayer to that of thousands more for special divine guidance in selecting a successor in the Secretaryship, & in other arrangements which providential orderings may require for the heavy responsibility of administration ~~of so great a la-~~ ~~may require~~ ~~bors~~ a trust, which has so greatly increased of late years in its demands of labor & wisdom.

I have to-day read with great satisfaction the copy of your letter to the Secretary of the Bithynia Union. It cannot but do good.

We have had this afternoon

Rev. Geo. W. Wood

another meeting with our Armenian brethren, advanced a step towards the formation of a united Native Council. To avoid snags we have to navigate cautiously, but we are moving on in the right course. We also are consulting with reference to calling a General Conference at the time of our next annual Mission meeting. Mr Baldwin writes against the idea. Mr Pierce urges it upon us. We shall probably secure it; but we are moving carefully so as to obviate objections & secure harmony.

On the 14th (Jan. 6. O. S.) on the Armenian Christmas I preached a Christmas sermon in Armenian to a considerable audience in our Sentari chapel. Just at present more than usual Armenian preaching comes upon me, pending action by the Para church which is expected to pave the way for a satisfactory arrangement for native pastoral care or at least preaching here. We desire to find a man of the right

stamp for employment with our native brethren as an evangelist; but know not where to look for him.

The new term of the Home opens to-morrow with three or four new pupils. Miss Dodd having returned from Bulgaria, Miss Melvin is to spend three months at Bagchejuk for acquisition of Armenian. The question of temporary help to Mrs Bowen in Smyrna is happily settled by Miss Lord's going. In the mean time Mr W. N. Chambly, ~~of Erzroom~~, has followed a correspondence of several months by coming in person & gaining the promise of Miss Williams to join her fortune with his next Summer, & be transferred to Erzroom! While we regret the loss to us we approve the prospective action. After some further consideration I will (D. V.) write again in regard to the vacancy which her removal will create.

Mrs Wood unites in regards to Mrs Clark, Miss Mary & yourself, as also to friends at the Missionary Rooms.

Yours fraternally

Geo. W. Wood.

P. S. Your continued feebleness is a cause to us of much sorrow. Spare yourself as much as possible, & may our gracious Lord restore you to fulness of vigor, unless it be his will to give you that which will be better. You will appreciate my cause for thankfulness, as it regards myself, when I report that on Friday last after an hour & a quarter's Armenian preaching service I trudged through mud, rain, sleet & snow, & made nineteen Christmas calls in various directions, in compliance with the Armenian custom, & sustained no ill effect except temporary fatigue!

G. W. W.

Nov. 9th, 11. Wood,
Constantinople, Dec. 21/84.
Rec'd Feb. 8.

Constantinople, Ap. 1, 1884.

Dear Dr Clark,

We are all very happy to get so favorable a report concerning your health. May its improvement continue & be perfected. Yesterday's post brought the welcome news of the prospect of Prof. Judson Smith's becoming successor to Dr Means in the Secretaiate. I rejoice with you in the help which will thus come to you under your heavy burdens. This arrangement I trust is of the Lord for long continuance & great advantage to all the interests which the Board represents.

Thanks for yours of Feb. 9. You refer to my letter to Dr Thompson. I hope you did not interpret it to mean more than I intended & than was becoming in me to say. Your explanation of the intent of the action of the Prud. Committee, of course, relieved us from all perplexity. Mr Brooks's feels pretty sore still. Mrs B. has so far recovered as to attend to household duties & walk out occasionally. With the approval of our Com. ad Interim which we trust the Prud. Com. will sanction, she goes to England to spend the summer. Miss Mc Collum

Rev. Dr. W. Wood,

visited Mrs W. for the Sabbath two weeks ago. She seems well & happy.

My 70th birth-day, in February, found me as well as you saw me where here in May. Great cause have I for thankfulness that I yet am in the flesh, & that the dealings of Divine providence with me are in so much mercy. A few days will bring the 47th anniversary of my ordination to the Gospel ministry. Before that event I had been accepted as a missionary candidate, & designated to Singapore. The financial distress of 1837 prevented the sending of our missionary company that year. Under the direction of Secretary Armstrong, of sainted memory, visiting churches during the following summer, & with his approval spending the autumn & winter as assistant in the pastoral care of the Presb. Church in Bloomfield, N. J., in May, 1838, I sailed for the far East expecting to give my life to labor among the Chinese. Considerations of health & unexpected events, however, led to my transfer from that field, & coming in 1842 to the mission in Turkey. Other changes, not of my seeking, have occurred in respect to places & modes

of employment; but during this period of nearly half a century it has been my privilege to be connected with the American Board in the performance of such services as have been assigned to me; & throughout receiving the utmost kindness of treatment from the Prudential Committee & Executive officers — more oftentimes than I have seemed to myself to deserve. Never for an hour have I regretted becoming a foreign missionary, & doing as I was able for ~~foreign~~ missions abroad when detained in ~~my native land~~ America. With fullest sympathy with pastors & all christian laborers in the home field, & regarding the evangelization of our own country as of greatest necessity for itself & the world, I have believed that the <u>world-plan</u> of the Gospel is the only one that can suffice for American needs; & clasping hands with the home missionary in Dakota & Oregon, in Texas & Arizona, I pray & labor for my beloved native land from the vantage-ground of a foreign shore. My deep & only regret is that I have been worth so little to the unspeakably important interests which I have desired to serve. Were it possible to begin life anew with the stock

of experience & knowledge now accumulated, & with the greater consecration & more grace that would increase usefulness, gladly would I choose the same object to which to devote it, the same superintendence & help, & the same associates, not only for another half but a whole century of toil & trials such as the Divine Will might appoint in those same ~~in the same~~ or any other fields for me. ~~seeking such humble efforts as I could put forth in them for the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ whose conquest of all the nations is to be by a divine power through a feeble human instrumentality.~~

I confess to some disappointment of early expectations; but is not this inevitable to youthful imaginings? Who ~~has understand, or~~ can adequately ~~rightly~~ conceive the difficulty & greatness of the work of christian missions? As it goes on, progress is correctly estimated only in the light of what has been overcome. On many things I have seen more than I anticipated. The changes in the world contemporaneous with my personal history are indeed marvelous; & who can doubt the end to which they look? I think I have

some just appreciation of drawbacks & dangers in the present; yet contrasting what now is with what was in the days of my youth, & bringing into view the drift of Scripture prophecy as interpreting the general current of providential events, how can I look forward with any other than a joyful anticipation of what is to come? Days of darkness & trouble may be in the near future; but I have strong confidence that greater changes for good are before the Church than any that we have yet witnessed. The triumphs of the kingdom of God will be more glorious in the 20th than they are in the 19th century. On putting off my armor I would give cheer & congratulation to those who are girding on theirs. May they as much excel in spiritual graces as their opportunities & responsibilities may exceed those of the generation now passing off the stage!

Yesterday the Com. ad Interim ~~from Turkey~~ requested me to attend the approaching meeting of the European Turkey Missionaries as addel-

egate from our Mission, at Marash two weeks hence. This is at the instance of Dr Riggs who expects to represent his Station. I think of taking Mrs W. with me if I shall feel able to go, as she has had no vacation excursion in six years. The meeting of the W. T. Mission is called for May 21; & we hope that the day following will witness, the coming together of a General Conference including ~~with~~ Armenian & Greek brethren for which an invitation has been issued. We have for some time been endeavoring to secure a permanent Constantinople Station Conference. Two Armenian brethren have been designated by the Adrianople & Rodosto Churches, viz. Prof. Hagopos Jijizian of Robert College, & Rev. Avedis Cristantian who is engaged in literary labor at the Bible House; & is a very excellent preacher in Turkish to a congregation averaging more than one hundred souls in the chapel room adjoining, on the Sabbath. Two others we hope will be ~~designated~~ selected in a few days by the Constantinople churches; these form to act (until some other arrangement may be made)

on equal terms with Messrs E. E. Bliss, Rev. Pettibone, + myself, in ~~the~~ Conduct of the Evangelistic operations of the Station under the instructions of the Prudential Committee given to the Station. Most of the Armenian brethren now exhibit a spirit which encourages hope that we may have no serious difference in respect to modes of Co-operation. The trying questions in the future will be, as they have been in the past, those which relate to amount of pecuniary aid + particular objects for it. ~~The Native + foreign stand-points for there are often quite different.~~ + Only special grace giving special wisdom + forbearance to ~~both~~ parties, whose stand-points are so different, can bring representatives of receivers + givers to cordial unity of views on all such matters.

Our brother Avedis Aradoorian, acting pastor of the Langa Church, is called to mourn the removal by death of his youngest daughter, aged eight years. At the funeral yesterday the large assembly presented quite the aspect of a similar gathering in America. In the sympathetic

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Constantinople, Apr. 1. 1884.
Rec'd Apr. 24
5

yet quiet demeanor of all, & in the self-control of the afflicted family, the contrast with the usual spectacle at Oriental funerals was very striking. An unhappy contention among his people is more a cause of distressing to this faithful servant of Christ than even this heavy personal bereavement. Much, however, as he is thereby hindered in usefulness, he has evidence that his labors are not altogether in vain.

A letter from Mrs Williams informs us of consultations in Boston concerning questions pertaining to the Home. For we soon hear from Miss Patrick & others in regard to them. A sister of Miss Dodd tells of a lady in New Jersey who may be the one to take Miss Williams' place.

I defer writing more than as above in regard to myself. Perhaps Divine providence may remove occasion for it altogether. But should my strength become less than it is now I may ere long present the question of remaining to die here, or returning, if the Lord will, to spend the brief remainder of my days with children & friends in America. But this may wait awhile.

Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, May 29, 1884.

Dear Miss Child,

Yours of the 8th inst. & the subsequent one to me were received by the last post. Form letters of about the same date to Miss Hamlin, & Miss Patrick & Miss H. together, have also been put into my hands.

I have consulted with the Trustees, & we heartily approve your offer of assistance to these ladies for a summer excursion. In our judgment they both need & deserve to have this given to them. We are concerned lest they break down under their very heavy & responsible duties which they so admirably discharge, & deem the preservation of their health a matter of great importance to the institution.

The cordial & sympathetic expressions with which the offer of $100 to each of them is made, & they are invited to go perhaps as far as England, are of themselves a tonic cheer of great effect. Just what they will do is not yet certain. They are perplexed because a visit to England,

Pow. Geo. W. Wood, S

or even to Germany, costs so much that even this amount of aid does not suffice, with their salaries for the two months, to meet the necessary expenses however closely contracted. £30 sterling will hardly suffice to go to & come from England leaving nothing ~~leaving nothing~~ for support while there. Miss Patrick & Miss Hamlin express great unwillingness to have any larger sum asked for; yet the very kind manner in which you have ~~spoken~~ written on this subject leads us to think that you would prefer our stating the case just as it is. It is an infelicity of our position that we can not get a decided change of air, under circumstances ~~at all~~ favorable to recovery of health, without going a thousand miles; & that the cost of traveling is much higher than in America.

If your Committee & the Prudential Committee should see fit to add anything to the sum proposed, will you be kind enough to telegraph the numeral (word), whatever it be? We will understand it to

means so many dollars additional to the one hundred voted to each of the two ladies.

We are having a remarkably cool May. This is much more conducive to health than the sweltering heats we sometimes have. The meeting of the Mission is now in progress following a Conference with Armenian fellow-workers. Consequently we are filled with company & work. The aspect of things is on the whole pleasant & encouraging.

Yours very truly
(in behalf of the Trustees)
Geo. W. Wood,
Sec'y.

Cincinnati. May 29. 1884

and [illegible] 14 [illegible]

Constantinople, July 25, 1884.

Dear Dr Clark

This morning I began a letter to you address concerning the Home examinations & graduation exercises; but after writing awhile I changed the address to Miss Child for the Woman's Board. I have sent a statement of last six months' accounts, & remarks concerning Estimates for the Home, to the Treasurer of W. B. M. in an inclosed envelope through Mr Ward for his inspection.

We thank the Prud. Com. for the grants to Misses Patrick & Hamlin for a vacation excursion. These were richly deserved, & were needed. Perhaps Mr Pettibone has informed you of the omission in the telegram, as received, of the word "doubled": so that its meaning could not be known until your letter came. Fortunately the letter arrived in season.

There is a great Exodus from Scutari. Miss P. & Miss H. must be near Liverpool via Gibraltar: Miss Fenham & Miss Melvin are in Bardezag: only Miss Dodd remains as an inmate in Dr Byington's bereaved family. Mr & Mrs Chambers are this week in Broosa, to go on

to Erzroom in a few days. Our brother Dr C. E. Bliss has been for some time seriously ill. He is better so that he is not in immediate peril; but he rallies very slowly, & will be long in getting up if he ever recovers former strength. The case is one of complete prostration. The physicians do not speak encouragingly, as we could wish.

Prof. Charles Riggs, of Aintab, is here in good health, & much interested us last Sunday by a sermon. His father & mother are quite well, but not very strong: a statement which applies to others of us also. The cholera scare came just in time to catch Mr George Washburn for a five days' quarantine at the Black sea entrance of the Bosphorus, costing $40 in addition to the annoyance. We fear for the young travelers, Miss May Hamlin, Miss Lilla Parsons, & Master George Herrick who left us a week ago for Venice; but hope they may get up the Brenner pass through Austria & Germany without detention. Constantinople is ~~usually~~ healthy as usual: the summer, for the most part,

cool & very pleasant.

The new building at the Bible House has been begun. In the deep excavations necessary for a foundation, graves, (with coins in them dating from A.D. 250 to 350,) have been opened, & among the bones an earthen oil lamp & other relics of the age before Constantine & Christianity in Byzantium. In Mediæval times there was a large monastery on the site, beneath it having immense magazines & a great amount of substructures of solid masonry, from which much material is obtained for present use in building. The new building, & a second story on the edifice adjoining the Bible House, will furnish important additional facilities for Bible & Missionary work. The cost of these additions is defrayed from funds in the hands of the Trustees accruing from rents.

The Langa church is in a sad condition. A party under the leadership of one distinguished in past contentions in that church has succeeded in driving away the excellent acting pastor recently.

standing that the Bithynia Union after a patient examination of the case during several days unanimously pronounced the charges against the pastor unfounded or frivolous, & that the pastor was supported by the best element in the church. But numbers were at the back of the malcontent leader, & at present the church is completely divided with no hope of reunion for a considerable time to come. The pastor, greatly afflicted by the death of a promising son of seventeen years of age within three months of bereavement of a daughter of nine years, has withdrawn; &, at the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the Bithynia Union, our Station has come to an understanding with the Scutari brethren, & engaged Pastor Asadourian as an Evangelist with a view to his residing in Scutari & devoting special attention to this part of the Constantinople field. So far as this portion of the field is concerned we hope for a good result from this arrangement; but our hearts are pained for the Stamboul field. Prof. Hagopos Jejizian has

also resigned as preacher in the Langa Chapel, & a supply is got for the pulpit by the malcontents where they can form Sabbath to Sabbath, while the friends of the late pastor for the most part refuse to join with them, & attend the services of Past. Aredis Constantian at the Bible House, or go elsewhere for the present. They are considering by what course they can do best for their own spiritual good & the cause of Christ, & greatly need Divine guidance. For this we earnestly pray, while just at present we do not see that we can much assist them by counsel of our own. Developments within a few weeks may be such as to make more plain the path of duty to those to whom we must chiefly look for the support of what is good & hopeful within their bounds.

In the mean time Mr Schneider's work has gone on, with unabating interest, but it must be suspended for a few weeks of rest to the exhausted workers. Past. Constantian's services in Turkish are kept up with growing numbers & a deepening impression. The outlook in Scutari is bright

somewhat envy; + there is some improvement in Pera. But, alas, for the great army of dry bones every where around us! Can these dry bones live? Oh for the quickening spirit to raise them up a living host for the Lord's service + kingdom!

A few Sabbaths ago six additions to the Communion of the Pera Church were made: four being pupils of the Home, daughters of Protestant families, + two adults daughters of a servant in the Home. Have I reported this before? Amid all discouragements we see some signs of the Spirit's presence to give us cheer.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, July 25, 1884.
Rec'd Aug. 12.

P. S. The papers will probably inform you of a murderous attack two evenings ago on Mr Gabriel Minasian (the one who receives money in the store of the Messrs Minasian) while walking on the quay from Arnaut-koy to Bebek. He has mercifully, but barely, escaped with his life from three ruffians who knocked him down, + robbed him, + threw him, when insensible, into the strong current of the Bosphorus. Recovering consciousness in the water, his cries brought him help.

Constantinople, Aug. 25, 1884.

Dear Dr Clark,

Mr Manjasian made but a short stay on his first arrival in this city. He has just returned with his wife from a visit to her friends in Amasia & to Marsovan. Yesterday he spent two & a half hours in a call on me. Our conversation was pleasant but frank. He manifested kind feeling towards missionaries, except Mr Herrick, ~~against~~ of whom he has no small dislike. He disavows having ever written to Marsovan advising the people not to give for the high school & promising aid from America, & blames Mr H. for having reported his so doing & declining to correct it. The explanation probably is that the people inferred what he did not directly write, & spoke as if he had so written. He has not said much (if any thing it has been quite privately) to dissuade persons from leaving the Armenian Church, & does not admit that he meant in his talk at the Missionary Rooms to take an attitude antagonistic to our views on that point. The truth is that his father & the Evangelical brethren generally told him at the outset here that it would be of no use

Omet: Yelly, July 25, 1884.

for him to take that ground: he could make no impression on the Ev'l Armenians however much he might try. He has not preached even once though invited by me & native brethren, pleading medical injunction to rest during his vacation. He is to sail next Saturday on his return to Philadelphia. I cannot but be interested in him, & hope that, after a discipline yet to be received, he may be found an instrument fitted for divine use in Turkey. His prospect of health is not the best, & his mind is yet unbalanced to a lamentable degree. He seems to me in no little danger of becoming a victim to the new departure & higher criticism novelties to his undoing: but perhaps after a perilous navigation he may reach a safe harbor. We can do nothing but commit him to a Care better than his own, & await results. He expresses himself in terms sufficiently derogatory towards Armenian Baptists, etc., & also of the Missionaries as having done much mischief. He reports the Arabkir pastor, Mardiros Sirogannian, as blaming Hohannes M. & others for persuading him to go to A-

mania against our advice, wishing he had listened to us. I am sorry for the latter; but experience is a sure ful school-master.

On the 9th inst. Past. Simon Sutujian died suddenly of heart disease after taking a bath in the Bosphorus at R. Hissar in the morning. He has long been feeble; & this sudden end was anticipated by physicians who have known his condition. For months past he has seemed himself to feel that his departure was nigh; & I have often been touched with the earnestness & spirituality of his prayers. The tone of his conversations also has been such as to make it easy to forget the unpleasant things from his pen which he could not see in the same light in which we viewed them. The sad failure of his pastoral administration, resulting from a variety of causes for all of which he was not responsible, will remain a painful fact, & be admonitory & instructive to the generation following him. At his funeral it fell to me to make the first address in Armenian, with the knowledge that only Past. Avedis Constantian was

to follow in Turkish. A quite large assembly was convened in & around the little chapel in the cemetery; & I was gratified at the manifestation of tender feeling in connection with the funeral rite. Alluding to his early history & giving some reminiscences, as I was able to do, of a pleasing kind in later years, I could not but recognize imperfections marking his history, while I acknowledged such in us all as should lead us each to humble himself & not to judge another, & referred to the joy of meeting, in the presence of Christ, with the glorified ones gone before — Goodell, Dwight, Schauffler, Everett, Benjamin, his own brother Apisoghom his predecessor in the pastorate, & the many native brethren & sisters who had endured persecutions & received the reward of fidelity. [I have reason to think that I was divinely helped to keep about in the mid-channel between Scylla & Charybdis. One criticism reported to me as made upon my address was, that it was "affecting, clear, & not hypocritical"!] What a joy to be with the spirits of the just made perfect as one of them!

The decease of this brother, & the ~~early~~ removal from these scenes of our older missionaries which must speedily follow, ends one era of the missionary work. A new one, with quite differing characteristics & we may hope with far brighter features, is now to begin. Human imperfections will mark ~~chara~~ the future as it has marked the past; & it will be seen that experiences such as have occurred were inevitable, & will be fruitful of good in the time to come. Much is yet to be learned in the only way in which many valuable lessons can be gained; & with more enlarged & correct views, & the deeper work of the divine Spirit in the hearts of laborers both foreign & native, we may anticipate the raising up of a glorious structure on the foundation which has been laid.

But at present the aspect of things is sufficiently discouraging though not all dark. The Gospel is preached to somewhat larger numbers than in former years; but the Pera church is reduced to the lowest ebb; & the Langa church is rent by a division which comes

from a fierce quarrel. The pastor has been made a sacrifice, & at the suggestion of the Bithynia Union is employed by us as an Evangelist residing in Scutari & finding his field of Labor more especially in this important suburb. A minority of the voters under the rules of the Langa church adhering to the pastor to the last, are so aggrieved that they do not at present attend the Chapel services, but are present at the Bible House Sabbath preaching. This minority consists of the most intelligent & stable members of the Congregation, & have given more than two thirds of all contributions. It is from them also that pledges of 600 liras towards the new church edifice have been subscribed. (No firman is yet given by the Sport for the church, & there is no more prospect of one than there was three years ago.) The Committee of the Bithynia Union are to make another effort to reform bad usages of church administration, & if possible, reconcile the warring parties. Two Sabbaths

ago I preached by invitation at Lanya. Entering the pulpit I was requested to give notice of a meeting of the whole congregation on the following Sabbath for parish business. As church meetings for business on Sunday have been a scandal in that community, & as our late Conference adopted unanimously an excellent resolution against business meetings on the Lord's day, I begged to be excused from giving the notice; & in accordance with my purpose in going there I preached to them from Rev. 1: 10. on the design & proper use of the Lord's day, reading to them the resolution of the Conference, & telling them stories of Church meetings in America as I knew of them. I closed with an earnest appeal in affectionate terms to give up their Sunday desecrations, for which there is no plea but the untenable one of necessity. On a portion of the audience it evidently produced a good impression; & I have been encouraged to give the substance of my sermon to the Aveda paper, following it with other matter

This, of course, not for any public use.

relating to the Sabbath in three articles which the editors give in both Armenian & Turkish. It was at my suggestion that the topic was taken up in the Conference; & the heartiness with which my suggestion was there seconded, & what I hear from various quarters, lead me to think that perhaps an effort in this direction is at the present moment one of the most important things to give attention to.

We are expecting Miss Patrick & Miss Hamlin from England, & hoping that Miss Prime may also be soon here. If the latter shall prove as happy a selection as theirs before her, we shall be most grateful for her appointment. We have good hope as to scholars next term; but we cannot tell much in advance.

I sent by the last mail a sheet to Dr Aldin which you will probably see. Our weather is remarkably cool — more like the last of September than August. We learn with great surprise of your earthquake shocks. We thought they belonged to this longitude & latitude rather than your's!

Very fraternally, Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D. S
Constantinople, Aug. 25, '84.
Rec'd Sept. 8.

Constantinople, Sep. 5, 1884.

Dear Dr Clark,

Yours of Aug. 18 came by yesterday's post. The news of Mrs Crawford death reached us on the 2d inst. by a card from Mr C., taking us much by surprise. Yet we had inferred from a letter of hers to Mrs Wood that her condition of health was very unfavorable; & it had no small influence on our opinion against the expediency of their early return to Turkey. I deeply sympathize with Mr C. in the affliction upon him & his motherless children; for I have had the same. May a gracious providence care for them! It is pleasant to know that Mrs C's christian experience had been so bright in preparation for her great change.

Mr George Washburn, Miss Washburn, & Prof. Pannaretoff leave us to-morrow en route for America. It is desirable that Prof. P. should be received with a welcome that will show him the warm side of American christian hearts. Prof. Charles Riggs two days ago started on return to Aintab. The parting from his aged parents is a severe trial to him & them. The mother is so affected by it that we are not without solicitude for the result.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D.S

But the supports of divine grace are wonderful to them all. Br. J. G. Bliss improves very slowly under the illness which has been very severe. Both he & his brother can be kept up only by constant care. My own strength is small; & yet, by God's great mercy, I keep about much as when you were here. But intervening months make their mark upon me in respect to ability of endurance & anticipations of the future. Some change will not be long deferred. May I be prepared for what is in store for me!

You can have no difficulty ~~why I should~~ understanding why we invited Mr Constantian to write his paper for the Conference, & why I sent it to The Gospel in all Lands for publication. I was considerably disappointed in the tone of it, having hoped that he would present the spiritual & material conditions of progress in better proportion. Indeed the best part of his paper, — the closing portion, was not in as first read, & was added at my suggestion. It is painful that the most intelligent & the best of our Armenian brethren should hold views so defective;

but it seemed to me that it would be well for American supporters of our work to ~~should~~ see, in the manifest defects of such a communication, the real nature & cause of our imperfect co-operation, & why our spiritual work languishes. I supposed it would be easy to read between the lines of my introductory letter, & hope that it & Mr C's mode of presenting the subject will call forth new sympathy for missionaries, more earnest prayer for the divine intervention, & some careful consideration as to amount & manner of pecuniary assistance. It is evidently not best to have such articles appear in the M. Herald; & therefore I selected The Gospel in all Lands as the medium of publication. I wrote to the Editor that its appearance in print would at least do good here by gratifying the writer & his friends. Perhaps Dr Strong can bring into his editorial notes a paragraph or two showing the impossibility of supplying mission churches with all the advantages which churches in Scotland & America enjoy, & what is the way of progress towards an ul-

timate acquisition of them!

Your letter to Mr Pettibone on the proposed new Theol. Seminary is just what I have been expecting. While the enterprise can become successful only by a generous aid from the treasury of the Board & co-operation in management & instruction, it should be helped on the plan of the help to Rintoul College, & not as an institution founded by the Board. Failure of unreasonable expectations is certain. Unless a reasonable, practicable plan is presented from here, & native co-operation in the right form is given nothing done beyond the Atlantic will avert a great disappointment. The weakness & poverty of the churches in this field should however be kept in mind, & too much not be required of them. It is hardly fitting, however, that I should comment on this subject. It is in better hands than mine.

We regret that you cannot give a more favorable report of your Son's health. Be assured of our deep sympathy with you & all your family in this great affliction.

As ever, most fraternally,
Yours,
Geo. W. Wood.

Rec'd 1882

Constantinople, Aug. 21, 1884.

Dear Dr Alden,

Thanks for yours of July 14, which was duly received. We sympathize deeply with Dr Clark in his anxiety concerning his son & under all the burdens which weigh upon him, but are happy to hear that he is in "fair medium health". May he be comforted & strengthened as the wise & loving appointment of the Divine Will may be for him!

Some little time ago I received a letter from Pastor Alexander Jejizian, of Ada-bazar, in which was this sentence: "Will you not write to Dr Alden, giving him my salutation, & propose this question, viz. In view of the many visits made by me to surrounding villages, with much difficulty & often attended with dangers, is it not suitable that I should be relieved from embarrassment by assistance to my church to the amount of 40–50 liras for payment of its debt being due to me"? I replied that I would do as he requested, but reminded him of your official statement as to the manner in which applications for aid must be presented to the Prudential Committee in

order to consideration, & also suggesting that the application would have more weight in Boston if it came not merely in the name of the Station but of such a Conference as they had for a time with Pierce now desires in that field. Of course you will not ask a grant (nor will Dr Clark) unless application comes in a regular way. We desire to meet the wishes of the Adabazar people as far as possible, & have agreed to receive into the Home a girl, who is a graduate of Miss Farnham's school, for a couple of years in order more fully to qualify to teach in a school which they are planning to establish, & for which the people pledge 72 liras a year for five years. Past. or Alexander is to come to our city in a few days on business requiring action of the Ex. Com. of the Bithynia Mission of which he is Chairman; & it is suggested by Miss Farnham, who is visiting us for a couple of weeks, that Mr Pierce & Mr Baldwin be invited to a Conference with the Com. ad Interim of the Mission, & with Past. A. etc. with a view to agreement in reference to

the question of schools at Bandezag & Ada Bazar & an American department in the Brousa school. The new action at A. B. seems to make this desirable.

The death of Past. Simon Kutirjian, & the prospective early removal of us older missionaries, close an era of missionary history, to be followed we may hope by one of far greater progress. A foundation — how broad & firm is yet to be seen, has been laid: henceforth is to be a work of construction. Some hindrances may be less felt than in the past; but what new ones will arise, God only knows. All depends on the measure of grace & spiritual life in missionaries & the native element. If the Spirit be poured out from on high, all will be well. On the want of this, no little disappointment & trouble will mark the future as it has done the past, & is our present experience.

Miss Melvin is in Bandezag. Miss Fenkam has been there, but is now in R. Hissar. Miss Dodd remains in Scutari. Miss Patrick & Miss Hamlin are expected from England on the 9th prox. Last Sunday night we had a confla-

gration, in which twenty houses, some large & handsome, were burned, & so near us on the way leading from our gate northward to the carriage road, that we should have been in imminent danger if the wind had not been strong in a direction away from us. The fire swept towards Dr Riggs' residence; but the Armenian Church arrested it on the South, & its progress down that street was stayed before endangering Dr R's house very seriously. Providentially a heavy rain greatly contributed to prevent the extension of the conflagration. An aged man — one of our Prot. Armenian brethren, with his daughter & grand-daughter, were taken in by Mrs W & myself having escaped from their dwelling with only their night-clothes on & an article or two caught up as they rushed out from the smoke & flame enveloping them from the adjoining building in which the fire originated. Having seen the Scotch style of common architecture you will not wonder at the rapidity of burning when once ignited. We have great reason for thankfulness that the Mission homes were all preserved.

Mar. 23.

Burning

I congratulate you on the acquisition of Dr Smith to the Secretariate & condole with you on the loss of Dr Hayden from New York. Mrs W. sends her salutations to all "the deputation" in which I beg to join.

Yours most sincerely, Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Nov. 17, 1884.

Dear Dr Clark,

Together with the letter for official use I must send a line of congratulations on the pleasant news concerning your daughter May, & of sympathy in regard to your son's illness & your not being quite well, as we hear this evening. Please give Mrs Wis & my best wishes, & our hearty congratulations to Miss May, & accept for yourself & all your family our sincere fellowship in your sorrow under the afflictions which the heavenly Father is pleased to bring upon your household. But this also will, in its time, eventuate in joy.

Permit me to express the great satisfaction with which

have read the papers you pre-
sented to the Board at Colum-
bus. Your treatment of the ques-
tion of self-support of mission
churches is admirable, because
of its appreciation of irremova-
ble difficulties, & the discrimin-
ations which have not always
been exhibited on that subject.
Your presentation of it is open
to no objection, & must do
great good. All the documents
read were admirable; & the meet-
ing one to be followed I trust by
a new forward movement.

Dr Jessup, wife, niece, & six
children have been a few days
here on their way to Beirut. Their
visit was cut short by news from
Paris concerning cholera creating
fear of Quarantine at Beirût.

they spent four days in quaran-
tine (at one pound each a day)
at the entrance of the Bosphorus,
& barely escaped coming under
the new rule of ten days! The
Barnums, Miss Bartlett, & Miss Henrietta West
have arrived via Bulgaria & East-
ern Roumelia, & so escaped quar-
antine. Young Mr Dwight im-
presses us all very favorably.

With affectionate regards
from Mrs W & myself to all your
family,

I remain most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Feb. 13. 1848.

Dear Dr Clark,

Thanks for your two letters of the 16th + 21st ult., both received by the last post. We congratulate you on your own improved health, + rejoice with you in the favorable change in your son's condition + prospects.

Mr Dwight has just returned benefited by a trip to Palermo which he was advised to take; yet quite a sufferer from an injury to his knee experienced several months ago, + which seems to be quite a serious matter. He was much exhausted by watchings with Mrs D. in her ~~long~~ illness, + the labors + cares which have long pressed heavily upon him. You have learned that Mr + Mrs H. S. Barnum have taken up their residence with Mr D. for the present, + Mrs B. gives a mother's care to his children. We hope that this arrangement may work happily + be continued, although it interferes with the expectation which Mrs W. + I had of their being with us to share expenses for a year or two before we may

may close our stay here. Mr B. begins well his work as editor, & enjoys it. Dr Byington has been more than a fortnight down with a low fever which does not seem alarming, but which yet does not yield to medical treatment. The mild weather is attended with much illness of colds, sore throat, etc. Several of the pupils in the Home are affected, & the teachers have their turns. So heavy are the responsibilities of the ladies that we are very thankful that a strong negative came from Smyrna to the suggestion that one of them should go to the help of Miss Page. Such are the relations now subsisting between Miss Mc Cullum & Mr Brooks that a separation between them seems inevitable. So far as we can see Miss Mc C. is available for Smyrna to go as early as Easter. You will probably hear farther on this subject very soon.

A Scotch Evangelist Dr Somerville, formerly Free Church pastor in Glasgow & for several years itinerant in various

countries, has spent some time lately in Greece & Smyrna, & is to arrive here in a day or two. From what we have heard of him we are led to hope for good from his visit here. A large Committee, of which I am a member, has been formed to co-operate with him. We trust he will be able to reach Greeks, for whom he has special desire, Armenians, & other races, through interpreters, & that God will use him for a powerful work ~~especi~~ especially on the English speaking community in this city. Who can tell but that amid all that is discouraging, a new spiritual movement may be developed by this agency? Much prayer is being offered for this.

Gen. Wallace is back at ~~the~~ his post, & is doing his utmost to bring the Porte to favorable action on questions connected with printing & circulating our publications. He is more encouraged than we are as to the prospect. May he prove more prophetic than we!

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Constantinople, Feb. 13, '98.
Rec'd Mar. 7, '98.
5

The policy of requiring a governmental permit for every thing, & withholding permits when applied for, is pushed more & more. What the end is to be, who can tell? In regard to this, as in relation to other matters now occupying governments & rising armies, we can only say: "Man schemes; & the Lord reigns". The second Psalm gives us comfort.

Feb. 26. Owing to various circumstances this sheet has remained in my portfolio. Dr Somerville has begun his labors. He is truly a remarkable man, 72 years old, of Gladstonian vigor, with a heart of tenderness & fire, a wonderful fertility of illustration, & a zeal for God & souls that must impress many. Comparatively meetings are well attended, & the aspect of things is favorable for good results. Our prayer is for great results. I enclose a program issued for the first, & also one for the second week. Pray for us. Our hope is only in God.

Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

Dr Bjington is better, but not well.

Constantinople, March 23, 1883.

Dear Dr Clark,

& Prof. Long, of Robert College, is expecting to go to America next Summer, & spend a year. Mr Pettibone is to leave us with his sister, during the present week. Thus two of the Trustees of the Home are to be absent for at least a year, with a prospect of at least another vacancy to occur before the expiration of that period.

In view of these facts a resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Trustees, together with the acting Principals of the Home, held on the 18th inst., requesting the Prudential Committee to appoint two new Trustees. We suggest the names of Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, D.D. & Rev. H. O. Dwight for such appointment. Both Dr Bliss & Mr Dwight are warmly interested in the Home, & have rendered important assistance in many ways — especially in connection with the planning & erection of buildings. & Both, as you are aware, reside in Scutari, & can therefore easily attend meetings & give aid & counsel as may be needed.

Rev. Dr. Clark, Oberlin, O.

You probably bear in mind that the present Trustees, are Drs E. E. Bliss, Long, Byington, Mr Pettibone & myself. Dr Byington was prevented by illness from attending our last meeting; but he fully concurs in the action then taken.

The present condition of the institution is very satisfactory. The ladies however, are all much worn with the care of sick pupils in addition to their regular labors. We are all, however, very happy that no case of illness has had a fatal termination. One concerning whom we felt much solicitude, is better than she was, but is still liable to a return of alarming symptoms from rheumatism affecting the heart. She is from Sophia in Bulgaria, & cannot be sent home. Her father is an ex-minister of the Bulgarian government; & a brother (who is a graduate of Robert College & a member of the Bulgarian assembly) is on the way here to visit his sister.

The Trustees also adopted a vote

approving of Miss Dodd's taking a vacation trip to America in the summer at her own expense, to be back (D. V.) within a month from the beginning of the autumnal term. &

Yours very truly,
Geo. W. Wood,
Sec. Trustees.

P. S. Dr Bjington is recovering very slowly. It will be a considerable time before he can safely resume his duties at the Bible House. In the mean time Mr Jonson's help is indispensable.

Dr Somerville has nearly completed his labors in this city. He is absent for a few days' visit to Bandizag & Nicomedia. Good results are apparent; but I do not know of any decided conversions. We trust that at least a preparation for such has been made to some extent. Would that we could now have a Moody & Sankey visitation to follow!

G. W. W.

Dr. [illegible]
March 23, 1881

D. G.

Mutter —

[illegible] W Morrill
[illegible] 23, 1883.

June 4, 1885.

Private

Dear Dr Clark,

A desire has been expressed by certain friends who heard the reading of my paper on Constantinople to see it in print.

I suppose it doubtful whether it will be deemed suitable for publication in the Missionary Herald. Should it not appear there & after any notice or use of it which the editor of the Herald may make, would there be objection to your sending it to the editor of the Gospel in

ments, & who begs me to furnish him communications? I presume that he would be willing to print it, & return the Ms for your files.

Excuse this suggestion.

Yours very truly,

Geo. W. Wood.

The address of The Gospel in all Lands is now 805 Broadway, New York.

Constantinople, Ap. 25, 1885.

Dear Dr Clark,

It is sometime since I have written you; but you have heard from others the current news & on different topics. I have just drawn up the station annual report, & am engaged on a paper on Constantinople as a Missionary field. Other demands are quite equal to my strength; so that I find little left for correspondence. I have this morning come to the Bible House, where I write this, from a meeting with the Christian ladies' Association held in the Francis Memorial Hall in Galata, who wished me to address them. This organization is one of the fruits of Dr Somerville's visit. The members are mostly English & American, but a few of other nationalities unite with them. We may hope it will do good. One of the points in my remarks was the great value of christian effort by persons who are not professional or official in so doing, as ministers, missionaries, & teachers are, & therefore will be less suspected of having regard to their own interest in what they do. A men

Constantinople, Ap. 25, 1885.

Dear Dr Clark,

It is sometime since I have written you; but you have heard from others the current news & on different topics. I have just drawn up the station annual report, & am engaged on a paper on Constantinople as a Missionary field. Other demands are quite equal to my strength; so that I find little left for correspondence. I have this morning come to the Bible House, where I write this, from a meeting with the Christian ladies' Association held in the Francis Memorial Hall in Galata, who wished me to address them. This organization is one of the fruits of Dr Somerville's visit. The members are mostly English & American, but a few of other nationalities unite with them. We may hope it will do good. One of the points in my remarks was the great value of christian effort by persons who are not professional or official in so doing, as ministers, missionaries, & teachers are, & therefore will be less suspected of having regard to their own interest in what they do. A men

chant in Smyrna, connected with a firm which has establishments in England & on the Continent as well as in Smyrna — an Armenian not professedly a Protestant, is lecturing in order to start movements in good doing in imitation of the English, of whom he says that <u>all</u> who profess to be christians are laborers for others' benefit. This man is one with whom a few years ago I had some correspondence in print which was of a pleasant character, & he sends me messages now & then of personal regard. In the correspondence above alluded to, he commended our educational efforts & spoke of us with great respect; but he deprecated our drawing converts away from the Armenian Church, & wished us to labor to reform & build it up. He was not offended by my reply in which I showed the necessity for our evangelistic as well as educational operations; & lately he has expressed a wish that our number should be increased. — A new straw on the current shows the direction in which

Scripture

it is beginning to flow. One of the leading Armenian papers has an article showing that the few Armenians in Salonika are left without Church services of their own. The writer exhorts them, if this neglect continues, not to join the Catholics, but rather to become Protestants!

We are hoping to hear of Mr & Mrs Fuller being on their way to us. The disappointment will be great if they do not come. You will regret, as we do, the necessity for Dr Byington's going to America. Medical opinion differs as to whether he can be helped by medicine, or whether all medicine is injurious; but it is unanimous in saying that he must do no work for at least six months, & that a change of scene & air is indispensable. We are rejoicing in the arrival of Mrs Trowbridge & two children from Aintab, & of Mr Edward Riggs & family from Marsovan. Mrs Dr Riggs is spared to receive them, & is really quite improved from the condition in which she was a few

weeks ago, & which gave us much solicitude. She may now continue a considerable time, though she also may drop away at any time. It is delightful to witness her thankfulness for all she enjoys, & her cheerful trust & readiness for what the will of God may bring to her.

We have much sympathy with you in the absence of Mrs Clark & your son. We await with interest your promised paper in relation to the Theological Seminary question. Our annual meeting is to have two or three very important & somewhat difficult questions to deal with. May wisdom from above guide the decisions!

Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople April 25-1883
Recd May 11

1
Read

The following carefully prepared paper by Dr. as a Missionary

— Constantinople ~~Station~~ Field, may well be approved by the Report of the Missions. —

We have reached a turning-point in the history of our Missions, and particularly of this Station. The fathers, who began in this city the missionary work in Turkey (out of Syria), have passed away. Very soon none of the foreign laborers in the earlier periods, and none of the persons on whom their labors first took effect, will remain. A new generation, native and foreign, now, under greatly changed conditions, take up the enterprise for a future in which they are to be the actors, and to experience the effects.

Under these circumstances, it seems fitting to present some observations on the claims and peculiar characteristics of this field, and to consider anew questions of method and agencies in prosecuting the work. Days gone by may teach wisdom: and it is well to recall them in a way to learn from them profitable lessons for guidance hereafter. For avoidance, however, of harmful regrets, let "the dead past bury its

Constantinople, April 25-1883

its dead" with whatever errors, imperfections, and failures of any kind, may belong to it. But let not the present generation forget or undervalue its indebtedness to the past for its inheritance of spiritual life, and a basis, laid at great cost, on which to build for the time to come.

Before touching on other topics let us advert to the field, its rightful claims, and what has been done in it.

The importance of Constantinople as a missionary field can hardly be over estimated. To Turkey its capital is more than London is to England or Paris to France. Every pulsation sent forth from this great heart is felt to the utmost extremity of the body. How invaluable for influence throughout all these lands of the East would be a strong, united, active, in every way exemplary Evangelical community in this city! What object can there be more worthy to be

sought

sought by fervent prayer and appropriate effort?

~~How large is~~ Consider the population in Constantinople needing to be evangelized! Compare it with that of the whole territory of the Central, or even the Eastern, Turkey Mission. And then compare the populations as to their status in respect to social advancement. Yet how vast the disparity in evangelistic agency and its results! There is, indeed, good reason for much of this difference. Missionary fields are to be estimated not alone by members of souls or degrees of civilization, but by accessibility and promise. Proverbially, large cities, while all important, are yet far the hardest fields for missionary conquest. In whatever respects this saying applies to other cities, it is preeminently true of Constantinople. The evangelization of rural fields is to be sought not merely because it is most easy of accomplishment, but because by reflex influence it is of high

value

value for the cities. Perhaps — indeed quite certainly, will the evangelization of this capital be much aided from the interior. Many Evangelical residents here are recently, or more remotely, from the interior.

But apart from this: a direct agency adapted to the peculiarities of the metroplitian field, and somewhat corresponding in amount to the work to be done in it, ought to be furnished. What it should be, can be seen in these facts: that it is to be especially for Armenians, Greeks, and Moslems — the Jewish field being well occupied by our Scotch and English brethren, and foreigners, and other races, not being included within the scope of our operations: that it is to act under the eye of a watchful Mohammedan government, and surrounded by explosive elements of popular Moslem fanaticism: — that it is confronted by Christian hierarchical organizations having the prestige of venerable anti-

quity

quity, and (by reason of the identity of civil and religious organization under Turkish rule) enlisting in their support the sacred sentiment of patriotism and all national pride and race antagonisms:- that it encounters a moral depravation from causes like those which gave character to old Babylon and imperial Rome, re-enforced by bad effects of intrigues and rivalries for ascendency of influence with reference to political interests of other countries:- that it has now to meet in many young men a misleading self-confidence given by education and reading which are not sufficient to secure the benefits of more thorough culture, and moreover a tide of materialistic thought flowing in from Europe; while to this is added the sadly injurious influence of practical irreligion on the part of too many nominally believing representatives of the higher civilization of the Occident:- that it has to work under conditions of city occupations and habits which

make

make access to families and individuals difficult: and finally that it is ever thrust back by an intense worldiness,—a natural product of struggles for subsistence and wealth and aggrandizement, under which the greater intellectual activity here seen is but a partial compensation for the heart-aversion from spiritual truth which is intensified. Evidently the agency here needed is the very best that can be obtained; and long patience should be exercised in a necessary waiting for results desired from it.

The immense area of Constantinople, and the diversity of populations and languages and religions, constitute a great impediment to its evangelization. On the two sides of the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus the capital extends in one direction from 18 to 20 miles, and in the other 8 or 10 miles. The Bible House in Stambool, the Home in Scutari, and Robert College

at

at Roumelie Hissar, are at the angles of a triangle, the sides of which measure from three to six miles each. How simplified would be our problem if there were but one language, as in Syria, and our city field were no larger than Beirout, or Broosa, or even Smyrna! The changeableness of population creates embarrassment. Near the Protestant church in Has-keuy former residences of wealthy Armenians are now filled with Jewish tenants. In Pera the site originally selected by our Armenian brethren for a church edifice has become in their estimation unsuitable. Removals of residence not unfrequently cut off connection with the house of God. To make a visit to a fellow church member may require half a day or more of time to go and come. Combined action is therefore greatly hindered. Only conscientious regard to religious duties and privileges in the selection of a residence, and much self-denying activity can remedy a great evil in this particular.

Both

Both the field and the agency are to be considered in weighing results. In respect to the American agency employed and the money expenditure here made, it is to be borne in mind how small a proportion is strictly for the benefit of Constantinople. Our position imposes a necessity for seeing many foreign visitors. Much missionary time is consumed in communications with our Embassy and Consulate, and correspondence with America, often less for ourselves than for other stations and even missions. From the beginning the demands of the press have claimed such portion of the missionary force as, with that given to education or other labor, has hardly ever left more than one or two of the ordained ministers for the work of oral evangelization as a chief occupation, and sometimes only a fractional part of the time even of the smallest minority. The office of the Treasurer and Secular Agent is for all the Missions of the American Board; and his heavy labors are increased by services rendered to other missions in Persia, and

to

to individuals in Turkey and America. Residents in the Capital derive great advantage from Robert College and the Home School for Girls; but the boarding pupils in these institutions come largely from Bulgaria and Asia Minor — some from places far remote. Thus the fruits of the large expenditure on the press, in education, and for missionary support in Constantinople, are widely spread over the whole empire, rather than found in this city. The number of native evangelists at anyone time aided by the Station has never been large.

Again: the value of results is by no means to be estimated merely by the fruit ripened and gathered. A vast work of digging and seed-sowing must precede harvest-production on such ground as in Constantinople. What did it not cost of missionary toil and native suffering in a true martyr spirit, to gain the battle for

religious

religious freedom in the degree in which it has been won? The condition of things in Constantinople is, in many respects, so different to-day from what it was forty years ago, that many persons, now living here, can hardly credit the historic records which give the facts as they then were. How imperceivable is the leavening process to which our Saviour likens the progress of his kingdom! The introduction of new ideas — the overcoming of old habits of thinking and feeling — the creation of a new intellectual and moral atmosphere, aided by various agencies yet largely the product of evangelistic forces, is going on despite all hindrances and far beyond the lines which bound a visible and acknowledged success of evangelistic operations. The fruits of the preaching of the Gospel are more abundant among the poorer classes than in the higher as is everywhere the case; and more among immigrants from the interior, of

whom

whom many thousands live temporarily in khans and as servants, than among those of city birth whom metropolitan feeling makes less accessible to the influence of evangelical truth. When these fruits are not carried into the interior, they partly disappear in the great mass of the population here. But could all that is known as remaining in this collection of cities be gathered within the limits of a city like Beirût, say in Pera or Scutari, it would be seen that, relatively to labor and expenditure, the success in Constantinople exceeds what has yet been gained in that city, and is at least equal to that in some other fields in which there is more to strike the eye of a visitor.

A long roll of converts who have died in the faith, and a living body of believers respectable in numbers, social position, and character, in addition to all other results including Robert College as an out-growth of the operations of the American Board, attest that

the

the missionary enterprise is far from having proved a failure in this metropolis. Yet it has not met with a success corresponding to the desire and hope of its agents and friends. For this, various causes may be assigned: among which no doubt a high place is to be given to the defective zeal, fidelity, wisdom, and spiritual consecration of its missionary agents. Possibly a different action by the directing supporters in America on some questions might have helped to larger results. Mistakes and imperfections of native brethren have had something to do in impairing the prosperity of the work. Let these considerations, however, be called up only with a view to extract a blessing of humility, charity, and reform from them. Let us all try to get right now; and taking things as we find them in the providence of God actually to exist, let us, foreigners and natives, hence-forth seek the highest attainable good by the best

use

use of means within our reach.

In comparison with early days in the history of the Mission we have great reason for thankfulness and encouragement in the facilities now enjoyed. Great is the contrast, as above intimated, with the times which some of us remember, when, besides the school in Bebek, there was but one place of evangelical preaching in Armenian and Turkish at which audiences gathered from all Constantinople numbered only one or two score of persons; when the Bebek school was occasionally closed by patriarchal fulminations followed by arrest and imprisonment of scholars, or of fathers and brothers to compel their removal; when only a few girls could be procured for a boarding school by taking them (as pupils in the Bebek school were also taken) without pecuniary charge, and often by assisting them to clothing: when, through fear, visitors would come to a missionary's dwelling only at night or otherwise in secrecy; when refusal to

abjure

abjure profession of evangelical belief by Armenian and Greek converts cost ecclesiastical anathema, social proscription, sometimes even inability to buy bread of bakers, or carry on trade, and sometimes violence of mobs and judicial tortures:- when there were no Bible House, no Robert College, no Home School for Girls, no printing possible to us in Constantinople, no translations of Scriptures in the spoken languages of the people, and hardly any tracts or books yet published; and open sales by colportage, or even in shops, were little allowed to us for issues of the Smyrna press. In view of present advantages, we should be full of courage and activity. There is, however, uncertainty in respect to future opportunities. Great political changes possibly impend, the effect of which we cannot assume to forecast. The attitude of the Turkish Government towards our work is more decidely unfriendly than it was twenty years

ago

ago. Local officials are upheld in acts of petty persecution. Freedom of action is hindered by requirements of official authorization which is withheld. Nearly five years have elapsed since there was a readiness on the part of our Station, in concert with Armenian brethren, ~~to the city~~ to erect a church building in the city midway between the Golden Horn and the Marmara; but no influence of Embassies supporting native application has yet been able to get the needful firman. Reports from some of the provinces of alledged orders from Constantinople for closing schools, or preventing the opening of new schools without special permits from the Capital; hindrances to colportage sales of books, and inquiries not made for thirty years past in regard to schools and preaching-places in this city, are ominous of attempts to take away liberty which has been accorded for at least a third of a century, and as far as possible defeat our aims. Were we

not

not feared, this would not be. How far opposition will go we cannot tell; but He that wrought deliverance so wonderfully in former years is still on the throne. In Him is our confidence. Discretion, careful consideration, but not timidity, should mark our places. Whatever else may fail, the work of God will not now fail. Foreign agencies may indeed for a time be displaced; but this is not likely to be. Present opportunities should however, be improved to the utmost, that a foundation may be laid, to endure through all changes, for a superstructure which God will find laborers to build thereon for his glory.

Very urgent is the call now both to missionary agencies and native evangelical Christians in this important field, to be like the children of Issachar in ancient time, of whom it is said that "they were men who had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do: the heads of them

were

were two hundred, and all their brethren were at their commandment." Unanimity in a wise aggressiveness is the imperative demand of this time. None can doubt the need of a combination of foreign and native instrumentality. All agree that the foreign is for the raising up of the native, and is to diminish as the latter increases. Practical questions are before us as to the kind and measure of each, and the mode of combination. Plainly the foreign reaches its object in the degree in which a self-supporting, self-governing, self-developing native body of workers is raised up. A mission is to plant trees, not flag-staffs; to open fountains, however small, - not build cisterns however large. Our work is not that of hot-house culture but the opening of streams in the desert and making the wilderness blossom as the rose.

First comes evangelizing; then succed christian organization and permanent institutions. We long to erect a

visible

visible temple — a magnificent structure of the Lord of Hosts. The prime requisite for this is living stones — not loose clay in the form of stones, to go into its walls. Construction is easy when the fit materials are at hand. How shall these materials be secured? Two directions are given in the New Testament: "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest: Preach the Word". Who shall preach? Not Judases — not Demases; but converted Pauls of Tarsus: those who are constrained to say, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel, whatever betide me in so doing. In the ordering of Providence it is just the missionary — then the native. Under existing circumstances what as missionaries can we — ought we to do for the Greeks — the Mohammedans — the Armenians? As an immediate pressing-question how shall we continue the work which God blesses, of the City Mission under Mrs. Schneider's care? How far can additional like labors be prosecuted?

In

what way and to what extent can we act with and for our Armenian brethren so as to cheer and strengthen them in work for Christ?

A question previous to all others in relation to this last point is: Are evangelical Church organizations to be sought and encouraged? We desire to promote spiritual life and evangelical reform in the Oriental Churches. We wish to do good to individuals to the widest possible extent. It is not for missionaries to decide what native converts shall do in respect to external relations; but only to urge obedience to an enlightened conscience. But modes of missionary help necessarily depend on the decision which native converts make as to their position and aims. The question of civil organization is entirely distinct, and may be determined in any way as local circumstances may admit. But that of church organizations is connected with the form of evangelistic agencies — with the question of an evangelical ministry, of education for it, and its support and relations to the people. Not

missionary

missionary societies and missionaries, but evangelical christians in Turkey, are to determine the position and duties of the latter; but it is desirable that a determination be made, intelligently, as far as possible unitedly, and that it be firmly adhered to. If evangelical churches are a necessity, how can they live, if they do not multiply and grow? And how can they become strong and influential, if educated pious young men are kept out of them by the idea that they can be more influential for good by declining to join them? Whence are to come men to mould the character of the churches, and especially whence is to rise up the ministry needed, if not from such young men?

The important question of a Theological Seminary in Constantinople is yet to receive its decision. May Divine guidance be given for its settlement! What is the ministry wanted? Is it to be one dependent on foreign support?

Within

Within narrow limits, and for a time only, such support may be expedient; but can we hope for a ministry of the right sort, and a progressive spiritual movement, unless there be established a pastorate which is of the people, for the people, and by the people? A higher appreciation of the pastoral office on the one side, and an exhibition of its highest usefulness on the other, are needed to furnish attractive power for drawing the most promising young men into the ministry. Whether a training for the ministry is to be prosecuted in Constantinople, or elsewhere, there are matters relating to the vital interests of evangelical Christianity which require candid and careful consideration at this juncture of affairs. And first this: What shall be the influence on candidates for the ministry, and on others, who may be brought into the atmosphere which they must breathe during a sojourn in this city

Nearly thirteen years ago a Conference

of

of Armenian brethren was held in Galata, the minutes of which were printed and circulated with the Minutes of the meeting of the Bithynia Union of 1872. In that Conference, no missionary being present, the condition of Constantinople was one of the subjects considered. The whole discussion of that topic was in an excellent spirit, and the sentiments expressed are worthy of reproduction. Among the remarks made the following is a report of what was said by the Brousa pastor: "We [at Brousa] live near Constantinople, and have other relations with it. Its condition, therefore, strongly affects us; and that influence is very harmful. Our brethren generally come to Constantinople full of spiritual life, and return from it empty. If Constantinople were spiritually strong, it would be a mighty influence on the provinces, such as it was at the beginning. Constantinople christians must be more zealous, and warm-hearted. Let them bear

the

the spirit of Christ: let them speak in the spirit, and live in the spirit. Let individuals in Constantinople unite together as those born of one Spirit, and as children of one Father! then will they influence the provinces for good... If each individual evangelical believer were in all respects what he is in name, the work [of the Gospel] would then go forward".

Those last are golden words. So also were other utterances in that meeting: for example, these of Mr. Sarkis M. Minasian: "If the good elements can be gathered anew, and persons full of love, and a working body, can appear, Constantinople will doubtless resume its pristine brightness. If in Constantinople there are only ten persons who will become such a working element, it is needful that they now, at this very time, unite together in order to work: otherwise there is reason to fear that they will be scattered. What is wanted is not talk, but work. Let us then work, and expect success from

the

the Lord on whom our hope is placed. If we are faithful to him, he will undoubtedly be faithful to us."

In that debate deep sorrow was manifested over the fallen condition of the churches. Pastor Simon Eutujian said: "The condition of the Constantinople churches is one of confusion and ruin. There are persons who do not know to which church they belong. Hence our first care should be re-organization; then we should undertake means for a new awakening."

How far there has been a change for the better in these thirteen years, and how far there is a call for a new effort for improvement in these particulars, it belongs especially to our native brethren to consider. We missionaries can do nothing but show a desire to be helpful in any suitable way that they may ask of us. We shall rejoice in seeing them receive all material aid that is needful. This we may expect will be forth-coming

according

according as a moral guaranty is afforded to contributors that their contributions will realize that end for which they are given. And this guaranty is formed in the spiritual condition of the churches alone. Questions of organization have importance: attention to them is, in our view, demanded now: yet how much less important are they than the questions of the aim, the spirit, and the manner of the administration! Other denominations are coming into this field with their money disbursements, their principles, and policy. Some disturbing effect is produced thereby; but may God forbid sectarian rivalry and unchristian antagonism! May the churches cultivate a true charity and wise tolerance for the sake of internal peace and the preservation of strength! Especially may they be clothed with garments of righteousness; and find the secret of wisdom and power in a Christ-like passion for immortal souls! What will gain the Armenian nation in the highest sense, for Christ, but in some

individual

individual bosoms the yearning which in John Knox cried out when on his knees alone with God, "Give me Scotland, or I die"? The unanswerable argument for Christianity is a real christian. The one solvent of all difficulties, and overcomer of all obstacles, is a truly christian spirit. Let us seek the promotion of this in ourselves, and in all others, and so act in reference to the many perplexing matters with which we have to deal as to ensure the Divine blessing in which is all our trust!

Constantinople, May 6, 1885.

Geo. W. Wood.

Paper, by E. W. W. on
Constantinople
as a Missionary Field
May, 1885.

Rec'd June 15.

For Mis'y Rooms.

Constantinople, June 2, 1885.

238

Dear Dr Clark,

Among the documents from our annual meeting you will have no small amount of reading from my pen — the Mission letter — the C. Station report, & a separate paper on C. as a missionary field. Regarding this as very probably the last time of my writing for an annual meeting I prepared these with more fullness & care than I should otherwise perhaps have given to them.

You will excuse my neglect of letter writing to you in view of the cost to me now of so much use of the pen. Tho' in a condition of health calling for greatest thankfulness, my hand & brain weary ~~and~~ so as to forbid long continuance at the study table. Dr Hamlin wrote me some time ago of his purpose to resign at Middle Bury, saying that a man in his 75th year is no longer worth much. Notable exceptions there are of the Hopkinsian & Gladstonian type: but as a general rule

Paper, by D.D. on C.

his remark holds true; & I suppose Br. H, in his 75th is considerably younger than I in my 72nd year. I try however to keep up mental activity by preaching in English & Armenian, & doing my best not to be left behind by the progress of "modern thought". On this I must confess, to a good deal of difficulty if sympathy with all new departures is the equivalent of understanding them!

Other brethren have doubtless given you the spirit of our meeting & that of the Bithynian Union. The American brethren have toned down not a little; but still find it hard to get out of the fog on some questions. There is hope for them from the necessary progress of events & the salutary lessons of experience. No antagonism to us was shown in their late meeting. We hoped for more than they did to bring order out of confusion in church matters in this city; but the issue may perhaps be as favorable through the action of Pastr. Swedis Constantian who

appreciates the situation, has right feeling & good sense, & will do his best to bring out a good result. He goes for closest co-operation in deed & not of the word.

The spirit of the Mission meeting was excellent. The Seminary question had full consideration. Six stations re-affirmed the action of last year. Brousa & Marsovan did not wish it, but did not vote against the resolution. I was sorry to be put on the Seminary Committee, & tried to have Mr Dwight or Mr Barnum named, but yielded to the request that I would serve.

No other than kind feeling was expressed towards Mr Crawford; but it was felt that, on account of Dr Constantine & the Greek Alliance, he ought not to be invited to the Smyrna station. There seems to be no field for him without his learning Turkish. You will soon hear from Sivas in regard to his going there. Mr Baldwin insists on Mr Barrows for Brousa, or nobody.

Estimates for the Home will be sent after the meeting of Trustees in the last week of this month. The amount asked will probably be the same as

Rec'd June 22.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Concord, June 2, 1885.

5

last year. I am not yet informed whether the Prud. Committee has appointed Dr J. G. Bliss & Mr Dwight to fill vacancies in the Trusteeship; but shall assume that this has been done.

We are disappointed in hearing nothing recently from Mr Fuller. It is very desirable that he be here by September. The Brooks imbroglio excites our sympathy for both parties. The best has been done that could be done. We hope that the call sent for Brooks will be approved & accepted, or another selection may prove a successful one.

We greatly miss Mr & Mrs Tattibone Dr Byington & his family. The breakdown of Dr B is a sad one. I fear he will not soon return; but his return is very desirable. We have greatly enjoyed the visit of Mr Blatchford & family & Prof. & Mrs Boardman. The latter were our guests & the former received at the Home. We were glad that they went for a day to Bordeaux. Mr Blatchford will consult with you on Seminal matters.

Mrs W. sends regards to you & yours.

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, June 3, 1885.

239

Dear Dr Clark,

Your communication in regard to your thoughts concerning Dr Riggs' & my coming by invitation to the next Ann. meeting of the Am. Board took us both wholly by surprise. No thought of such a thing as possible or desirable had entered the mind of either of us. The occasion will indeed be one of special interest, especially to those who were present at the semi-centennial in 1860. Twenty five years hence when the century shall be complete, will draw together a still larger company to review with gratitude & wonder what the Lord of Missions with them have done through the instrumentality of this organization. Then it will be ~~pre~~ eminently fitting to call together representatives of the American agency, & of the fruits gathered, in the various foreign fields. We may then be with them in spirit, & have higher joy of fellowship than if with them in bodily presence.

So in the great assembly which you

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
June 2, 1885
5

hope to meet in October next, how many unseen will mingle in your festivity! The founders of the Board — its first officers — the senders for the & supporters of the missionaries, & the missionaries who first gave themselves to the work, have all passed away. Yet they still live; & you will feel their presence as you commemorate what they did, & plan to carry forward what they began.

As for us whom you kindly think of in connection with this interesting occasion, Divine providence clearly determines that we shall be with you only as so many others will be. Our brother Dr Riggs will (D. V.) be represented by his ~~[illegible]~~ worthy son from this Mission while he himself remains in valuable service here, & ministering to the beloved companion in his life-work who is lingering on the verge of heaven. As regard to myself, apart from the consideration to which you refer, & the weight of which I feel

as fully as any other can, it is better that I should not visit America this year. When I go, if at all, it will be not to return hither. In another letter I shall probably soon speak of what Mrs W. & I have come to think we had better propose for the approval of the Prudential Committee. In the mean time we will hope & pray that you may be prospered in all things; & particularly in seeing an annual meeting that will in every respect be the crowning one of the three quarters of a century in the history of the Board.

As ever most fraternally
Yours
Geo. W. Wood.

Mrs W. asks to join with me in congratulations on the return of Mrs C. & your son with so much of encouragement in regard to the health of the latter, & in affectionate remembrance to them.

G. W. W.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Conciple, June 3. 1885,
Rec'd June 22.

Burial —

Constantinople, June 15, 1884.

240

Dear Dr Clark,

I presume that before this reaches you, you will have read with great interest the minutes of the mission & Conference meetings, & the accompanying documents. Although having reason for thankfulness in being as well physically as I am, yet my strength has been so taxed in attending the prolonged sessions of those convocations, & especially by the strain of presiding as Chairman in the Conference in which three languages were necessarily used, & where our most difficult problems had to be worked out, that I have left to younger & more vigorous brethren to report occurrences & give impressions until now. Perhaps a few words from me in addition to theirs may not be unacceptable.

I regard the calling of the Conference as a wise measure, & its results, on the whole, an occasion for congratulation. In several respects we have ground of thankfulness that we had so many native brethren from beyond the bounds of the Bithynia Union to share in our consulta-

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Prof.

tions with its members, & to participate in their deliberations without us. Strong as is their feeling also on certain points, they brought with them a degree of readiness to accept our views as to what is practicable & desirable, & a judgment less overborne by memories of the past & feeling wounded by utterances at Detroit, so that they exerted a moderating influence, & helped judicious action on several questions, in the meeting of the Union, as well as in the Conference. At the outset Mr Johannes Minasian was not the only one in this vicinity who seemed disposed to hold back from meeting us as finally we were met in the Conference. A printed circular of his was distributed on the eve of its meeting among the Armenian brethren warning them against the Conference as a trap of the missionaries with which they should have nothing to do; & his first speeches in the body when he gained admission as a corresponding member were in any but an amiable spirit. As however discussion went on, & he saw

that the missionaries showed no gleaming of steel, but gave full weight to native arguments & convictions, he softened, & finally accepted unexpected results in a spirit that gives room for hope that he will come into practicable co-operation & reasonable action in the future.

You will be a good deal surprised at missionary concession on the Theological Seminary question. A great consideration in favor of that yielding is the settlement it gives of the Greek difficulty. Greek Theological education can never succeed at Marsivan: it must be in a Greek-speaking community, & at Constantinople if not in Smyrna or Athens. It may be combined with Armenian here at a considerable saving of expense, & so help give a better character to the institution as one for Armenians. Putting the institution on an independent basis as one to be aided by the American Board, but not founded & supported by it, will give freedom from embarrassing complications. If the aid rendered shall be chiefly

in annual grants to support of instructors, it can be lessened, or withheld altogether, according to circumstances. The invitation to the christian public for special contributions involves less responsibility than promise of appropriations from the treasury. The condition of practicable & practical action by Armenians in order to obtaining desired aid from Americans, judiciously imposed, will be a healthful stimulus, & a check on unwise expenditure.

The Committee, of which happily I am not a member, to conduct correspondence & suggest initial measures, will fully set forth the views of its members. As they are men of excellent judgment & full knowledge of all facts bearing on the case, we may hope that they will have a patient & candid hearing on the other side of the Atlantic. Weighty considerations unfavorable to the proposed transfer indeed exist; & apprehended dangers must be guarded against as carefully as possible; but, on the whole, the argument for

the transfer, on the plan now proposed, seems to preponderate. If undertaken, it will be found extremely desirable that it succeed. Its failure cannot be hoped to conciliate favor to the school at Marsovan, but will be a disappointment so bitter as to forbid cordial feeling in any relations with us.

I have, however, a strong conviction that a school, like the ~~Seminary~~ High School which is so well begun, must be maintained & developed at Marsovan with a view to special instruction for students of the right stamp to become the teachers & preachers in ~~interior~~ small villages in the interior. Mr & Mrs Tracy (who, with their three children are spending a week with us) have just been telling (at our breakfast table) of the new spirit among the people in that region with respect to helping the support of pupils, & the promise of a supply of laborers not to be hoped for from an institution at the Capital. The latter is called for by a demand which we cannot resist. The former will also be a necessity. We must consent to plan & labor for both.

We were very glad of the presence of Mr Lee, of Marash, in our meetings. He & Mrs L. impressed all very favorably; & his whole bearing in our discussions was admirable. Mr Constantine also did excellent service, helping us, on some important points, in dealing with Armenians holding views differing from ours. The Bithynia Union found it rather difficult to keep from unwise reply to criticisms in Detroit utterances; but finally adjourned without, so far as I know, doing any thing to increase trouble. It accepted our propositions relating to co-operation without essential change. Several days of its sessions were occupied with investigations of difficulties in the Lower Church, which is split into two nearly equal parties by an opposition to the pastor headed by two indefatigable makers of mischief. The Union found the charges against the pastor without foundation, exonerated him, & mildly censured the two instigators of opposition. He has resigned, & is commended to us by the Ex. Committee of the Union for assistance to his support at Scutari.

His troubles & domestic afflictions are borne by him in an excellent christian spirit, & we know of no one whom we can, with more hope, employ as one of the two Evangelists for whom the Pru. Com. have given us an appropriation. But we are very solicitous as to the course of things in the Langa church, & want to see what duty we may have towards it.

On the 8th inst. four pupils of the Home school, (& two daughters of a servant man in the establishment) were admitted to the communion of the Para church on profession of their faith in Christ. All, of course, are Armenians. Others, we trust, are turning their feet into the way of life. [A painful case of exclusion from the school for false hood & theft has occurred; but such things must needs be. While this is a very afflictive experience, we are happy to see that the effect on the scholars is what we could desire, & the school is likely to suffer no damage. Do not let this get into print.]

Miss Carine Byington & Miss Mary Pauga

lo, as well as Miss Williams, have left us for the state of matrimony. The reported remark of Mrs Bowker that "marriage is an older institution than the W. B. M.", makes us hope that these occurrences will produce no disaffection towards The Home in Boston!

We learn with sadness of the serious illness of your son, & the seeming failure of benefit from his sojourn in Florida. Mrs Wood unites with me in expressing deep sympathy with you & all the members of your family in this great affliction. But in this, as in all sorrow, there is unfailing comfort in the assurance that the will of the Lord is perfect: in it there is no mistake. They soon what the children of God now suffer will call forth songs of praise & thanksgiving.

Rejoicing in tidings of your improved health brought by our brother Smith, & in the mean prospect of efficient ~~health~~ help from the new Secretary to be associated with you, I am, as ever,

Most sincerely & fraternally
Yours, Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, D.D.
Constantinople,
Rec'd July 7, 1884.
June 18, 1884.

Constantinople, July 16. 1885.

241

Dear Dr Clark,

I am indebted to you for several letters, for which please accept my thanks.

As to my paper on Constantinople, I am glad to learn that you think it of some value. I have no care as to what is done with it, if it is put into ~~any~~ print. My suggestions as to the Gospel in all Lands was only in case no other use should be made of it. What you have thought of is better, if the paper is worth being so used.

Dr Thompson has need of sympathy & prayer in the task assigned to him as Chairman of the Sub Committee on Missions in Turkey. May wisdom from above be given him!

Dr Riggs is expected home this evening from Samokov; & Dr Trowbridge & Prof. Riggs are to arrive to-morrow, or the day after, from Aintab. Mrs Riggs is so much better that she lunches to-day with Miss Patrick & Miss Hamlin at the Home! The question of her ability to bear removal in September to Aintab is

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D.
Corr. Sec. Am. Bd.
Boston Mass.
Oct. 18 1884

yet to be decided. If able to go, their removal will be best for her & Dr R: but they will be greatly missed here.

I will write about the Home in another letter. The last term has closed with more than usual éclat & apparent promise. I will also reserve personal matters for another time: & also some topics relating to our work.

Dr Long, of Robert College, accompanied by his youngest daughter & Miss Dodd, is on his way to America. He will try to raise money for the College, looking for some aid from Methodist friends. We esteem & love him; & wish him more success than I fear he will gain.

We have had a pleasant time with the Deweys & Brooks, & Miss Johnson ~~of Stan~~, who came here from the annual meeting of the E. T. Mission at Erzroom. Of course we have learned of the action there in relation to the Boys School; & I have had full conversations with all of them on the subject.

without wishing to interfere in affairs not concerning us, it was impossible for us to resist Miss J's appeal for advice to her. She showed some of us copies of the resolution of the mission & other papers, & also your letters which the mission resolution so seriously inculpates. I must confess no little astonishment at the whole action; & was glad to be told that it occurred hastily near the end of the ~~meeting~~ meeting.

Surely the sentiments expressed in your letters to the young ladies will defy all adverse criticism; & no just exception can be taken to you expressing them in reply to letters from the ladies to you.

As to mission policy: I failed to get from Messrs B & D such a definition of mission policy, & such a statement of change required in order to bring the school at Van into line with the policy of the mission, as to account for the censure pronounced at E. What is wanted is not vague accusations supported

by ~~accusations~~ allegations which are met with denial, but precise specification of what the mission policy requires & wherein it has been departed from.

Miss Johnson here appears exceedingly well. She shows an excellent christian spirit, & also good sense. Naturally she exhibits grief at learning that reports to her & Miss Kimball's disadvantage have somehow got started, which she pronounces wholly unfounded or ~~an~~ greatly distorted & exaggerated. It is easy to see how the styles of christian character exemplified by these two ladies & certain other members of the mission respectively, should lead to some misunderstandings & misjudgments. But surely, if needed, much allowance should be made for ladies situated as they are, & with social wants, which married missionaries of a different temperament, & differing previous social habits, may not be conscious of. That much occasion has been given for any such call on charity does not, however, appear in this case.

After Dr Raynold's return to Van, Miss Kimball wrote to Mrs J. here, enclosing, with a request that she would sign & forward, a letter to you resigning their position at Van, &, in case no other field can be given them, requesting permission to return to America. We all advise against this. Messrs B & D. concur in this advice. The reasons against their so doing are obvious, & very strong. Their withdrawal would be a death-blow to the school, & to a work full of promise. The native preacher at Van highly eulogizes the school. The work of evangelization there needs it. Shall it be made to give place to a school of eight Protestant girls, which is the alternative if the mission policy is to restrict schools to those already Protestant, rejecting all Gregorians though the latter will pay & submit to all evangelical instruction & utmost endeavor to win them to Christ? Would you have the missionaries in Turkey flaunt before all Armenian eyes a banner bearing the inscription, "Death

to the Armenian Church & all its usages;" or wave a flag with the invitation, "Let us all make Christ alone our hope & guide"?

There may be error in either direction; but practically we are most safe when we think & talk least of what is outward & most of what pertains to the heart. The requirement that no one shall come under Gospel teaching in a school unless prepared first to eat meat during ~~the last~~ a week in Lent I do not know how to defend. Such pupils are ~~[illegible]~~ not to be taken as candidates for the ministry or other employment in the missionary work; but why, especially when they will pay full tuition may they not be brought under enlightening instruction? The chances always are when we make no trouble about the matter, that after a little while such pupils will disregard the fasts.

I understand that at Van what is called fasting food has been prepared only for a week, or so, in Lent. The demi-

weekly fasts are regularly broken. We have no trouble in the Home on this question. Paul's teaching in the 14th of Romans is a sufficiently plain guide. Miss J. has just read to me a copy of Dr Reynold's letter to you, in which he points out a way for solving the fasting food difficulty that seems to me to be good sense but a giving up of the whole case, as he at first viewed it, on that point.

Miss J. decides not to send you Miss K's letter but will go back, & try to unite with her in holding on their way, seeking things that make for peace, & trusting to the grace & providence of God for solution of all difficulties. She was much cheered by what was said to her by her departing associates in the Mission, but exclaimed with tears afterward: "Oh, if only the same sympathy had been shown previously!" Let us trust & pray that good will come out of it all these difficulties.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, S

Constantinople, July 16. /85.

Rec'd Aug. 3.

✓

Very important.

Constantinople, Aug. 1, 1845.

242

Dear Dr Thompson,

The last post brought me your's of the 11th ult. I was glad to receive it, & hasten to reply. I write on Miss Rooms' paper that, if you choose, you may give this to Dr Clark, & let it go on file as if addressed to him.

I enclose a Programme of the late Examinations & Closing Exercises of the Home School. On the last day a large & very respectable audience were present. Among congratulatory speeches from visitors was one from a representative of the Armenian Patriarch — a gentleman at the head of a large, well conducted school for boys on premises occupied two years by the Home, & immediately adjoining the property last acquired for the Home. A few days ago I called on him to express sympathy in the affliction of the loss of an only child. Finding him alone I was able to make a visit of an hour & a half. With all courtesy, & no ~~small~~ little sensibility, he spoke with perfect frankness of his want of faith in God & immortality, assuming his position to be that of a pantheist. He could get no consolations from what he regards as mere illusion

Rev. Geo. Thompson
Constantinople
Aug. 1, 1845
5

Not to go into print.

He acknowledged the rightfulness of suicide in certain cases, & admitted much else that is shocking to Christian feeling. Expressing deep sympathy with him, & desire for his temporal & spiritual welfare, & testifying from personal experience of the value of Christian faith & hope, I left with him a copy of a French brochure, "Dieu, Conscience, Avenir, par Napoleon Russell", which he promised to read; & I came away sadly repeating to myself the words, "If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!"

This gentleman's school is the one of highest reputation among Armenians in Constantinople. We have reason to believe that other schools are under similar control. Great zeal has been aroused for education. A society exists for aiding education throughout the empire. A ball came off a few nights ago, that is reported in the papers as netting from five to six thousand dollars to its treasury. It sends many young men as teachers to all parts of Asia Minor; & testimony comes from all quarters that they are such as we should expect from the schools

in the Capital. French is the foreign language chiefly taught. The writings in it ~~chiefly~~ mostly read, besides a few school & scientific books, are novels & infidel periodicals. Translations of what is worthless & bad are multiplying in Armenian.

Nothing can save the Armenian nation but a strenuous effort to provide education under evangelical influences. Happily there are some thoughtful parents, not Protestant, who have religious convictions & appreciate moral training for the young. Strong as is the national spirit against us because of our weakening the Church which is deemed the only bond of union, & determined as is the ecclesiastical power to maintain itself, there is so much of favorable regard for our Protestant institutions that Robert College has present at its Commencements representatives of the Armenian, Greek, & Bulgarian ~~Ecclesiastical heads~~ Patriarchs; & the new Armenian Patriarch has even publicly recognized the Home, though in the way above mentioned. For two years a pupil has been in the Home on intercession

& some pecuniary aid, of an Arch-bishop, the president of the national Council; & within a week the same dignitary has called on me to solicit that a girl who is a relative of his & is poor, be received on half pay. Providentially, with desire for French, or where French is not cared for, there is a call for English, which is in our favor.

Our schools are nurseries of piety: not always as effective & fruitful as we could wish; but they are the hope of these lands in a very important degree as an indispensable addition to more directly evangelistic agencies. Armenia College is a striking attestation to an over-powering need, & to a current bearing us on with an irresistible force. A month ago I came from Bashchejik with a strong impression as to the nature of the school under Mr Pierce's care, the examinations of which I then attended. While we press on the work of preaching the Gospel, as we may be able, to the poor & the whole mass of society, our most urgent problem is how to raise up a body of truly christian, earnest young men well equipped

for all ~~the~~ forms of christian service in the midst of the upheaval now going on around them.

I think no mistake has been made in establishing the boarding & high schools, to which the approval of the Prudential Committee has been given, in our Station fields. While agreeing with you in general principles as to design & methods of missionary work, I am forced to favor a liberal construction of them in application to ~~fields~~ the conditions under which we must carry it on. Progress in self-support cannot be secured when our gains to spiritual christianity are only partially brought into distinctive Evangelical organizations, as it may be when the whole christianity is in them as in China & Japan. The sending of Armenian missionaries by other denominations, or by constituents of the American Board, to be generously supported from America, will be an immense obstacle to the gaining of a pastorate supported by native churches. And yet we must make this our aim. What you

quote from my paper on Constantinople expresses a truth of the greatest importance to be kept constantly before the people whom we aid, & to be sought as an ultimate object in our methods of aid. But we must look at facts as they are. The fewness in numbers, & the smallness of ability, in the membership of existing churches must be regarded. We must do more than we wish in giving pecuniary help, because we cannot do otherwise oftentimes without giving up our whole work.

I should hold still, as I did thirty years ago, the view which you express concerning a theological curriculum & particularly the place of English in it, if it were not that the demand for English & a higher course of study cannot possibly be resisted. This is seen in what has been conceded at Marsovan, Harpoot, & Marash. The only alternative to yielding to the demand in Theological schools in this country is to shut them up, & let com-

dates for the ministry go to foreign insti-
tutions — in America, Great Britain,
Switzerland, Germany.

The principle of aiding Theological
instruction by a pretty heavy expenditure
in our Mission field has been accept-
ed by founding & supporting the Semin-
ary at Marsovan. An exchange of
Constantinople for ~~the~~ Marsovan as the
place involves no question of principle,
but is one purely of expediency. Advan-
tage may be taken, however, in ma-
king such a change to get the in-
stitution off from the basis of found-
ation & support by the Board, with na-
tive solicited aid, & invited partnership in
control, & on the better basis of na-
tive responsibility with financial aid & part-
nership in management by the Board.
In my view it is not the business of a
missionary organization to establish an
Andover or Princeton institution in
Turkey; & I think a mistake was made
in the [redacted] taking to begin such a
one by the American Board at Mar-

sorrow. It would have been better if it had been started by a Board of Trustees in Turkey with aid of the American Board & from other sources. My judgment is in favor of giving up this enterprise, & taking a new departure.

It is certain that if Greek work prospers, & the Theol. seminary remains at Marsovan, the demand for a separate school for Greeks at Constantinople or Smyrna will become irresistible. Shall there be two Theological schools in this Mission field, or only one?

I feel the force of objections to having <u>the</u> School in this city. But, giving them due weight, I am convinced that the decided preponderance of reasons is in favor of meeting the strong & practically unanimous native sentiment with a favorable response. I united with all the members of our station & with the vote of six of the eight stations in the late annual meeting of the Mission, in re-affirming the judgment expressed a year ago.

You speak of elaborate reports of Sub-Committees made to the Prudential Committee adverse to that judgment. We have not the advantage of knowing what is in those reports, & I cannot comment upon them. Neither do I wish in this letter to go at length into the argument as I may conceive it to be presented in them. I can only say that I fear that much evil will result if the Prudential Committee give a decided & final negative.

If I may be allowed to suggest a course of action on this question, it is as follows:

I. That the Prudential Committee (through the Mission) inform the Bithynia & Central Unions that it is ready to designate Trustees equal in number to Armenian Trustees named by the Unions, provision also being made for a representation of Evangelical Greeks.

II. That the Pru. Com. express hope of being able to take into favorable consideration applications for aid in founding in Constantinople a Theological School under the care of said proposed Board of Trustees.

III. That the Pru. Com. request a statement

from the existing Joint Committee, in anticipation of the constitution of said Board of Trustees, as to the plan of a School which they think will sufficiently meet, for the present, the desire of the Evangelical Armenian brethren, & also the Greek, within the bounds of the W. T. Mission. This to embrace the following points:

1. Outline Schedule of Course of Study.
2. Professorships to be supported, & at what cost.
3. These professorships how, in the beginning, to be filled: that is, by persons, missionary or native, now in Turkey, or by men to be brought from abroad? In a word, the practical arrangements to be made to start the enterprise.
4. A place for the accommodation of the school for several years: how to be obtained, & at what cost.
5. Probable number of students for the first few years; & their support how to be provided for.

The understanding to be that

the proposed School is not to be an institution of the American Board, but one which that Board may be expected to aid, according to its ability & judgment, in co-operation with the native element for whose benefit it is designed.

Pupils at Marsovan are now supported from the Treasury of the Board. It is understood that if the School is brought to the capital, this form of aid will not be asked for. I do not believe the number of students will be large; nor that there need be outlay for a permanent home for it for a good many years. A yearly rent of from 5000 to 10000 ps will suffice. It will doubtless be found necessary to employ as teachers men who will give a portion of their time to other labors — in connection with the press, or as preachers & pastors. But questions of detail cannot be much considered until some encouragement of favor to the project is received from Boston.

Aug. 7. I have not been able to complete this letter until to-day. Yesterday's post brought

news of the death of our friend Dr Prime. How fast the number of our acquaintances of earlier years is diminishing! There is but a step between us & the world to come. These missionary questions are not for us, but others, to carry to their final solution. I have confidence that the kingdom of Christ is to grow & strengthen in ways & by means that we cannot perhaps fully approve. May we be accepted through the riches of grace in Him who is our hope, & rejoice with all his saints!

With affectionate remembrance to Mrs Thompson, & to all the gentlemen who assemble Tuesday afternoons in the Missionary Rooms,

Yours most sincerely,
Geo. W. Wood.

Dr Clark,

Dr Anderson

Constantinople, Aug. 14. 1885.

Dear Dr Clark, 243

In reply to a letter from Dr A. C. Thompson I sent him by the last post a communication of three sheets with the suggestion that he give it to you to go on file as if addressed to you.

I very much fear that under his apparent leadership the Prud. Committee is in danger of taking a position in regard to the question of a Theological School in Constantinople that may result in great evil, & become a subject of serious regret hereafter. I am aware of the difficulty under which the Committee rest of obtaining a sure ground of confidence in respect to this matter, & cannot but approve caution in committing themselves. But a negative by them of the whole thing unless under conditions which cannot be realized, is much to be deprecated.

In my view the Board is in a wrong attitude toward the native churches on the subject of Theological education. As I look at it, we should say to them, The responsibility belongs to you of providing

a ministry "of the people, for the people, by the people"; but as you cannot do it alone, we are ready to help you. We will unite with you in a plan of joint action, recognizing that you are to increase + we to decrease. You tell us that you are not willing thus to work in taking up our school at Marsovan. Very well: we are ready to drop that, + commence on a new basis, where you urge that it ought to be, at the Capital. Choose your Trustees: we will respond to your invitation to designate an equal number. Let them present a plan of organization, inform us of what they may agree in as indispensable, + we will see how much aid we can give. If you have an ideal of a first-Class Seminary, equal to any in America or Scotland, before your minds, leave <u>it</u> to a future of Divine appointment for its realization; remembering that the giant must be born an infant, + that for the present we have nothing to think ~~bot~~ of but a manger or cradle + mu-

tirement for the days of infancy."

If the Prud. Com. will meet the applica-
tion somewhat in this tone, the sympathy
without which no Theological School can
live, will be gained. My belief is that, al-
though the churches are too weak to give
much pecuniary assistance at the outset, they
will adopt an enterprise so commenced,
give it their moral support + prayers, +
increasingly take it upon themselves to car-
ry on. Especially in the vital matter of
support of students they will relieve the
Board from doing as now at Marsovan.
If the candidates for the ministry
can become children of the churches
instead of being as heretofore protegés
of the mission, this will be an advan-
tage worth considerable enlargement
of expenditure in other ways.

But it seems to me that arrange-
ments can be made here that will
not add much to outlay which must
be made for Constantinople alone.
Publication work must be carried
on. If we are not to see this field taken

from us by other denominations we must not scrimp too closely in helping our evangelistic agency. The Home needs not merely lady teachers & principal, but also missionary trustees to counsel with them & help them. Let such men as those here, we hope not soon to leave, have added to their number Mr Edward Riggs, Mr Smith, & Mr Herrick, & in due time perhaps Mr Fuller, or in place of one of these Drs Greene & Pettibone come back then will the station be strong for all departments, & the cost will not be much more than in some past years for this station & Marsovan combined. All this, of course, you will receive as my private chit-chat. Let me suggest that Mr Riggs would be the man for an associate in the Greek department as well as Theol. School, & trustee of the Home. Should Dr & Mrs Riggs survive, to give them a home here in case of a change at Aintab, I confess to no little solicitude in regard to Dr Trowbridge's future. He is far from well, & evidently is liable to another apoplectic attack at any time. Dr & Mrs Riggs are to leave us, with Dr & Mrs J. & Prof. Charles Riggs, in two weeks. Mrs R. is remarkably improved in appearance. She & Dr R. come to my house for a week before they go. Their departure will make a great blank in our circle.

Dr. Thompson's letter to me increases my sympathy with you in the perplexities of your office. The Lord give wisdom, & guide all to his glory!

Yours as ever, in fraternal affection,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. G. W. Wood D.D.
Constantinople Aug. 14, '85
Rec'd Aug. 31.

Constantinople, Sep. 14, 1885.

244

Dear Dr Clark,

Two weeks have passed since our dear friends Dr & Mrs Riggs left us in company with Dr & Mrs Trowbridge & Prof. Charles Riggs. To-day we are informed by telegram of their safe arrival at Smyrna.

What a missionary career has that of Dr & Mrs R. been! Six years in Greece, twenty three (including a visit to the United States) in Smyrna, & twenty seven in Constantinople: fifty three in patient, steady work in these lands, with only one vacation for a season to Dr R in his native land!

The necessity, imposed by the feebleness of the aged mother, for her accepting her daughter's care in the distant home of the latter, & of therefore breaking up the endeared associations of life here, has been deeply felt, but met with a beautiful resignation. We are very thankful for the strength given to both of them to go through the fatigue,

Rev. G. M. Wood D.D.
Constantinople Aug. 14, '85
5

& trial of feeling, in preparing for this departure, & in the kind ordering of circumstances connected with it. They will be greatly missed here; but many hearts, foreign & native, invoke blessings upon them & prolongation of days in the new home to which they have gone. It is cheering to know that though Constantinople is the field of special adaptation to Dr Riggs's qualifications for literary labors, he will be able to be greatly useful, as his strength may allow, with the pen, & by instruction of students, in the sphere to which Divine providence ~~of his future residence~~ has removed him."

This will reach you on the eve of the annual meeting of the Board. I congratulate you on the auspicious omens for ~~the meeting~~ it. May it be the best of all the seventy five in the Board's history!

The evening before Dr & Mrs Riggs were to leave us, a gathering of about

fety christian brethren & sisters was held in the East room of my dwelling which you will remember. We felt it a precious privilege to commune together at the table of the Lord. Previous to the communion service Dr R. performed the act of baptism on one whom we are happy to recognize as a christian brother, but upon whom we do not wish to bring danger & suffering by a needless particularization of the case before the public just at present. Suffice it to say that this is but one of many evidences that the power of the Gospel is felt here, such that if we could ~~give~~ communicate them as we see them, they would give much cheer & stimulus to the concourse of Christ's followers in the ~~meeting~~ great convocation for which you are now busily preparing. [By the way I shall be curious to see whether, under guidance of Dr L. W. Bacon's Committee, the meeting will run itself; & if so, how?!]

Rev. Geo. W. Wood.
Constantinople, Sept. 14, 1871.
Received Oct. 5.
5

We have with us Mr & Mrs Coan, & Miss Dean, Miss Cochran, Miss Morgan & Miss Dale are guests in other families, en route to Persia. Mr Ford, of Syria, also has recently made us a visit. It is pleasant to us thus to entertain from time to time brethren & sisters of the Presbyterian Board as they give us opportunity on their way to & from their fields beyond. We hear with solicitude & pain of the serious illness of Miss Dodd in America. The other ladies of the Home are back from vacation absences, & ready for the new term which commences to-morrow. The prospect is favorable.

Mr Newell & Miss Fairchild are installed at Kediq Pasha to begin their new work with Mr Schneider's & Miss Kleasin's help for a time. We have much sympathy with Mr & Mrs Baldwin in their need; but really cannot see how we can help them otherwise than by our endorsement of their applications to Syria & elsewhere.

With regards to all at the Mission Rooms, I am most sincerely

Geo. W. Wood.

Constantinople, Oct. 10, 1885.

245

Dear Dr Clark,

This will reach you soon after the annual meeting, when (we trust greatly cheered by the meeting) you will be occupied with questions of appropriations. May the prospect be such as to allow of grants not below the estimates from the Missions!

+ You will understand that the Trustees + Faculty of the Home ask for the sum (1000 Liras) granted annually for several years past. The estimates from the Mission were made out on the assumption that this would be the grant to the Home. The fluctuations in income from pupils being greater than in necessary expenditure, it is impossible to tell beforehand what the precise need may be; + we must rely on the generosity of the W. B. M. to meet deficits if such have to be reported. +

The time has arrived when I feel it incumbent to state reasons for asking of the Prudential Committee permission to return with Mrs Wood to America

Rev. Geo. W. Wood. 10

in the Spring or Summer of next year. The kind assurances given us by yourself & Dr Alden, when here two & a half years ago, have given us much comfort; & we do not doubt that they will be fulfilled by the Committee.

Your kindly expressed desire that we would hold on in our position here as long as we can; & our associates in the Station, especially the ladies in the Home, make gratifying remonstrance against so early a withdrawal on our part. Should our health be tolerably firm, it is possible that circumstances may be such as to lead us to postpone our departure awhile longer; though it is perhaps more probable that I may ere that time be called to another journey than that to my native land. So many of my friends of about my own age, & so many younger in years than myself, have recently been "gathered to their fathers", that it shews an uncertainty as to my future even for a few months which is very great.

This uncertainty on the one hand, & what is certain on the other, combine to bring us to the decision to which we have come. If we are to return at all, it may not be safe to postpone longer the going. I cannot desire to stay here until I shall be disabled from all activity, & then go only as a wreck. I cannot hope, with my feebleness increasing, to do much public work; but I may perhaps have some strength for some occasional little service while visiting relatives & friends for a brief season before being wholly laid aside. The question with me is: Shall I now decide to lay my bones in one of the cemeteries here at a date which I cannot reasonably expect to be distant; or shall I plan to accompany my wife, who for personal reasons I think ought not long to delay returning, & so meet the strong desire of our children to see us again & have their children see us, before we die? As to myself "I am in a strait betwixt two" on this question, feeling the force of motive on both sides of it:

but in view of ideas in the minds of native brethren in regard to missionary expenditure, it seems to me on the whole inexpedient that I should be supported as superannuated here; & for this, as well as other reasons, I had better go soon.

May I also touch upon another point? Several years ago, the Pru. Committee, unasked by me, voted me a grant of 100 Turkish liras in consideration of our expenses of hospitality. As I was able to have help from Mrs W's private income I then declined to receive what the generosity of the Committee placed at my disposal. If the Committee, without asking an application in the usual form endorsed by the Com. ad Interim, can feel at liberty to renew that grant, I shall now gratefully receive it: for during the last two years Mrs Wood's life interest in a farm in Western New York (which is all her only property) has failed to enable us to avoid running behind; & I see that

I shall not be able to close the current year without being in debt to three fourths of that amount. In March next will fall due another payment on my life insurance policy in favor of my children ($100), which since our coming to Constantinople Mrs W. has helped me to pay annually. The insurance began in 1855.

I think I ought, without my dear wife's knowledge, to forestall the possible event of my being taken from her, by informing you of what she has done, & of the circumstances in which she is now placed. Before we came from America the farm in which she had a life interest, was sold by the Trustees for a little more than $12,000; the investment of which yielded between $700 & $800 a year for several years. The purchaser proving unable to keep it, it had to be taken back on foreclosure of mortgage. The changes unfavorable to farmers generally, & the running down of this property in the hands of a tenant, reduced the net proceeds so that of late she has had but

little. When having most, she had to expend for her son's education & in starting him in business; & to draw the balance to meet our expenses here. Up to the last year she has had $300 annually on the average for this purpose, & for paying my life insurance premium from which she will derive no benefit. I feel that she deserves not only my gratitude for this, & for all that she has been to me as a wife, but also kind considerations hereafter in respect to the circumstances in which she may find herself. Her son is struggling against great odds to clear land purchases in Northern Dakota, which may make him independent hereafter, but which are at present a burden to carry; & he is about to marry, we hope well, but not in respect to money income.

I am sometimes a good deal concerned in respect to Mrs W's health. She has suffered for some years with that most uncomfortable disease called "shingles", & with a rheumatic tendency causing painful swellings of the hands & on

other parts of the body. But more alarming still is an occasional rush of blood to the head & dizziness, like that to which a sister of my first wife was subject, & which caused her death suddenly. May she be mercifully spared to survive me, if the Lord will.

I prefer not to lay this communication before the Com. ad Interim for official approval, but the brethren are informed concerning it; & of course, we shall avail ourselves of the Committee's permission only with the ~~sanction~~ concurrence of the Mission or the Com. ad Interim.

With my warmest salutations to the members of the Com. Com., & all the gentlemen at the Missionary Rooms,

I am, as ever,

Most sincerely Yours,

Geo. W. Wood

Rev. G. W. Wood

Constantinople Oct. 10-'85

Recd Oct. 26

pl.

Constantinople, Nov. 23. 1885.

Dear Dr Clark, 246

The Servo-Bulgarian war is making itself felt in Robert College & the Home. Young men from the former are leaving to volunteer for service in battlefields. The Bulgarian girls in the latter are greatly excited, as they may well be considering that their fathers & brothers, & in some instances their very homes, are in the midst of the conflict which may be bloody & desolating. We trust that the Servian invasion will be arrested; & that the action of the Conference will prevent the horrors of war on a larger scale. The Bulgarian revolution was a tremendous undertaking to be attempted, as now appears to have been the fact, without encouragement by any one of the great Powers. Happily the Turkish Government, by its delay, lost the opportunity of crushing the movement by an instant blow, & the Prince has since played his card with great firmness & sagacity. It appears now ~~as if~~ that he will have to yield for the present to arrangements in the

Rev. S. W. Wood
Constantinople, Oct. 10-'85
Rec'd Oct. 24

interest of peace in Europe, but which will leave the door ajar for the Bulgarian union at an early day. In the mean time the mobilization of the Turkish army imposes an exhausting drain on Turkish finances, & by withdrawing some 500,000 laborers from autumn sowing is preparing the whole empire for a possible famine next year. Who can forecast events in the near future, even if the Conference succeeds in putting off the evil day of the general break up? Our rail-way must take us through a long dark tunnel to the better time beyond. Even now the suffering from impoverishment constantly increasing is distressing. May the pity of the Most Merciful cut short the day of calamity!

I have delayed too long my congratulation on the delightful meeting of the Board. What encouragement have we not from the testimony which it gives! Surely God works in the hearts of his people. Preparing the world for

their efforts, he is preparing them to go forward & take possession of the world for him. We are in the midst of the last great conflict for the truth. Our Captain is marshalling his hosts for decisive victories.

How pitiful the spectacle presented by Dr L. W. Bacon & Mr Mangasarian in their attacks through the Press on the very day of the Board's assembling! Are they demented? The religious shipwreck of the latter is in itself sad, but it will do good here. — You read Mr Filian's invitation in the Baptist Examiner for twenty Baptist missionaries like Dr Haigoni to be sent to Constantinople, & signed as pastor of the Cong'l church in Islanga. We treat him with all possible brotherly kindness, to the utmost avoiding friction, & leaving him to work out his own destiny. He heads opposition to Past. Constantian's labors as preacher in the Bible House Chapel, & to missionary influence; but hitherto he has ostensibly maintained friendly

relations, & attended over Monday's meeting of ministers & preachers. Lately however he makes a condition of his continuing to come to this meeting that its members will agree to certain propositions, among which are, that the meetings shall be held elsewhere than in the Bible House — that the missionaries shall become members of native churches, etc. He is not satisfied with our plan of a Station Conference, & in his last paragraph expresses himself as follows: "Lastly we protest against all acts by the missionary brethren relating to the work of Christ in Constantinople, & the ~~any~~ against reports to America hereafter without their being in co-operation with the churches & without the signature of the churches"! He says: "All questions pertaining to the work of Christ in C. without exception belong of right to the three churches" (of Para. blessing a Hay.-keep). You can't imagine the trial of patience it is to deal with such calibre of mind & disposition of will. Happily all are not like him & Manasarian.

Mr Sarkis M. Minasian is here on a visit. He has spent a night at my house, & I have had several free talks with him. He shows a good spirit, but wants all differences sunk between evangelical & Gregorian Armenians. He exhorts to zeal in seeking to bring men individually to Christ; & I hope his influence will be made for good than harm.

I am sorry to hear of your affliction in your eyes. May they be soon restored!

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Constantinople
Rec'd Boston Mar. 23 '80.

Constantinople, Dec. 4, 1885.

Dear Dr Clark,

247

A notice in the Congregationalist just received, informs us how serious an affliction you have had in the condition of one of your eyes. We sympathize with you in this, & are grateful for the success of the operation which has brought you relief. I wonder that, even with aid of an amanuensis, you could do such work as that performed for the annual meeting of the Board & in your multifarious correspondence. May the healing be complete, & strength be given you for many days to come!

What shall I say in response to your's of the 4th ult.? I thank the Prudential Committee for the grant so promptly made, & for the very kind expressions concerning Mrs W. & myself which you report from them in connection with their reply to my application for permission to return to America. Our hearts are deeply touched by these words & acts. Would that I could feel more worthy of what you write in regard to myself.

Rev. Geo. W. Woods
Constantinople Nov. 23 '85.

I have strangely neglected to refer in previous letters to the arrival here of Mr & Mrs Allen with Dr Graham & the young ladies of their party. Mr Allen, I doubt not, informed you fully of the reasons for Miss Bray's change of destination & name. My action in the matter was at the request of Mr Allen, as well as of the parties immediately concerned, & with the expressed approval of the brethren of our Station. We had assurance that the marriage would be favorably regarded at the Missionary Rooms, & by the parents of Miss B. I was very pleasantly impressed by all the party; & while regretting the disappointment of Miss Tucker, & that it should be caused without opportunity to communicate with you in advance, I concurred with the others in judging that we ought not to refuse an act, the responsibility of which Dr G. & Miss B. were ready to assume. The losses by the sinking of the Sidon, especially of Dr G's whole medical outfit,

call for sympathy, but are a small thing in comparison with the loss of Dr Dodd's life (of Latakia), & ~~the~~ call for thanksgiving that Mr & Mrs Fullan were providentially just too late to take passage by that steamer.

We rejoice much in the addition of Mr & Mrs F. to our number. I anticipate great good from Mr F's labors & personal influence in Constantinople. I know of no other one who I think could accomplish what I confidently expect from him. The present is a period in our missionary work well nigh as critical as is it is in Bulgaria & all these lands in political affairs. Sad is the necessity for suffering from conflicts of human passion in the carrying out of purposes of divine wisdom & love; but so it is, & will be until the gospel shall have gained wider & higher triumphs. There is much to cheer in reports which come to us from Sophia & elsewhere, in connection

with appeals for pecuniary aid to hospital work in which our brethren & sisters are engaged. This is no time for faint-heartedness because of any thing which we have to meet in laboring for the kingdom which will not be shaken, whatever may be allowed to fall around it.

We are glad to hear that Miss Dodd & Mr & Miss Pettibone may soon be on their way to rejoin us.

Mrs W. unites in kind & grateful regards to yourself & all the gentlemen who meet around the table of the Prud. Committee.

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood S
Constantinople Dec. 4 '85.
Recd. Dec. 21.

Constantinople, Feb. 4, 1855.

248.

Dear Dr Clark,

I am slowly getting up from great prostration ~~of strength~~ under a severe cold. During the week of prayer I crossed the Bosphorus three times to attend meetings in the day, & was present every evening at meetings in the Chapel at Scutari. At some of these I got chilled; & the week following suffered sorely from catarrh & loss of strength. By God's merciful kindness I am much better; but have not yet recovered normal vigor.

The week of prayer was observed last month with more of interest than in any past year that I can recall. Besides English meetings in Galata & Stamboul, there was a daily midday gathering at the Bible House averaging from a hundred to 150 for services in the Armenian & Turkish languages. The tone of feeling was good; prayers & exhortations were short & earnest, & the meetings were profitable. Evening meetings in the Langa field I am told were well attended in private houses; & in the Chapel at Scutari they had a larger attendance, & were more effective than I have before known. Sabbath congregations of late have been larger than usual; & the preaching is affa-

Rev. Geo. W. Wood
Constantinople
Dec. 4 '55

recently listened to with a deeper interest in Langa chapel, at the Bible House, & in Scutari. One man was admitted to membership on profession at the communion two weeks ago, & five persons - four men & a woman, at the previous one, in Scutari. Sadly as we need a revival which we do not yet experience, there are some signs of good in the present aspect of things for our encouragement.

Mr Fuller is taking hold of work with admirable tact, patience, & ability. Our highest hopes from him will be realized if he can retain health. On this point there is occasion for solicitude; but we hope for the best. Mrs F's prospect seems favorable.

Mr Sarkis M. Minasian has been here several weeks. We received him cordially. He has visited my house repeatedly. He came full of zeal for establishing a new undenominational agency for evangelistic work to reach the Armenian masses without exciting opposition or disturbing the ecclesiastical position of any one. Without committing ourselves in any way we met him in repeated consultations. Finally he tried

to get an endorsement from a meeting of Armenian brethren. No objection was made provided he could be responsible for needed funds; but he pleaded poverty & inability to do any thing himself to collect money. Filian advocated his plan as one that would break up the Protestant organizations, which he (F.) wished to see done! This called forth a universal protest; & no action was taken. Like Mr Manjasarian, Mr Minasian totally fails in advancing his idea of breaking down existing organizations. The latter seems to be sincere & earnest in his desire for action to reach men on a large scale with the Gospel; but he shows an utter want of practical judgment. His appeals on the one hand, & the failure of all his schemes on the other, will make his visit to result in good.

As to Filian: we deprecate saying any thing against him in public. We leave him to his own course. He is a strange compound. With all his vanity, self-conceit, & spirit of opposition he is doing good in various ways. What the upshot will be, time will disclose. Mr F. who knew him in Aintab, is

not without ~~good~~ hope concerning him. Our true policy is to give him full scope, & await results.

The second Baptist missy. Pastr. Jacobed Kapridian has come, & taken up his residence in Pera. His support is from another source than that of Dr Haigoorn. The latter has just brought out a tract against Infant Baptism adroitly adapted to stir up disaffection among the Ev. Armenians: it will have no influence on any others. He has just converted two of our best helpers — translators & preachers in this city. If they do not insist on being agitators & propagandists I hope they will be retained until they will probably take themselves away. Dr H. would doubtless like to make an outcry against us as persecutors. I trust no occasion will be given him. This invasion is of the Lord: otherwise we might well feel badly over it. But as it is, it is well for us to go forward without undue anxiety, & see what more the Lord will do.

As ever Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Geo. W. Wood,
Constantinople, Dec. 4, 1886,
Recd. Feb. 28.

Constantinople, Ap. 1, 1886.

249

Dear Dr Clark

I fear that a letter in which I wrote about the proposed Evangelical Hall, & one in which I spoke of the probability that Mr W & I might leave for America about the first of June, may have gone down with the ill-fated Oregon. Other communications from Constantinople have almost certainly been thus lost. Mr Dwight is sending a copy of an important one relating to the Med. Seminary question.

Since my illness in January & February I have had a fair measure of vigor, & been very busily occupied. It is however a grief to me that almost my last work here should ~~necessarily~~ be controversial on the subject of baptism. This has been ~~urged upon~~ requested of me by missionary & Armenian brethren, & made necessary for some ~~one~~ by reason of the publication of Baptist tracts widely circulated among the church members & evangelical community, & trumpeted as unanswerable. I have written two tracts of 60–70 pages each, the first of which is just through the press. Much rather (with freedom

Geo. H. Wood, Corresp., Oct. 4, 1886.

5

to act on my convictions in my own family) would I labor with Baptist brethren to build up Baptist churches in Burmah than be so employed here. But this is forced upon us in a way to render escape impossible.

You probably have information from Harpoot, having the outcome of the wonderful Baptist revolution at Arabkir. Would that good Dr Dean, of Siam, & all who ~~received~~ saw at Saratoga the amazing Fata Morgana of a deluded imagination, could look at the reality as it is now to be seen in that place! The Baptist congregation of 700 souls dwindles down to a mere handful of persons ready to receive their converted pastor with the Baptist money obtained by him; while, others being neutral, a large body of them refuse to listen to his preaching. At least, we learn that this was the state of things some time ago; & that for two months the pastor had not preached, at all! He besought his people not to divide; proposed that the church remain in connection with the Harpoot Union; that pædo-baptists parents have their children baptized by another than himself; & he joined

with the other parties in inviting the Harpoot pastor & one of the missionaries to come & advise with them. Of the result of the visit of this delegation I am not yet informed.

I presume that much will be made in America of the conversion of our two young translators & preachers. We have had a good opinion of them, & hope of their usefulness. It affects us unpleasantly that during the months of their investigation of the subject they should have been in intimate association with Mr Haigoune, one of them reading books & tracts in English which he gave, & both of them drinking in his arguments, & Scripture interpretations, & representations concerning admissions made by distinguished non-Baptist writers while the whole thing was kept concealed from us. They admit that they read nothing on the other side, but claim that they thoroughly examined the Scriptures. Had they told us of the questionings in their minds, & listened to what we might have said on the same points, & then decided in favor of the Baptist view, we should have had higher respect for them as candid investigators. I would not impeach their motives; but it is difficult for the Armenian brethren generally not to suspect that

the issue will be their going to America for farther education at Baptist expense, & their coming back to be comfortably supported as missionaries. It is rumored that one of them has begun to sell his furniture. We shall see what will be.#

The rights of conscience are sacred. We object to no one's searching the Word of truth, & declaring his convictions in regard to its teachings. Were Dr Hargous residing in our city, & supporting himself by his medical profession (we do not hear of his doing any thing in it), we should take no umbrage at any zeal he might show in spreading his opinions. It is the support given him from America as a missionary that does mischief. The hope of getting such a position is a tremendous temptation to our young men. In this position there is no dependence upon a native church, or our missions, for support under a system which has for its pole-star the raising up of self-supporting & self-governing churches; & there is the handling of money for aid to helpers & schools with no responsibility to any body in Turkey for its use. A curious

[Dec. 19, 1887. This was a young man sent with their family to America, & were received into the Baptist Church. While there, one of them married a European, & soon returned to Constantinople, where, after this date, he is laboring in harmony with the Bedo. Baptist brethren.]

illustration of Baptist-Armenian attitude on the vexed question of Co-operation has just been furnished. The teacher whom Mr Haigoon baptized, & afterwards removed from Nicomedia to Bardezag as a preacher, Hachadoor Minasian, he has recently dismissed from his employment; as we are assured by the preacher himself uncontradicted by any other statement, for the reason that he was more disposed to preach Christ than to proselyte vigorously enough to Baptist sentiments; & we are told that this was announced to him without any consultation with the church. If our missionary, Mr Pierce, had a similar case to deal with it would be decided by the Station Conference composed of himself & Armenian members.

This case of Mr Haigoon's dismissed teacher & preacher is instructive in another light. ~~He~~ The latter is a simple hearted christian man, but of small ability. When he & his wife were brought under Mr H's influence they were baptized under the idea that every body admits the validity of "believers' baptism" by immersion, & that receiving it they would be sure of being really baptized. Nothing, however, had been said to them about communion; & they were quite shocked to learn that they could not commune with non-immersed believers.

Dec. 19, 1882 This was going on some years with their families & friends, & were received into the Baptist Church. While there, one of them, Gandeh Kurpejian, Pres. Ed. Dec. 1882

The woman was more restive under this than her husband; & being home-sick she resolved to return to her friends in the interior, & to exercise her privilege of sitting at the Lord's table with those who had been instrumental of her spiritual experience. The husband's zeal for a doctrine having the restriction of close communion connected with it began to cool. Now that he is dismissed for this fault; he too is on his way to join his wife, & will probably seek to labor there in his former associations.

Our two neophytes in Constantinople have seemingly had no difficulty on this score, & argue as glibly as any one can, the necessity of immersion to baptism & of baptism as a pre-requisite to communion. The facility with which they have adopted this view, to which christian feeling, as well as former prejudice if it were such, is strongly opposed at a first encounter with it, is to me not a little suspicious. A struggle within before accepting it, would have more commended my confidence in them.

Another young man, of the last graduating class from Mr Pierce's school, & who, though

with some misgiving, was employed as a teacher in Nicomedia, without previous communication with Mr Pierce was baptized. His conduct in many respects was such as to bring a grave doubt on his christian sincerity; & in a full meeting of the preachers & delegates of churches in the Nicomedia station field it was unanimously voted that he was unworthy of confidence, & ought not to be continued at his post. He is now in this city earning money, it is said, for going to America.

Last year two youths from the far interior were baptized, & soon after took their departure for the "promised land." One of them was from the Harpoot College & Theol. School. Shortly before his baptism he came to me to beg that I would help him to America, or at least get him into Robert College. When I asked him why he did not stay, & do what was expected of him in the field for which he had received so much of our education, he replied that he had a consciousness of talent that, with more culture, would fit him to be a pastor or preacher in a large city! The exhibition of self-conceit & self-seeking which he made, quite disgusted me. I cannot resist the conviction that if I had done for him what he wished,

stin Martyn Torosian & Sahag Bishgetorian

he would not have gone under water.

Soon after Dr H. began his work, a woman Talita Doodoo, came to me to propose that we employ her as a Bible woman. She had once been thus employed; but we were finally glad to get rid of her. When I gave no encouragement to her hope, she suggested that we join with Dr H. in supporting & directing her in an "undenominational" work, which she preferred to accepting his offer to labor in accordance with his ideas. This was not responded to by us; & immediately after she & her daughter were baptized, & she has since been his Bible reader — much more to our satisfaction than as one connected with us. One other case is worth alluding to — that of a Khanoos preacher, of whom you must have heard, who was dismissed by the "Erzroom Evangelical Alliance" Moorad. He came to our city, & tried to get taken up by us. After some two years, one day he came to me to get me to use my "authority" with the Erzroom Alliance for his restoration; & to enforce his plea he laid before me a formidable document, with fourteen signatures & seals from prominent men in the Khanoos district, certifying their desire that he

return as their spiritual guide, & their readiness to accept Dr Haigoni's doctrine with the understanding that they could practise "general baptism". He said that (six weeks) ~~before~~ he had been baptized by Dr H. (previously ~~who was~~) & that he was ready to send him as his representative, but that he preferred to labor with Congregationalists. Of course he got nothing from me but some plain, faithful preaching. A few days afterwards I learned that he had started on his journey. Dr H., to his credit, soon cashiered him; but the story is instructive.

It is not necessary to multiply narratives of particular incidents. The general statement is enough that of all the baptisms by Dr Haigoni & Mr Shishmanian (of the Disciples) every one has been, so far as we can ascertain, of persons previously evangelical, except one by the latter of a Gregorian Armenian, who, in a short time, abjured his new faith, & went back to the Armenian Church. The publications which they issue, are addressed & adapted to Evangelical readers. Their preaching & personal discussions are almost wholly to evangelical hearers. It

is openly declared that none but persons already Evangelical can be reached by this "higher style of Christianity". As their success, in its measure, thus far has been, so it is expected that in the future it will be, at the expense of the evangelical churches & communities. Whatever they may say about preaching Christ, & not baptism except as they must meet inquiries, Messrs Haigouni & Kapindian, & all whom they can gain to join with them, are a force antagonistic to the peace & strength of the churches, which, however weak & imperfect, are, under God, the hope of this land. Were those missionaries in a separate field we could bid them God speed in their endeavor to win souls to Christ & establish Baptist Churches. The saddest thing about the matter is the deplorable spectacle of division & strife in the feeble Evangelical body presented to the Oriental Churches, & which immensely increases the difficulty of obtaining a candid hearing for saving truth from Gregorian Armenians & Orthodox Greeks. Last autumn I was admitted to an interview with Bp. Byennios in his Episcopal residance in

Nicomedia. After an agreeable conversation on topics connected with the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," my companion, the Ev. Armenian preacher in Nicomedia, gave a turn to it which I did not desire, but could not deprecate. As we had just crossed the Gulf from Baghchejik (or Bardezag), the Bishop, to enforce what he was saying about Protestantism — "a mere bundle of sects, having no adaptation to the Oriental mind," pointed in that direction, & with a look of as much scorn as was consistent with politeness, exclaimed: "See what has already come from your missionary work in B:— your one little flock already divided into three or four contending denominations." Will any one wonder that that was perhaps the most painful moment of my whole missionary life? What could I say but to refer to occurrences in Apostolic days, & interpose a plea for liberty of conscience, as, with all its accompanying evils, safer than intolerance as well as more christian.

It is reported that Messrs Haigoorin & Kapudjian have hope that they may be

taken up by the Missionary Union. I cannot think that the excellent men in that noble organization, who have studied missionary principles, & have practical experience in the missionary work, will consent to being pressed to a violation of the principle of missionary comity in Turkey, without a sturdy resistance — we hope a successful one. Our difficulties would be far more aggravated by the action of the Union which is desired of it by some, perhaps many, of their denomination, than the cause of evangelical truth & scriptural piety would be promoted thereby.

As ever, very sincerely Yours,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Oriphle, Oct. 1, 1886,
"Rec'd Oct. 26."

Constantinople, May 1. 1886.
200

Dear Dr Clark,

I suppose it is quite certain that a letter of mine went down in the Oregon, in which I replied to questions of yours in regard to the proposed Evangelical Hall, the Armenian projects, etc. Later communications herewith have supplied your desired information; & very soon now the Station report & other documents will give a full view of the situation.

You will know how to estimate the statements I have sent you in regard to the Baptist invasion. Mr Dwight is gathering other facts for Dr Ward of the Independent, from whom he has a request to this effect. The meeting of the Bithynia Union begins on the 10th inst. That body will be likely to make some expression of sentiment on this subject. Just what influence Mr Fitian & the Armenians may have in that body is not certain; but the young men, who have a vote this year, will be resolute, we think, against any action which

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Oriskelle, Oxx. 1, 1886.

we should deprecate. Past. Alexander, also has become comparatively a free man; & old controlling influences are weakening every way.

I purpose remaining through our annual meeting; but not to take much part in its business. The brethren of the Station requested me to prepare the Station report; but on my earnest plea of inability in view of my great weakness & other duties in arranging for leaving, they excused me. Mr Fuller's view of the situation will be worth more than mine. We have deepest sympathy with the Aintab work, but shall feel badly to have Mr Fuller lost to Constantinople, if that shall come about.

I write now chiefly to state that (D. V.) after the annual meeting, & I hope a visit to Ada bazar, we shall leave C. en route to America about June 10. Such is my feebleness that we must travel slowly, & I must beg the privilege of being allowed to rest on the way in favorable healthy locations & where expenses will be

cheapest. Our movements may be affected by cholera outbreaks, though we hope not. Our first thought of going by way of Venice, Milan, & through Switzerland, is defeated by cholera on the East Coast of Italy, so that we must go via Vienna. We are informed of a cheap pension in Vienna (Dr E.E. Bliss & family ~~were~~ have been there) where we may stop for a week or two. If we can arrange to spend two or three weeks in rural England at no greater expense than for the same time in America, we should be glad to do that. Our wish is to reach New York in the first half of August, & join our children, wherever they may be, for a couple of weeks before the resumption of school duties on the 1st of September at Summit, N.J. I have hope that I may recuperate on the way by thus doing; but should I suffer from taking cold & getting over-fatigued, our plans may be much changed. The Lord guide us, & determine all things as may be his will! With kind remembrance to Mrs Clark, & the gentlemen & ladies in the Mission Rooms,

Yours most truly, Geo. W. Wood.

P. S. Should you wish to write me in England, you will address to care of Turkish Missions Aid Society.

G. W. W.

Rev. Geo. H. Hood,
Constantinople, May 1, 1886.
Rec'd May 15.

Ainitab, May 10. 1886.

My dear Dr. Clark,

My last to you was dated April 6. I have received yours of Mar. 15th, referring among other topics to the engagement of our son Charles and Miss Parsons. I am sure you will not think it out of place for me to give you frankly my opinion of some of your suggestions. We all feel the importance of providing for filling Miss Parsons' place. Charles' correspondence with her commenced in September last, but owing to the slowness of our mails their engagement was not completed until January. Immediately upon this they communicated with the Committee ad Interim, (indeed C. wrote conditionally before getting Miss P.'s final answer,) requesting that efforts be made to supply Miss P.'s place <u>after the close of the present school year</u>. This allowed a period of eight months for supplying her place, and this seemed a reasonable time.

Your suggestion that Charles might go for a time & reside at Adabazar, I presume on reflection you would yourself be inclined to withdraw. Such an arrangement would take him away from his appointed and important duties here, and place him at a

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,

point <u>not a station of the mission</u>, where he could take up no work which is not already provided for, and appropriately in other hands.

The other suggestion, that Miss P. should remain through October next at Adabazar, seems equally to conflict with C.'s duties here. It would involve his absence from the college during about two months of term-time. To us the long summer vacation seems altogether the most suitable time for making the journey both ways and getting settled here before the beginning of the new college year.

I trust that "in some way or other the Lord will provide," and that our young friends will be greatly blessed in their contemplated union. I understand that Mrs. Parsons is ready to go to Adabazar for a season and aid Miss Farnham.

I will just mention another matter. A year ago I wrote Mr. Draper of Andover, (in respect to the ownership of plates, the entire cost of which I had paid,) inclosing the letter to you, and with it a copy of Mr. Draper's bill dated Jan. 1. 1884. I have never received a word in reply. I <u>very much</u> regret that you should be troubled with such a matter. But you know the whole history of the affair, and that

there is no one else in America to whom I could mention it. Perhaps a word from you would stir Mr. Draper up to give some kind of a reply.

In Mrs. Riggs' state of health there is no decided change, and as yet we see hardly any probability of her being able to return to Constantinople the coming summer, as we have sometimes hoped that she might.

Hoping to hear favorable accounts of your own health & that of your family

I remain

Your affectionate brother

Elias Riggs.

Dear Dr Clark,

Dr Riggs has enclosed this letter with a request that I would read it, & forward it with an expression of my sentiment on the question relating to Miss Parsons & his son Charles. I cannot but concur in the view expressed by Dr R. Mrs Parsons who has been here attending the annual

meeting of the mission, agrees with it. She will go to Ada Bazar, & render important aid to Miss Farnham, though not all that she will need. Miss F. now has a graduate of the Home, in addition to the girl who had been a year in the Home, & left, to assist her; &, hoping that a lady, asked by the mission for Ada Bazar, will not be long in coming, it seems as if the weighty reasons in favor of the young couple's marrying & going to Aintab during the long vacation should be allowed to prevail.

Uniting in the salutations which Dr R. sends,

I am, as ever,

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Elias Riggs,
Aintab, Mary 10, 1886.
Recd Aug. 21.

P.S. Mrs W. ~~adds~~ suggests as an important additional consideration new intelligence from Mrs Trowbridge representing danger of her breaking down under her heavy burdens unless she can soon receive the help which Miss Parsons coming there will give.

G. W. W.

Lucerne (Pension Sutter), July 2. 1886.

Dear Dr Clark,

282

You have a right to think me neglectful of duty in respect to correspondence with you for some time past. But I feel sure of your indulgent consideration in view of my feebleness & the ~~demands~~ tax upon it, which was at last ~~were~~, quite overpowering. ~~at the last~~ Attendance upon meetings of the Bithynia Union & of the Mission, preparation for departure, & the kindness of friends, brought demands which I was ill able to meet. You can, in a measure, understand how deeply Mrs Wood's & my sensibilities were moved by the sundering of relations which had become very delightful & sacred. Nothing but, in our view, a plain call of duty, would have brought us to leave the work in which it has been our privilege to be engaged, & turn away from beloved associates in it. Most gladly would we have stayed to give such aid & cheer as we might, if the considerations in favor of the course we adopt had not appeared decisive. The

Rev. Oliver Wiggie.

expressions of feeling made to us by American, Armenian, & other friends, far exceeded what we had expected, & constitute a treasure in the store-house of memory that will ever be very precious.

It was well, though painful to us, that we did not yield to the desire of the ladies & graduating class in the Home School that we would remain until the close of the term. A little more of what in itself was only gratifying, would have prostrated me, & perhaps Mrs W. also. By journeying leisurely, traveling by rail only one night, we have come thus far without injury, & are beginning to derive sensible benefit. A few days of enjoyment of these scenes of grandeur & beauty & this pure mountain air will, we trust, with what is to come in the journey before us, make us to be quite other in physical vigor from what we have been in several of the past years.

You see from the date of this sheet

that we have acted on your approval of our plan of travel, & your suggestion of this boarding house for our stay in Lucerne. We were fortunate to get in by taking its last & least eligible, & therefore cheapest, room! But what matters the lodging place when one's whole time by day is to be in the open air? As yet we are not as highly favored in respect to weather as we hope yet to be; for all along our ~~city~~ way since entering Bulgaria the heavens have wept over us with great constancy; yet intermitting so that we had a delightful trip across Lake Constance & a glorious day at the Falls of the Rhine near Schaffhausen. We had a pretty good day ~~for~~ yesterday for a sail across the Lucerne Lake, & hope for a successful ascent of the Rigi to-morrow. We purpose going to Interlaken, & thence via Berne, Basle, Strassburg, Metz, & Brussels, to England, & after perhaps two weeks there, sail from Liverpool by the Germanica the 29th inst.

You will have been fully informed concerning the spirit & action of the annual

meeting of the mission. The minutes & general letter specify the important points which will command the careful consideration of the Prudential Committee. The meeting of the Bithynia Union gave pleasing evidence of progress in the right direction regarding judgment on questions of relations with missionaries & doing what the churches can do for themselves. The dawn of a better day streaks the horizon.

I send you herewith a paper which was presented to Mrs W. & myself by the Evangelical Armenians of Scutari.* Its presentation was in an evening in the presence of a considerable audience in the chapel, & accompanied with remarks by several of the brethren, & the giving of a beautiful present to Mrs W. by the venerable mother of Past. Asadourian's wife, in behalf of the sisters in the community. The whole affair, & other things that were done, were very gratifying as an indication of present native esteem & affection for missionaries.

Hoping in a few weeks to meet you in person, & with Mrs W's cordial salutations,

Yours most sincerely, Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Lucerne, July 2, '86. Rec'd July 19.

* Please send it to Mrs P. W. Ogden, Northf. N.J. for me. G.W.W.

Translation.

Copy.

The undersigned on behalf of the Protestants residing in Scutary, wish to express their deep regret at your departure from this city, especially as we shall see your face no more.

You have been among us as an affectionate father and a faithful friend.

Your labors and experience in Christian work for nearly forty years have proved an invaluable boon to us both as a body and individually.

Your kind care and affection as a friend to each one of us will ever be remembered with feelings of affection.

Your literary contributions, your other labors and influence, all going to promote the cause of pure christianity in Turkey are, so extensively known and appreciated that we need not be the exponents of these labors, but we cannot help saying, that we feel that your departure from us creates a vacancy we fear will not be filled.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, + Please send it to Mrs P.W. Ogden, Oberlin
Syracuse, Aug. 2, 1861 with P.S. to me. G.W.W.

We wish also to express our high esteem for Mrs. Wood who has been the beloved friend of us all, whose kind heart and sweet disposition made her a beautiful example of Christian living, ever ready to help and encourage the feeblest effort for a good object.

There is among us no family, no individual, who will not remember her with the deepest affection, and think of her departure from us with the deepest regret. One and all ask who will be able to take her place?

May the Lord bless you both, give you a prosperous journey to your home, be ever and everywhere with you, and spare you many years to enjoy the society of your dear friends, and to continue your labors in the cause of our common Master.

Constantinople, June 11th 1886.

Rev. G. W. Wood, D.D.,
Missionary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Testimonial of Nature
of Dr. Gatchwood's
Rec'd July 19. 1886

Summit N.J.
Aug. 9. 1886.

Dear Dr Clark,

I am happy to report our arrival after a favorable passage. Unfortunately we did not get in until yesterday (Sunday) morning. Mr & Mrs Lyon met us, & insisted that we must come to the circle awaiting us here, including Mrs W's sister & husband (Rev. Dr & Mrs Kittredge of Geneseo, N.Y.), without delay. We yielded, & had an indeed joyful meeting. What occasion have we, right for gratitude & gladness!

We are deeply pained at the news of Mr Hutchins' death. It is a heavy affliction.

I send a statement of expenditure to Mr Ward. We are sorry to have spent so much; but could not do less in a seven week's journey (via Lucerne & Interlaken) without night travel which neither Mrs W nor I could endure. At Lucerne & Interlaken we paid but five francs

Testimonial of Madam

for each a day for Pension board. The rest & mountain air were of great service to both of us.

Thanks for your pleasant letter of welcome. I will see Dr Ward (D.V.), & give him some comments in the Haigoon document. I should be glad to have a letter which I wrote to you concerning the Baptist movement a few weeks before leaving Constantinople. Can you let a clerk look it up & mail it to me here? I have no copy of it, & would like to see just what I wrote. It was of two sheets.

I shall wish to visit Haverhill early in September, & shall hope to confer with you then on matters of personal interest. In the mean time, will the Prudential Committee kindly authorize the Treasurer to meet our necessary expenses of travel, etc.?

I have about three months of intelligence to make up. The

Lord deal very graciously with you under new trials & perplexities, which, from what I already hear, are upon you, & are very serious. How precious the assurance that the Saviour is at the helm in every stormy sea!

You have, I hope, already seen our brother E. E. Bliss, & his wife & daughter. They were to follow us from London soon after the three days that we took for a run to Lake Windermere en route to Liverpool.

Mr Brown, of the F. M. A. Society, sends salutations to you. I attended a drawing room meeting with him at Highgate. It was a successful & pleasant affair: one of the speakers being a Col. Stewart late of the Afghan boundary Commission — a quite remarkable man.

With our regards to Mrs Clark, & to all the gentlemen at the Rooms,

Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

P.S. Of course you hear from Dr Strong of our meeting with him & his party in Switzerland.

G. W. W.

Rev. G. W. Wheeler
Dunmuck N.Y.
Aug. 9. 1882

Rev. G. W. Wood D.D.

Summit, Aug. 28, 1886.

Rec'd Aug. 31.

Summit, Aug. 28. 1886.

Dear Dr Clarke,

Mrs Wood & I, accompanied by my daughter Louisa & one of Mrs Lyons children, purpose leaving New York by Fall River steamer on the evening of Thursday of next week, Sep. 2, en route to Haverhill.

Providence permitting, we shall be in Boston on Friday, & hope to call at your office room.

255

If we learn that Mrs Williams is at home Mrs W + myself will spend Friday night with her in Andover, while the other two will go through to Haverhill.

We thank you for the invitation to spend a night with you; but must defer accepting it until a later day.

Hoping to meet you, + with kind regards from us both to Mrs Clarke,

Yours most sincerely,
Geo. W. Wood

Nunda, N.Y. Oct. 28, 1886.

Dear Dr Clark,

Excuse my delay in returning to you your paper on Education. I have read it carefully & with great interest. I find nothing in it to except to, if particular expressions such as those at the beginning of paragraphs on p. 2, & elsewhere, are taken with limitations which you undoubtedly intend. The general view presented I must fully endorse; & necessary qualifications seem to me to be sufficiently exhibited. The difficulty is one of proportion in the use of means on the different evangelistic agencies in a mission. This must vary according to the character of the field & the advance of the work, more being required for higher education at the outset in some fields than in others, & in general the demand being greatest in the most advanced fields. This I understand you to recognize. Indeed your argument is

plea for the recognition of this. The Practical Conclusions on pp. 14, 15 are just right & immeasurably important — the fourth no less than the first three. The missionary society must put itself at the head of such movements, if it does not wish to be crowded out of the field. The revolution in reference to education at Harpoot is a significant testimony on this point!

I am not quite sure that brethren at Aintab & Harpoot would fully ~~quite~~ agree with your statement in the middle of p. 13. We must in such colleges have a mixed native & missionary supervision. Endowments, so far as made, should carefully guard the question of christian influence. I hope that the Home at Constantinople may, in the future, command a paying patronage in Turkey, & a continued interest in America, to ensure its support without endowment; yet I should be glad if, by bequest or gift of some wealthy

lady, an income could be secured for re-
pairs of buildings & improvement of the
grounds, & perhaps some aid to indigent
students. I fear that needful appropria-
tions for these objects may be hard to
get year by year. The keeping up of such
a property will cost more than rents
received from tenants of the "konak."

I am writing from the home of a sister
of Mrs Wood. We are thinking of spending the
winter, or a part of it, at Geneseo, where our bro-
ther in law, Dr J. E. Kittredge, is pastor of a
large Presb. church. The State Normal school
is there with a fine body of teachers &
700 pupils. The village has about 3000 in-
habitants, & contains some cultivated so-
ciety, a considerable public library, a
reading room, etc. My children & grand-
children & friends in New Jersey plead for
our coming there; & we shall wish to go
there after a time. But we remain

in this region at present chiefly for the sake of economy. Whether I shall become able to undertake work by which I may earn something for a support, is yet to be determined. I must be content for a while to eat, sleep, & do but little, in hope of more strength by & bye!

I have read the Independent's report of the Des Moines meeting with the deepest interest. God be praised for the of his grace in the spirit that rested there. I can only hope & pray for the result aimed at in all the resolutions adopted. How the Prudential Committee should now deal with particular cases is too big a subject to enter upon in this letter, & happily I have no responsibility but to help by sympathy & prayer. The crisis is painful, but it will have a good issue.

My address for a week or two is here, & then will be at Geneseo, Liv. Co. N.Y. until I may further direct.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rec'd Nov. 1, 1866.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood. Oct. 28, 1866.

257

Geneseo, (Liv. Co) N.Y. Jan. 7, 1887.

Dear Dr Clark,

I have been happy to hear of your return to your office work. I hope it is with an increase of vigor to make the work a pleasure & not a toil. Most sincerely do I sympathize with you under perplexities, anxieties, & trials that make up a burden heavy to bear. I was much touched, in reading your Circular letter, with the reference to complaints from some of the Mission Stations. These must have been only an out-break of disappointed feeling without meaning to imply a real partiality in the designation of reinforcements. I cannot think any of our brethren in Turkey really believe this, though one or two I suppose find it difficult to see the cause of their failure to receive desired help. But missionaries' infirmities are not a new thing, nor likely to be unknown until the Millennium draws near!

The new year is to ~~you, & especially to us~~ us a season not for sad but serious

reflection. The flight of time bears us swiftly on — whither, faith reveals for pleasant anticipation.

The steady dry cold of the last few weeks is affecting me favorably. We have a bed-room connected with a sitting room, & enjoy the luxury of a fire night & day, with pure cooled air for hours of sleep, & cheering surroundings in the out-door walks that we are tempted to take besides the three short ones daily for our meals. We are not far from Mrs Lee's sister, Mrs Dr J. E. Kittredge; & she, & her husband, & other friends are unwearying in their efforts to promote our comfort. Mrs Lee's son is with us from Dakota. He is one of the many energetic young men who have gone into that territory, & are struggling to hold tracts of land without present advantage in hope of future enrichment. How it will end with him is uncertain. If I should be taken away, he may be able to undertake his mother's full support; but at present he needs help rather than can give it to another.

I have accepted a few invitations to

preach & make missionary addresses, & am gaining somewhat I hope in strength for such efforts. Unfortunately this region is almost exclusively Presbyterian; so that though there are many who are interested in the American Board, contributions go only to the Presbyterian Board. Last Sunday evening I addressed an audience of three Congregations — Presbn, Methodist, & Baptist, & have taken part in three union prayer meetings since. Among the 700 students of the State Normal School I some have heard me from Congl families; & I trust that some fruit may be seen from my labors for the benefit of our own missions. There is every where an eager desire to hear on the subject of the Eastern Question & Missions.

I enclose a statement with reference to my financial matters. We have made a cheaper arrangement for this winter than it is possible to make in the vicinity of New York. But it is a great trial to my children & grand-children that we are not near them. If I should be ill or die at this distance from them, it would break their hearts. Though Mrs W. would enjoy remaining here among her friends, & we can live

one somewhat less in this part of the country, we feel that we ought to go early in the Spring to New Jersey, & see what Providence may have in store for us there. I do not wish to be idle; but I cannot do as Dr Hamlin does. Though he is three years in advance of me in age, he is a good deal younger than I in vigor of body & mind. My necessary letter writing uses up much of my strength & time; for writing is a labor to me. But perhaps I can hardly be more useful in any ~~other~~ way than by letters to missionary & native Brethren in Turkey, & private correspondence in America. I have the liveliest interest in the questions that are before the public mind; but shrink from coming much before the public in regard to them. To promote, if I may, a personal interest in the great salvation, & an interest in making Christ known as a Saviour, is ~~however~~ dear to my heart.

The Lord be with you, & bless you long & abundantly in your great & good work. And may this year be one of blessing to the Board & all its missions!

Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

P. S. Mrs W. joins in affectionate greeting to yourself & Mrs C.

Statement

In leaving Constantinople, June 15, 1846, I received from Mr Peet as Treasurer, 200 Turkish liras, or $880 — for use on the way. That charge is diminished by 33 liras, or $145.20 in drafts on Ransom & Co given to Mr Ward; & by a draft on Mr Ward of $170.37 just received from Mr Peet. Deducting these there remains $564.43 to be canceled.

On account of feebleness I was unable to travel much by night, & felt obliged to break the journey by rests. For my own & Mrs Wood's benefit we made a detour from the more direct line of travel for a brief stay in Lucerne & Interlaken. In thus doing we occupied fifty four days on the way, reaching New York on the 8th of August.

28
21 I do not wish to receive more than
7 the usual allowance for traveling expenses except as they may have been necessarily increased by my Condition of health. Reckoning, however, the usual time between C.

New York as about 30 days, may it not be right for me to ask an allowance for the three weeks of excess that we remained in Europe? The same advantage could not have been gained by us in equal time in our own country at a less expenditure.

I am disappointed in not getting a larger credit from Mr Peet. On June 15. he gave me a statement (aside from money for the journey) acknowledging a balance due me (from receipts for furniture sold, etc.) of 5641 ps, or $248.20. To the best of my knowledge that was correct. I learn of no subsequent charges or previous error to explain the reducing of the balance to 3872 ps, or $170.37. I await explanations in hope of some farther credit from Mr P.

In the mean time I must request the Prudential Committee to kindly authorize the Treasurer so to adjust his accounts with me that the balance against me on that score may be removed.

Perhaps it is right for me to state that while we sold our best articles of furniture at nearly cost prices, we were obliged to make a heavy sacrifice on what was worn. We gave away many articles of least value, & some that were of more.

Among the latter Mrs W's organ in good condition, that had cost us one hundred dollars (taken from Miss Closson who carried it from America) we gave to the Home. Some household effects — pictures, bedding, linen, table ware, etc., & a portion of my books, we sent as freight to this country.

As to an appropriation for support I find it difficult to specify a sum. Both Mrs W & myself desire to get along as economically as possible; but we find that, even in visiting among friends, traveling & incidental expenses cost considerable sums. In view of our experience thus far, & our desire to be near my children & grandchildren in New Jersey, & of the unfavorable prospect in regard to income from my labor or from private sources, I fear that a thousand dollars for a year from the time of our arrival will not be more than we shall be obliged to use. If we can get along on less we shall most gladly do so. It will be painful to me to live on the treasury of the Board as a mere pensioner. But the ordering of Divine providence toward me in the brief remnant of my life it becomes me to accept with acquiescence & thankfulness.

Geneseo, N.Y. Jan. 7, 1887. Geo. W. Wood.

June 18 –

Geneva, N.Y. March 25, 1847

Dear Dr Clark,

Your kind note is just at hand. I have been remiss in writing you; but not from forgetfulness or want of appreciation of my indebtedness to you in many ways. I fear that I have never acknowledged, as I should have done, the very kind manner in which my name was mentioned in the last Annual Report & elsewhere in allusion to my return from Constantinople. Let me now express my thanks for all, including your obtaining from the Prudential Committee the generous appropriation made to me, & your request that if I do not find it sufficient I will inform you.

One reason for my failure in correspondence has been a strong impression on my mind of the weight & variety of burdens pressing on you during these last few

months. I hope they are now somewhat lightened; yet I can see that you must be, not only as ever but for special reasons, still under a heavy pressure. But I trust that your help from above is according to the need. Faith & patience are demanded for exigencies of many kinds; but also appointed for good.

I was much gratified at the final decision concerning Mr Hume. The Andover Review comment on it, however embarrassing, could not be escaped without more serious difficulty from adherence to refusal in his case. I have just read attentively Prof. Fisher's communication in the Independent & the Editorial (is it Dr Storrs'?) in reply. As long as discussion is carried on with such ability & excellence of christian spirit no great harm will come to the Board & the cause it represents. Lines in regard to missionary appointments must be drawn somewhere & somehow; & discussions of this sort

are very helpful to clearness of discernment as to the where & how. Prof Fisher makes one point of the greatest importance, viz. that acceptance or non-acceptance of a candidate should turn upon his whole make up rather than upon his action on some matter not fatal to efficiency in presenting the gospel. My hope is that by prayer, & such discussions as clear-headed praying men will carry on, the way will be prepared for a decision next October at Springfield which will unite its constituents in hearty support of the Board. There are signs of missionary revival, are there not? in churches & educational institutions to encourage hope.

The winter has dealt favorably with me. I am better, I think, than I was when we came to Western New York. Mrs W has, of course, found it pleasant to be among her friends; & to me it has been both pleasant & profitable. In one sense my life is at present one of leisure: & yet somehow my time

gets fully occupied. Visiting & receiving calls, public speaking now & then, with letter writing, reading, et cetera of things not specifiable, fill up the hours so that they fly quickly. I have greatest reason for thankfulness that so much is given me to enjoy in the present, & I have so much to cheer in anticipation of the future.

We propose to return to Summit, N. J. in April — perhaps by the middle of the month. Don't say nothing in your next respecting your own health. God grant that it may be improved. How near ~~you~~ ~~was~~ the dreadful R. R. disaster was to you! What a power of that it did not occur to a train which you were in!

Mrs W. unites in kindest remembrance to Mrs Clark & your son & other friends.

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood
Geneva, Ohio.
Pastor Presbyterian Church

Rev. Geo. W. Moore.

Baptist Anniversaries of May 1886

29. J. B. Simmons, D. D., of New York, moved that a committee be appointed on the work in Turkey and Armenia, to consider this work, and the policy of the Society in connection with it, and to report at the next Anniversary.

30. The motion was adopted, and the President appointed the following named brethren as the Committee on Armenian Work: P. S. Henson, D. D., Illinois; J. B. Simmons, D. D., New York; H. S. Burrage, D. D., Maine; Rev. L. A. Crandall, New York; J. M. Pendleton, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. Philip Berry, Pennsylvania; W. H. Williams, D. D., Missouri.

129 East 59th St.
N. York March 31st 87

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D.
Geneseo, N. York

Dear Bro. Dr. Dwight, of Constantinople, kindly gives me your address. As you are soon to be in this city, on what day & hour may I see you at my house as above, to converse with you concerning the Baptist movement (so-called) in Turkey? Our Com^tee desire all the facts, & wish to do right. Please help us to know what is right.

Your bro. in the Lord Jesus
James B. Simmons,

Geneseo, Apr. 2. 1847.

Dear Dr Clark,

I have just received the enclosed. I shall write Dr Simmons that I hope to be in New York about the 20th inst. I should much like Mr Dwight to meet the Baptist gentlemen with me. May it not be worth the while for you also to have an interview with them? From the printed slip I do not see whom the Com. represent. Can it be the Bap. Mis. Union? Or is it the Bap. General Conference?

I desire to be armed at all points; & shall esteem it a favor if Mr Chapin, or some one else, will look through communications to you from the Western & Eastern Turkey missions for ten or twelve months back, & send me notes of what may be in them touching Baptist developments: particularly in the Erzroom field, — at Arabkir, — at Marsovan Bandezag, & Constantinople. I have a copy of Mr Allen's appeal to the Bap. Publication Committee in Philadelphia — not New York.

Mr Leitch has done good in this place by his stereopticon exhibition last Monday evening & a familiar lecture on Sunday evening. How sad are the deaths of Mrs & Mr Howland! Earth loses, but heaven gains, by the translation thither of the sweet Hymnist, our good brother Dr Palmer. How truly we are going ad majores!

Last Sunday I was with Mrs Wood at the Church of which she is a member. I had a delightful visit with an aged aunt of hers who is on the confines of the Bet-

ter Lord. Attempting a missionary address Sunday P.M. I was unfortunately taken with a fainting turn before I got through. The congregation was less disturbed than some others would have been, by reason of several similar occurrences during the last years of their late pastor, Mr Atkins. I am again in my usual condition & expect to take part in a communion service tomorrow with Dr Kittredge & our other brethren in law Mr Marshall. But who can tell what even a day may bring forth?

Address me here until the 17th inst: afterward at Summit, N.J.

As ever most fraternally,
Yours,
Geo. W. Wood.

Geneva, April 2, 1887.
Rec'd April 4.

Summit, N. J. Ap. 22. 1847.

Dear Dr Clark,

We have left Western New York with pleasant memories of divine mercies & kind tokens of human friendship given us during the last winter. Though I was so unfortunate as to faint in the pulpit while addressing a few Sabbaths ago the church of which Mrs W. is a member, I have got comfortably through with a considerable number of other public services, & return here somewhat more vigorous than when I left in the autumn. How much I may be able now to do is to be proved; & if I can do something which the Master may bring to my hand & accept, it will be a joy to me to do it, whatever it may be, & until He may otherwise appoint for me.

In accordance with an engagement from Genesee to Dr Simmons, I went yesterday to New York for an interview with gentlemen of the Baptist Committee. I was glad to get the dee to be present with me. He will state briefly what occurred, & his impressions in regard to prospective results. Dr Simmons, at the

close, said to us privately that he anticipates a renewed effort to get the Miss'y Union to conduct a mission, & probably a new deci-sion on its part, followed by action of a syndicate in support of Mr Kaprielian & others, not including Dr Haggopian.

There were present with us Dr McArthur & another minister whose name I did not catch. They were very cordial & fraternal in their bearing, & warmly professed desire not to interfere with the work of the American Board. But it was plain that Dr McA. regards the movements of divine providence as calling the Baptists into Turkey, as in former years into Germany & Sweden; the response to which in the latter countries by ~~them~~ parties outside the Miss'y Union has been justified by great results. Friction, to some extent, is unavoidable under human imperfection; but in the end, as he thinks, there will be a gain to the cause of evangelical religion which will amply compensate the loss.

They began by an earnest request that I

would frankly inform them concerning antecedents of Hargrove & certain others. Promising to receive what I should say as confidential, they drew out of their questions certain facts that they admitted to be very grave, & to demand caution on their part in dealing with persons. But, of course, I dwelt chiefly on effects inevitable from Baptist rivalry on the same ground, whatever the personal character of individuals: & cited Dr Duff, Bp. Selwyn, the Church Miss'd Society, etc., & the agreement of Miss'd Societies to observe comity, as authorities of greatest weight on this subject.

The view of the case which I was enabled to present, made, I think, a decidedly favorable impression on the other two gentlemen; but Dr McA's mind is hardly to be reached by any consideration. As his church is the largest & wealthiest one of the denomination in the United States, & has in it some of the greatest zealots for liberty of action every where, it is probable that the "Syndicate" spoken of will get there a strong support. One of its ~~wealthiest~~ richest members, (Dr S. said,) declares that he will give nothing

to the Miss'y Union, if it will not take up work in Turkey. Dr S. intimated a wish to avert the making of a report by his Committee this year; but he fears that it may be impossible not to make it.

Of course, no protest from us will avail with the extremists among the Baptists. Sometimes I am half inclined to think that less injury would come from a Baptist work under control of the Union; but on the whole it is probably better that the denomination as a whole should not be committed to it. Having done our duty in the premises, it is wise not to be anxious, to go on with our own work, leaving results to Him whose view is broader & more far reaching than our's. Some good will come from agitation & testing in Turkey; perhaps the good may ultimately exceed the evil. Oh for a descent of the Spirit to make all things new both there & here!

Mrs W. unites in kind regards to yourself & Mrs Clark.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Summary: Opposes Baptist work in Turkey, 1887

New York city May 20, 1887.

Dear Dr Clark,

Yours of the 18th inst. reached me in due time; but for certain reasons I have delayed acknowledging it until to-day.

I should have been very sorry if you had not come to the meeting of the New Jersey State Cong. Association. A speech from me would have been of far less value than yours: & it was well that you should meet Dr Ward & others there.

Thanks for your congratulation & suggestion. I am invited to speak next Sunday evening in the church in which I was ordained. Preparation for that occasion, & other things, forbid my taking time this week even for a very brief article suitable for the use you suggest. If ~~Providen~~ Providence permit I will give attention to it after the Sabbath is passed.

I have this morning had an interview with Dr Crosby, as previously I have had with Dr Hastings & Dr Wm H. Thomson. I find the facts in regard to the Tarsus project to be these:

Mr Elliott F. Shepherd, son-in-law of

one of the Vanderbilts — a man with an income of a quarter of a million a year (Dr C. says) — & one with a strong determination to do what he will with his own, has become ~~strongly~~ greatly interested in Jenanyan, & is disposed to help liberally by his scheme. Jenanyan has a high place in the confidence & esteem of Professors in the Theol. Seminary & others who have seen most of him. You know that he was thought much of at the time of the revival in Adana, although Mr Chrystie differed somewhat with him. I cannot learn from Mr Lee, or from letters which he has shown me, that Mr Jenanyan has done any thing which compels misgiving as to his christian integrity. I have had an hour's talk with him, in which I drew him out in respect to his purposes & expectations; & gave him earnest counsel as to seeking co-operation & sympathy with the missionaries. I must acknowledge that I have never met with an Armenian whose whole bearing impressed me more favorably.

Yet evidently he is one who may get his head turned, & become a power for evil as well as for good. Dr Crosby says the idea of J's patrons, & J. affirmed that as his, is to build & sustain an orphanage connected with which shall be a school that may be called an academy or high school that will be not a rival, but a feeder, to the College in Aintab. Dr C. accepts the presidency of the Board of Managers. He considers that the hand of God is manifestly in this thing, 1. because of such a man as Jemiayan, & 2. because of the taking hold of the enterprise by Mr Shepherd. He thinks that to condemn & oppose the whole thing would be to oppose a clearly divine movement; & that, from every point of view, the Am. Board & its missions should give a welcome to it. He suspects that Mr Montgomery's change of tone in respect to it was under an influence from Boston that it is unwise to expect.

I stated to Dr C reasons for hesitancy from results to be apprehended in

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, A.B.
New York, May 20, 1884.
Rev. & Mary Lyl.

in building up educational institutions of the mission & gaining self-support to them & other agencies of evangelization. To all this his reply is that great care will be taken to avoid evil effects; & that the missionaries & the Board must be more willing to trust God, & not seek to shut Him within too narrow limits of working. He thinks the Board would gain much by bidding a hearty God speed to action of individuals alongside of its agencies.

Such is the case to be met. No expression of dislike or disapproval from Boston, or even Turkey, will probably affect Mr Shepard & a few other ~~leaders~~ persons of well filled purses & views like those of Dr C; but I think a calm christian endeavor to exert an influence for shaping & limiting the scheme may be of good effect. What will come to pass in the carrying out of the scheme who can foresee? There are many chances of failure from loss of health, disagreement between the American associate & Mr J., cooling of enthusiasm in New York, etc. etc: & it may be that this is of God for some important good. If so, we will rejoice in the doing of what is his will.

Mrs W. is in Summit. I go there this evening.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Summit, N.J. May 23. 1887.

264

Dear Dr Clark,

Yesterday evening it was my privilege to be present in a meeting of two united congregations in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown in this State, to which I had been invited in remembrance of my ordination to the gospel ministry in that edifice, on May 18th, 1837. Pleasant words were spoken of felicitation to me, & expressive of warm christian fellowship & interest in the cause of Foreign Missions; & the large audience listened patiently to reminiscences & observations from me, pertinent to the occasion which had convened us.

At the close of the service one gentleman ~~came &~~ introduced himself to me as having been ~~present~~ a witness of the transaction commemorated. I could learn of no other person ~~who~~ in the assembly of whom the same could be said.

At my ordination the sermon-

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, A.B.

(on Rom. 1:16, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ") was preached by Dr William J. Armstrong, Home Secretary of the American Board; & the charge, tender & impressive, was given by Dr David Magie, of Elizabeth, N.J. These distinguished men, the great majority of & ~~nearly~~ all who ~~as participants were dictors~~ were present at ~~on~~ that event ~~occasion~~, have, most of them long since, departed from the earthly life. Of the Prudential Committee, by whom I had been accepted as a candidate for missionary appointment, & of the Executive Officers of the American Board, not one, excepting the then Treasurer, now survives. ~~All have passed away.~~ Of missionary associates in the earlier years ~~immediately~~ following, ~~almost single~~ only three or four remain: one, of the Singapore mission, Mr Travelli, & Drs Riggs, Hamlin, & E. E. Bliss, with Mrs Riggs & Mrs Bliss, of the missions in Turkey. Lingering remnants of a former generation, how soon we shall be here seen no more!

Deeply humbled in view of deficiencies I feel myself under an obligation of gratitude

which is inexpressible, for the merciful kindness ~~which~~ that has continued me to the close of a half century's experience of the joy of a service, however imperfect, in the work of the ministry carried on abroad & at home in connection with the spread of the gospel in foreign lands. Could I renew my life, my wish would be to be employed in the same service, but with a deeper consecration & an ability for greater usefulness therein. But as this cannot be, I can only implore pardon for what has been ~~wanting~~ & wrong in the past, peacefully anticipate the future as God may determine it for me, & rejoice in the outlook for the Church & the world which seems to me so much brighter than that before my eyes in the troublous time of half a century ago. What a history do the last fifty years present! I bless ~~How~~ God for the life given me in this period of glorious progress; & without ~~envying~~ and with fullness of sympathy

& gladness for them, do I congratulate those to whom it will be given to see greater things, & be actors in helping forward grander results for the kingdom of Christ, in the better days that are to come.

Dean Brother,

I send you the above for any use you may think it worth the while to make of it. I have not thought it expedient to attempt any thing more extended.

Thanks for yours of the 21st inst.

Mrs W. & I, if the Lord will, go to-morrow to Washington on a ten days' visit to the family of Mr Maynard, former U. S. minister at Constantinople, to which we have been invited.

With Mrs W's kind regards to Mrs Clark, in which I beg to unite, as also to yourself,

I am, as ever, most fraternally Yours,

Geo. W. Wood.

Dunwich, N. Y., May 23, '87,
Rec'd May 26.

Summit, N. J. June 27, 1887.

Dear Dr Clark,

You kindly obtained an appropriation of $1000 for me for the year ending July 14, 1887. It is proper that I request a new allowance for a year after that date.

We have taken rooms with partial board in this place, furnishing our own breakfast + mid-day lunch. We could not remain longer with my daughter + son-in-law without occupying their guest-rooms, + uncomfortably crowding + being crowded.

I am hoping somehow to accomplish a meeting with my son George + his family. They are in Montana. The expense of our getting together is beyond his means, + will severely tax mine. I am sorry to ask so much as this year's appropriation; but with the experience of the current year, + the prospect before me, I cannot see my way to do less.

Have you heard of Dr Washburn's narrow escape from being killed on the

Summit, N. J., May 23, '87.

very spot where the steward of the College was murdered ~~seven~~ several years ago? A note from Mrs Washburn at Middleboro, just received, informs us of it.

I rejoice, as you do, in the good news from Constantinople & elsewhere in Turkey, while deeply affected by the Cilicia famine disaster & the increased impoverishment of other regions. How vexatious & childish is the conduct of the Bureau of the Press at the capital. We may hope that this will soon be overruled.

Greatly afflictive are the simultaneous deaths of Drs Hopkins & R. D. ~~Hopkins~~ Hitchcock. Very difficult will it be to fill their places. But we should rather be thankful for what they have been, & will continue to be, than murmur that the unerring purpose of God concerning them is now accomplished. Men die; but Christ lives, & his kingdom endures.

Your introductory note at the head of my communication in the

July Herald is too kind in its expressions. I thank you for it, & all the kind things you have done for me. The Lord reward you.

The mistake of nine years, instead of nineteen, as the length of the period of my life alluded to by you, is of no consequence, & easily accounted for; but I am very sorry for the inadvertent omission by me of the name of Mrs Dr Schauffler in connection with the other missionary names mentioned in the third paragraph of my ~~letter~~ letter. Verily I am getting old!

With Mrs W's kind remembrance,

Most sincerely Yours,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D.,
Summit, June 27, 1887.
Rec'd June 29.
Ans. July 7. SKA.
P.C. ✓

Clermont, N.J. July 18, 1887.

Dear Dr Alden,

Please excuse my delay in acknowledging yours of the 7th inst.

The action of the Prudential Committee, & especially the manner of it as expressed by you, call for my grateful acknowledgment.

I hope that Dr Clark's visit to Clifton Springs has proved beneficial to him, & that you are bearing up well under this summer heat & the heavy burdens that press upon you. I have heard with much concern of Mr Hardy's illness. The time that has elapsed since the beginning of it gives encouragement to hope in regard to its result.

Dr Hopkins' removal is afflictive to the Board; but is less a call to mourning than the fact of his being spared so long is a cause of thankfulness. May divine wisdom guide in the choice of his successor, & in the determination

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D.,

of all questions that will come before the Board in its annual meeting at Springfield!

Mrs Wood joins in kind regards.

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. G. W. Wood
Springfield Ill.

Acknowledged

I have read it twice through, & sent it to the Rooms in Philadelphia. It will do good.

129 East 59th St.
N. York Aug. 13th 1887

Rev. Geo. W. Wood D.D.
Summit, N.J.

Dear Bro. Rev. Mr. Dwight of the Bible House Constantinople was so kind as to call on me at my request, & in the course of conversation advised me to write to the Executive Com^tee of the Bithynia Union, concerning the Baptist movement in Turkey. I did so. And have rec^d an ~~excellent~~ elaborate letter of 25 pages in reply. Its spirit is excellent, its words & its tone gratefully Christian.* Tho' you, & they, differ from us, radically, & on some points even diametrically, — I do not see why we need be ill-tempered, or discourteous. As towards Christ, we are all servants, & to our own Master we stand or fall. As towards each other, we are all brethren, & must not "lord it". If we do, we get into trouble with the Lord Himself. The field is His. The servants are a

2671

His. And what He commands us to do is to work, & not quarrel. The very last thing he allows his children to do is to quarrel, if I understand the New Testament.

The letter from the Bithynia Union, & your own pleasing visit at my house, besides a goodly number of letters which came to me from various parts of Turkey about this Baptist movement, have shown such an excellent christian spirit, that I am cheered when I think of it. I beg to thank you & Bro. See, for giving us so much of your time, & for adding so much to our store of knowledge, & specially for the courteous & gentle & amiable spirit you exhibited. When you write to bro. Dwight of Constantinople, & to Prof. Riggs of Marsovan, please give them my cordial christian love. I feel peculiarly indebted to bro. Dwight for ~~his~~ the long & pains-taking letter he wrote me, & not less so for his wise advice that I write to the Bithynia Union.

[illegible] house, I did not

think that a full report would be insisted upon from our Com^tee of Seven. But the demand became urgent & positive, & I send you the Pub. Soc's Annual Report for 1887 which contains the conclusions of the Com^tee. The matter now goes to another com^tee of Seven, appointed by the Mis'y Union. May the Lord guide their deliberations, & also on your side.

Dr. J. B. Hassoni as you know, has resigned & returned to America. His health is evidently impaired. I have had three full interviews with him about his labors, & specially about his antecedents, which you, at our particular request, consented to give us. He seems to be really Christian in spirit, & humble & amiable in temper, & evidently loves the ministry & souls. Do you know of any reason why he should not be a member of one of our Baptist churches in N. York; and, should his health improve, would it, or would it not be wise to allow him to preach here in America to some small country or village church, should such an opportunity be offered him? I should value greatly your opinion on these two points.

Yours fraternally & cordially

I have recently spent 10 days with that noble man, Anthony Comstock who tells me he is your neighbor. He wants us to visit him at Lakewood.

Jas. B. Simmons to Geo. W. Wood,
New York, Aug. 13, 1887,
Rec'd Aug. 16.

Summit, N. J. Aug. 15, 1887.

Dear Dr Clark,

I have this morning received the enclosed note from the Baptist Dr Simmons. Thinking that you may like to see it I send it for your perusal. Please return it at your convenience.

The report of the Committee contained in the Annual Report of the (Philadelphia) Baptist Pub. Society is about what I expected. In it, & in the action of the General Conference, we see how the question will lie in the minds of many Baptists even if the Miss'y Union shall again decline to take up the Baptist-Armenians.

May it not be well that before or after the meeting of the Board at Springfield there should be some interchange of views between missionaries from Turkey & yourself on the attitude which it may be wisest to take hereafter respecting the Baptist movement in the East? Men like Dr McArthur, of New York, will press the support of Baptist missionaries; but they may perhaps be willing to come into an arrangement

for them to occupy some distinct field. Is it not worth the while to consider whether we may not do something to limit the evils, seeing that we shall not be able to prevent them altogether?

Excuse my making this suggestion, & give it no second thought if your judgment is clear that we had better simply let the thing drift, awaiting communications from Turkey.

Have you a copy of the Bithynia Union's letter to Dr S ~~[illegible]~~? I am informed from Constantinople that it was well written. Dr S's testimony seems to confirm this.

The death of Mr Hardy must affect you deeply. Recent removals have taken away strong supports from the cause of true religion; but He who has ordered them makes no mistakes. Happy are they in what they have gained!

I received, in your absence, a line from Dr Alden informing me of the kind action of the Prudential Committee in the matter of an ap-

preparation. They & you have my warmest thanks. I trust that you are not being overmuch pressed in preparation for the annual meeting. The prayers of many hearts are going up for a special guidance & blessing in that meeting.

A week ago Mrs W. & I met Dr & Mrs Washburn, Miss Clara Hamlin, Miss Lizzie Parsons, & Dr J. G. Bliss in New York; & afterwards went, by invitation, to Atlantic City to be guests of Gen. & Mrs Lew Wallace, until Thursday, at the Hotel Dennis at that watering place. We had, of course, a very pleasant time; &, besides conversation on missionary & other topics, I was grateful for an opportunity for a full & frank talk with him on the question of his personal relation with Christ & prospect for another world. I found him tender & responsive; but I fear a hard struggle for him in accepting the conditions of renouncing all things for Christ. He encouraged hope of serious consideration of it.

A letter from my son in Montana, just at hand, reports a very narrow escape of one of his daughters from being bitten by a rattle-snake. Alarmed by a call from her father who saw it + her from a distance, she ran several rods along side ~~of it~~ within four feet of it, as it ran, when it suddenly disappeared!

Mrs W. unites in kind regards to Mrs C. + to the gentlemen at the Missionary Rooms.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, D.D.,
Summit, N.J., Aug. 15, 1887,
Recd Aug. 16.

Summit, N.J. Mch 27, 1888.

Dear Dr Smith,

I am happy to learn that you are on the point of leaving for a visit to Constantinople, & to be present at the London International Missionary Conference on your return. You will receive a cordial welcome at the annual meeting in the Ottoman Capital, & I hope will find there delegates from the other missions as well as from all the stations of the W. T. Mission. Pleasant would it be to me, if in physical & mental vigor, I could be with them to greet you, & take part in the consultations & work of the occasion. Though denied this privilege, I shall be there in heart, & uniting with all the brethren in supplication for the manifested presence of Him in whose name you will assemble.

All of us in the missions cannot

Rev. Geo. H. Wood, D.D.
Summit, N.J., Aug. 15, 1887.

but
steadily regret the necessity which
has led to the transfer of official
correspondence with these missions
from Dr Clark to another. He has
greatly endeared himself to us in
the relation which he has borne
to us; & the history of progress during
the term of its continuance is a
strong attestation to the general
wisdom with which the work has
been conducted under his super-
vision. But the reling to him being
urgent, no one could be more ac-
ceptable in his place than yourself. I
trust that you will, for a longer pe-
riod as his successor, find great hap-
piness & witness even greater re-
sults, in bearing the heavy bur-
dens which are inseparable from
the position assigned to you.

I have lately been informed that
you are a nephew of our former mis-
sionary associate Rev. Azariah Smith,
M. D. I hope you will visit Beirut, &
looking southward from the upper
windows of the old Seminary building,

in which I spent so many pleasant hours in the years 1842 — 1850, & at various intervals since, will notice the house occupied lately by Rev. Robt Thompson, & in which, in 1843, I entertained your uncle for five weeks as my guest. That was on his arrival in the Country, & before he began the touring & labors in the interior by which he accomplished so noble a work for his Master. I then learned to admire & love him. His devotion to his work was complete; & his qualities altogether were such as made him pre-eminent in usefulness. Would that you could stand by his grave, & behold something of what he wrought in the field around it at Aintab!

You will derive much profit from your visit to Constantinople; but I wish it were possible for you to visit other stations also. Do not fail to go to Nicomedia, Bagchejik (Bardezag), & Ada-bazar. The latter place is a model out-station: to me the more interesting because of my organizing its Evl church in a time of bitter persecution (as related in Miss'y Herald, Nov. 1846). It would be a great loss to you not to see the Pierce's work at B, & it is very easy of

access. I hope also that you may be able to spend a day in Broosa. You will doubtless try to arrange to touch at Smyrna & Athens.

The ladies of the Home & the families in Scutari will claim you; & Robert College, Fedig Pasha, & Pera will not be silent in calling for you. May your strength be as your day, & as your nights too! In surveying the Home you will call to mind that it has no such constituency in Turkey as Wellesley has in New England, & that it is passing through its most critical period in its relations with the native population. After a few years more it will have gained a larger patronage than is now possible. Some endowment for it — at least enough to provide for the care of the property & the furnishing, seems to me desirable. This I have intimated to ladies of the W. B. M. Perhaps some of them may make bequests for this object.

The Lord grant you, my dear Brother, his guardianship & guidance in all your journeying, & give you rich fruits to enjoy from it for many years to come!

Very fraternally Yours,

Geo. W. Wood

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, D.D., Smyrna, Mar. 27, 1888.
Filed July 2, 1888.

May God give to the laborers in the field, & to the directors & supporters at home, needed wisdom, zeal, & faith for the new exigencies with which they have to deal! This is a day for devising liberal things, for by liberal things will the Board & its missions stand & grow.

I trust that your strength will prove equal to the heavy demand made upon it; & that you will return with vigor & courage for many years of happy & successful labor in the sphere for which you are gaining new preparation. I pray also that your consultations with the brethren & sisters may have results of great good.

Yours most fraternally,

Geo. W. Wood.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood, D.D.,
Summit, N.J. Ap. 26, 1888.
Filed July 2.

Dear Dr Smith,

This will reach you when you will be oppressed with the duties & pleasures connected with the meeting of the W. F. Mission & all the demands on time & feeling incident to your visit to Turkey. How pleasant it would be to me to entertain you there as a guest, & do something to contribute to your greater enjoyment of the beautiful & unique scenes surrounding you! But others will do far more than I could do in this regard, & to help to results of permanent value in determining weighty

I trust you will have received a sheet that I wrote to you at Boston about the time of your departure. In it I expressed a wish that you might be able to see something of the work in the interior as well as on the sea-board. A letter from Br. Riggs informs me that it was hoped you would be at Adana at the meeting of the C. T. Mission. I rejoice in this; but it will have been a pity indeed, if being there, you should not have had time to see also Marash & Aintab.

You of course will not only see Sentari, Pera, & Stamboul, but will run up to Robt College, & take a look at the Old Seminary building in Bebek, "of blessed memory", as them olden pastors — Alexander

etc. speak of it. I referred, in my letter to Boston, to your uncle Azariah Smith, M. D. as my guest for several weeks (in the residence now occupied by Rev. Robt Thomson, directly opposite the Seminary,) before he started out on his long, perilous, & greatly useful first missionary tour. The place has even seemed to me consecrated by his presence.

Changes in methods & agencies in the missionary work are inevitable; but nothing done for Christ is lost. Workers pass away; but the work goes on. Steadiness in its support under all circumstances, is one of the usual conditions of successful progress.

Rev. Geo. W. Wood,
Summit, May 11, 1888,
Rec'd May 16.

Summit Cary of Ada Bogan, Mon

Summit, May 11, 1846.

Dear Dr Clark,

Yours of the 9th inst: is just received.

Please accept my thanks for it, & for that of the day previous.

I am grateful to the Com. Committee not merely for their action, but especially for the expression of sentiment which accompanies

271

it. It was hard for me to make the request. I hope I may be able to get along without using the whole grant.

Yours most sincerely,

Geo. W. Wood

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Poplar Creek, Montana,
Aug. 8, 1888.

Dear Dr Smith,

The August Miss'd Herald informs me that you have been at home more than a month. Your trip abroad was indeed a short one, & for work, not recreation. It was pleasant to me to get a letter from you, written at Scutari amid the associations of my, for so long time, home. Communications from several brethren & sisters informed us of the doings of the annual meeting, & of the usefulness of your aid in the discussions. I trust that you not only laid the Missionaries under a gladly recognized obligation of gratitude for the pleasure of your presence with them, but also for the permanent benefit of a good understanding in respect to the necessities of the work & what can be expected in carrying it on. I have read with interest your echoes from the London Conference, & rejoice that you & Dr Thompson were there to do such good service in it. As a sign of the

times, & for the good which we may hope to come from it, that was a memorable gathering.

By the kindness of the Prudential Committee I have been enabled to come with Mrs Wood on a visit to my son who is a missionary of the Presb. Board among the Indians in Montana. He is among tribes of the wildest & most inaccessible aborigines to be found in the Northern regions of our continent; & his work is greatly hindered by the action of the Government in scattering them widely, breaking up mission schools, & forcing all children into a boarding school in which only English is taught, & which is under the superintendence of a Catholic Principal, & his wife as Matron. Against great difficulties, & with the care of a family of seven children, my son is working as he can, & with some success. On the second Sunday of my being here I witnessed the baptisme of an infant child of Indian christian parents. Individuals are reached with the

good news of a Savior's love; & it is hoped that three or four promising young men may go to the excellent school at the Santee Agency in Nebraska.

In the letter informing me of the special grant which the Bru. Com. made for my expenses in coming here, no allusion was made to the grant, which I had referred to in my application, as needful to me for the year beginning July 18. I am sorry to feel obliged to ask for the renewal, if it has not been made, of the appropriation of last year. Dr Alden & Dr Clark wrote me that the sum ($1000) was voted "very cheerfully" a year ago. I hope therefore that a continuance of it will meet approval around the "Board".

So frequent are removals from earth, not only of friends of my own age, but of much younger ones, that I cannot but be on the constant watch for the call which will summon me away. I have well endured the fatigue of the long journey hither (2100 miles from

New Jersey), & find the cool temperature of this plateau, 2000 feet above the sea level, favorable to health. In about three weeks I am to set my face again Eastward, stopping for a few days each in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cedar Rapids & Lyons in Iowa (where I hope we may meet Mrs. Patrick), & Western New York. Possibly we may be able to take Cleveland, at the meeting of the Board, on our way. You are now full of thought & labor in preparation for that meeting. May God guide & help you, & all in the Miss'y Rooms, in your plans & labor!

It will be a gratification to me & Mrs. W., & I think also to brethren & sisters in Constantinople, if you will continue the mention of our names in the report on the W. T. Mission as still connected with the Mission while in this country. I should like to die without the sundering of all the associations of a life time in advance, if it is proper to grant this favor.

Yours most fraternally,
Geo. W. Wood.

Letters addressed to me at Summit, N.J. will be forwarded.

Poplar Grove, Aug. 8, 1887.
Rec'd Aug. 12.

See also no. 174

273

Geneseo, Liv. Co. N.Y. July 2, 1849.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brother,

I purpose, if the Lord will, to go on the 5th inst. to the meeting of the Miss'y Union at Binghamton. I should be happy to think I might meet you there; but I suppose other demands will take precedence of this for you & other Secretaries of the Board. Br. Hamlin writes me that he expects to attend. I trust the occasion will be both pleasant & profitable.

Mrs W & I have made arrangements to spend the summer in this place, leaving the future to the Divine ordering which disposes our lot. We shall hope to be at the annual meeting of the Board in October. Farther than that we have no definite plan. The reminders to me are constant that the days of my

Copied Geneseo, Aug. 8, 1888.

earthly pilgrimage that remain are few + fast passing away. But they are filled with causes for thanksgiving to Him in whom is all my hope.

Miss Rosa K. Long, daughter of Prof. Long of Robert College, has just spent a couple of days with us from Castile where she has been for nearly a year under medical treatment. The time has come for her to return to her home. She would like to accompany Miss Powers in the Scythia, Aug. 3, from Boston. She has no acquaintance in B; but I assure her of a cordial welcome, + of help in going from there, just as if she were going in connection with our Board. You know that the missionaries in Constantinople have relations as intimate with her father as if he were one of them. He is a Trustee of The Home; + for the services which he has rendered to it, + all his kindnesses, + those of his family in entertaining missionary com-

pany, etc. deserves all that we can do for this daughter in her need. She also has given music lessons in the Home, & is to us as a daughter.

Will Mr Swett (or Mr Chapin as the case may be) therefore be instructed to engage passage for Miss Long, & arrange for her reception a day or two before the time of sailing? She asks if she shall furnish money for the steamer before-hand, or will it do for her to pay it when she arrives to embark? Her address will be, Miss Rosa K. Long. C/o Dr Green, Castile, N.Y. Miss Powers expresses a desire for her company in the Scythia.

I am reminded that the year for which an appropriation was made to me, expires on the 18th of this month. I regret to ask for a renewal of the ~~same~~ sum for another year. I appreciate the kindness of the Prudential Committee, not only in the appropriation

made in the past years, but especially in the kind & cordial expression of feeling with which their action has been accompanied. I beg them & the Executive Officers to accept my thanks for the same.

With my prayer for an abundant blessing from above on you & all the servitors of the blessed work in which you are engaged, & with Mrs Wood's kind regards,

I am most truly & fraternally
Your's,
Geo. W. Wood.

Genesseo, July 27, 1889.
Rec'd July 5.

Wright Miss Mary P.

Mary T. Wright

Rec'd Mar 23 1881

Brookville, Saline Co. Kan.
Mar. 18. 1881.

Rev. O. G. Clark,
Boston Mass.

Dear Sir;

Your of the 5th with its copy was rec'd and gave pleasure. I will be ready in a few weeks. That is, as my hands are made me. I remember that the preparation of the heart is from the Lord.

What books do you recommend to give information about Texas?

I shall be obliged to write you for some funds for outfit. I do not yet know what, is to be. Only that we the land of Texas which I am fine about we

Mary T. Wright
Mar 23 1881

dispense with bedstead & roll up my mattress from the floor each morning as the Turks do. I mention it that if there is any standard of furniture which missionaries are expected to conform I may learn it in time.

I have written Mrs. Christie to ask advice on the question, as important in America, of trees.

I shall, probably, remain here till May, then visit relatives in Iowa & Illinois until time for me to go to the designated post. As for what furniture I take, from home I will take clothing, bedding, pictures, & some books.

For that school-room we furnished with clocks I have for years been without a watch. Will it be necessary you give me to get one? I enclose a letter to Mrs. Christie of Warren, seeking where I would be glad to have your direction.

Very respectfully yours

Miss Mary F. Wright.
Brookville, Apr. 6. 1881.
Rec'd Apr. 11.

Brookville, Sabine Co. Tex.
April 6. 1881.

Dear Sir,

Your kind letter of the 28th ult. was received and the books. You have my thanks for the Expositor & the beautiful copy of Dr. Anderson's "Oriental Missions" of which I am very glad. The former I had read with interest, but will read more carefully. The latter I am now reading and find very interesting indeed. It enlarges my conception of the power and scope of the gospel. I begin to wonder that I ever dared think of proposing to become, in a sense, an "ambassador for Christ" and I desire that I must have new growth in grace. I read the topics for prayer in the April herald with gratitude,

278

Miss Mary F. Wright. 2

while failing to express how very I find I shall be relieved to ask for twenty-five dollars towards clothing for outfit. I do not like to receive funds before rendering any service. If the Com. thought best to delay my sailing six months I could easily earn more than my outfit.

I should be quite relieved to have your agent in Boston secure for me, as you suggest, a stove and a complete chamber set, except, perhaps, the rocker. Such a low-backed rocker as generally forms part of a chamber set, I should hardly ever use. Could I not have, instead, a stout, old-fashioned, splint-bottomed rocker with arms and a high, straight back?

I would like, too, to have

this failure of mine last year I find I shall be obliged to ask for twenty-five dollars towards clothing for outfit. I do not like to receive funds before rendering any service. If the Com. thought best to delay my sailing six months I could easily earn more than my outfit.

I should be quite relieved to have your agent in Boston secure for me, as you suggest, a stove and a complete chamber set, except, perhaps, the rocker. Such a low-backed rocker as generally forms part of a chamber set, I should hardly ever use. Could I not have, instead, a stout, old-fashioned, shirt-bottomed rocker with arms and a high, straight back?

I would like, too, to have

Miss Mary F. Wright.
Brookville, Apr. 6. 1881.
Rec'd Apr. 11.

Brookville, Salina Co. Kans.
April 6, 1881.

Dear Sir,

Your kind letter of the 28th ult. was received and the books, Jen Kane on the Euphrates & the beautiful copy of Hudson's "Oriental Missions" of which I am very glad. The former I had read with interest, but will read more carefully. The latter I am now reading and find very interesting indeed. It enlarges my conception of the power and scope of the gospel. I begin to wonder that I ever dared think of proposing to become, in a sense, an "ambassador for Christ" and I decide that I must have new growths in grace. I read the topics for prayer in the Christ Herald with gratitude,

276

twenty years ago, sent for by Mr. Cornell's
wife & daughter, the state of Miss
— but, in the Iron Service.
I know not what people
should envy England — the sentiment
I would never serve it my old
Mother if Europe or any thing
approaching (See the year 1848 and
what we have suffered).
with reference to it.
The object I gave me the en-
thusiastic American Republican of
my life I would hold but do not
mean to take it. I have a large
business that, either of U.S. Will
not be tolerable satisfactory for
inspire Asia? What does do you
think just?
I have, too, one of Lincoln's
Inaugurals, which I have read
considerably in my time. I.e. Ow.
I would that take it.

worked satisfactorily? I have seen
none of his photographic letters
for a long time.
I will observe the suggestion
as to flannels. From the Massa-
I supposed it unnecessary to furnish
clothing for more than a year or
two at starting but a friend
mentioned to me that Mrs. Wheeler
of Harpoot purchased a five-years'
supply of shoes when last in America,
as that it more difficult to ob-
tain new supplies in certain Turkish
towns in most mission fields?
I will inquire the price of
watches here in Rockford next July.
They claim at R. that their watch
is, substantially, the Elgin watch.
As Fatten is a home mis-
sionary on a small salary, and
his last child "that American Turk"
was nursed by drawing a about

[illegible]

him get curtains or shades of some dark color. How many I do not know.

I shall need for my books four or five shelves about four feet long.

I think I had better have a student lamp with several extra chimneys and a small hand lamp and iron brackets to support a shelf for plants at a window, and a wooden corner-bracket for the three shelves; a table, but at which I can write.

If you think I can let your agent for all these things for me I shall be glad. If you think any of them are pernicious —— well, I do not boast with Macbeth "What can dare I dare," but I venture to say "What no man can dare

In two or three weeks
I will send you my bedding,
books and some pictures; not
papers as my careless writing
leads you to infer.

I am now engaged
in house-cleaning, with plasterers
in the house and painters just
to come.

Trusting I may share with
the workers abroad the benefit
of your prayers I am,

Very respectfully yours,
Mary P. Wright

Mrs. G. Clark, C. S.
Sec. W. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Mary P. Wright
Oct 11 1861

informed. — With cordial regard.

Very respectfully yours.

Mary J. Wright.

P. S. Perhaps I should have mentioned that before I left Brookville, Kan. friends there presented me with a beautiful gold watch, a complete surprise to me.

M. J. W.

Miss Mary E. Wright
Garner, June 14, 1881.
Rec'd June 24.

✓

Garner, Hancock Co. Iowa.
June 17. 1881.

Dr. N. G. Clark.

Dear Sir;

Intending to remain with my sister at this place till near the middle of July I thought it right to send you my changed address.

I am trying to restrain curiosity and anxiety about the time & place of embarkation, persons in the company & final destination. supposing that I shall be informed when these points are decided.

By the phrase "if agreeable to you" the letter of Mar. 9th left room for expression of preference

2760

am so ignorant to have an intelligent preference in the matter.

I shall soon write for money enough for ticket by direct route from here to Boston. I am not going by direct route from here to Chicago as I wish to visit relatives in Ills.; but of course intend myself to pay the excess over fare by nearest route.

I spent a week before coming to Iowa, in visiting the ladies' societies of Manhattan, Topeka, Atchison, Leavenworth & Wyandotte.

Has a chamber-set been purchased for me in Boston as suggested in yours of Mar. 28th? and if so did a mattress go with it?

When you write me to what station I am assigned please

a cottage organ. Mrs. Christie advises me to buy a small one if possible.

The Manual advises taking boxes rather than trunks. Shall I not take one trunk?

Has my support been assumed by the Woman's Board or does that still hang?

I would like twenty-five dollars ($25.00) more for clothing for outfit.

I enclose a telegram lately rec'd. I of course replied in the negative. but if I knew I was not to sail till Sept. should be tempted to make arrangement for some institute work in July or Aug. to help towards outfit.

I am not sure that these inquiries should be directed to you but have not been otherwise

Miss M. P. Wright

Western Turkey

July 2. 1881.

Garner. Hancock Co. Iowa.
7/2/1881.

Dr. N. G. Clark.
No. 1. Somerset St. Boston. Mass.,

Dear Sir;

Yours of the 24th ult. fixing my destination and enclosing a check for seventy-five dollars ($75.00) is received. I am glad to be sent to Harpoot. I have hoped all the time that that would be my destination.

I have been wondering whether my duties will include the cutting and making of clothes for native girls. "I do acknowledge my faults this day" for I have never done that work for myself and have allowed a marked lack of mechanical talent to keep me from ever

Miss M. P. Wright July 2 1881

2717

attempting to run a sewing machine.

As to chamber-set to be bought for me in Boston I have no suggestions but those sent me by Mrs. Christie and Miss Barnes; viz. "a light-framed iron bedstead." (single.) I do not care what kind of mattress. Miss Barnes says wire. Both say I need not bring a wash-stand. Carmelite (Christie) writes that she often has fifty callers at once. Surely I cannot take so many chairs? Is it not best to take a rocker and two or three bright-colored camp chairs and buy some native-made chairs in Marash?

My letter in reply to yours of March 28th contained a list of other things I would be glad to have purchased for me: curtains, student-lamp & hand lamp, (with extra chimneys and shades) book-shelves, iron brackets to support shelf, and a wooden corner

Answered by return mail

bracket.

To these I would like to add lantern, wash-bowl and pitcher and mirror unless the bureau has one.

I ~~shall~~ will be satisfied with anything bought for me.

I will be ready to sail by the first or second week in Sept. as desired, and shall be very glad to spend a few days in Boston, coming from a visit to my cousin J. C. Wright, pastor of the Unitarian ch. Montpelier, Vt. I hope I shall be sent to Harpoot by the southern route. It would be a very great pleasure to meet Mrs. Christie and cousin Willis (Dewey) again.

Very respectfully yours,
Mary P. Wright.

Mary P Wright

Mary P Wright

Mary P Wright

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia.
Aug. 15, 1885.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Dear Friend,

Yours of April 27th was awaiting me when I arrived at this place, a new proof of your kind forethought. And while I thank you for this I want to mention thankfully other messages to me which have reached me through your letters to Mr. Browne, Miss Seymour and Miss Bush.

I am very favorably impressed with the opportunities for work here, and only wish I had the Greek or Turkish languages + in addition to Armenian, so as to be able to talk with the seven or eight Greek girls in our school whose number might be quadrupled, we think if we were able to offer them the same advantages our Armenian pupils have. I have begun Turkish, and think a few mos. will enable

One of the girls from Sivas.
I also three girls from Sivas.
Sivas wishes to come here instead of Kayseri to complete

me to talk a little with them, — not to learn the language critically as I have tried to do with the Armenian, studying this ancient but still-loved tongue, and making myself familiar with the liturgy of their old church.

Though the girls' school here is not a mission school I do not know of any but the Home in Constantinople that draws pupils from places so distant, — from Ordou, Samsoun, Charshamba, Trebizond and even one from Adrianople. If physical strength holds out I shall hope and try to be useful here. I have been tried & perplexed at the little endurance I have shown in teaching but I hope in some way the chastening may bring forth "peaceable fruits of righteousness." Miss Fritcher who wanted me to come & help her thinks she is stronger than I now, but "will see" or, as the Turks say "Inshallah."

I have just read something over which I am a good deal dis-

turbed, that is, the enclosed slip, it will naturally appear to you & the Cund. Com. that I have been making appeals for personal, pecuniary aid, which is so far from being the case that I had even decided to get along without bedstead or mattress so as to try & bring my expenses within my salary. Mrs. Tunnel, Pres. of the Kas. branch of the W.B.M.U. who signs the enclosed appeal, probably is ignorant of the Board's rule on this point.

Mr. Smith has written you quite fully of our robbery, and has, I think, kept you informed of the progress of the prosecution of Aslan Bey ("the Lion Lord" — how different from the "Lion of the tribe of Judah!) the one of our robbers who is now in prison, so I will not repeat those disagreeable things, but subscribe myself, with thanks for your unfailing sympathy and support.

Very respectfully your friend,

Mary P. Wright,

her course. I do not know whether to encourage it or not. I fear it will not be conducive of good feeling, though Miss Chamberlain also seems to wish it.

Commencement Day
Monday, Aug. 15th 1853.
David Boyd 14

Marsovan. Turkey in Asia. Jan. 9. 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.;

Dear Friend,

Your kind note of Dec. 1st came last week and gives me a sense of self condemnation that its predecessor is still unanswered.

I am enjoying the Marsovan missionaries and work very much, though I fear they have reason to complain of me as a cumberer of the ground, for I have not yet recovered my strength after the winter of touring and can not undertake nearly all I wish to do. Still, I am not to be ranked with invalids, as I have sixteen pupils on the organ, daily classes in the Bible and in Physics, and general supervision of the compositions.

I came to Marsovan, expecting to find a more contracted field of labor than in Harpoot, but have been agreeably disappointed in that respect. The distance from which our girls come is greater. ____ from Adrianople in Europe; from Sivas a week to the S. E., and Gurune four days beyond Sivas; from Caesarea eight days S. and Dwerik two days farther; from Samsoun,

Bofia. Ordou & even Trebizond on the Black Sea. Then, too, some of our girls' parents live in Batoum and surrounding points in Russia (having gone thither since their daughters came here) and some in the Crimean peninsula so we may hope that the influence of the school will be very widely felt.

We might, too, have as many Greek as Armenian pupils did our finances allow us a Greek teacher.

Another hopeful and, to me, new feature of work here is that all our pupils, whether Armenian or Greek are accustomed to talk in Turkish with their Moslem neighbors. (indeed some have all three of those tongues beside the English they are learning) and throughout this field Turks and Armenians are on neighborly terms. (this is far from being true farther in the interior) so that we may hope for fruit from seed sown here, at no distant day among the Moslems, hitherto almost entirely unreached.

Perhaps Mr. Riggs has told you of

+ Sundroz, the Turkish girl in this city first attracted to Christianity by hearing Turkish hymns in the house of a protestant Armenian neighbor, now a member of our church, though she attends services only when she can slip away unobserved and has had many beatings & threats of death for coming.

I send with this a photo just taken of our Senior class & teachers, with names and residences written on the back. No. 1. (sitting
+ on floor holding a book) is Elmas Boghosian from the mts. three days N.E. where people live in windowless huts (except the one smoke vent in the flat roof) and families sleep without other beds on mats around a fire in the center of the one room the house affords.

Elmas (her name means diamond) did not ~~like~~ as some girls from her village did a few years ago, walk the whole ninety miles to come here, but she has shown energy & resolution in other ways. After being supported here three years by the Board, it was thought best to send her home. Sorely grieving she went, but at once opened a free school there ("Truly ye

have received, freely give") established a women's meeting and began to persuade married women to learn to read. The preacher there so highly appreciated her worth & need that once when coming to a conference here he made a two days' journey on foot to Samsoon (whence he came by wagon) to save hire of the horse he would have had, and gave the money to Elmas to buy clothes, for, as he told the missionaries, she was almost naked and had absolutely no means.

The next yr. the missionaries invited her to come back again, free, and for the year and a half since, she has been one of the best scholars in her class. (Mr. Tracy said he felt discouraged about teaching the boys English when he heard her Eng. composition and one other at our examination last night.) We feel that the Board's money was well expended on her, but we shall have to refuse candidates just as promising as she was, if the allowance for the school next year, is cut down as it

has been this.

In fact we feel that had any of the visiting Com. from America been able to visit this point, they would have carried back to the Prudential Com. the impression that Marsovan is an important center of influence among Armenians and Greeks & is yet to be such among Turks.

In reply to your kind inquiries about my needs in consequence of the robbery I am thankful to be able to write that through the great kindness of friends known & unknown "I have all and abound." I hope it is not in illustration of the Rev. Sam Jones's saying that the Lord will supply his peoples needs even if he has to put his angels on half rations, that is, I hope no one at home suffers deprivation for my comfort.

Mr. Smith is still without a watch. (The robbers took a ~~at~~ silver one from him & a gold one from his wife.) I believe he does not feel able to order one and is unwilling to ask a special grant from the Board. Of course he does

not know of this mention.

I am here, as at Harpoot, in a school belonging more especially to the W.B.M. and as you suggested that I might while there send you any information I would like to give Mrs. Bowker about the school. ~~and~~ to avoid displeasing Chicago ladies who think my letters should go there, I will ask you to hand this with my love to Mrs. Bowker. Miss Fritcher has sent her the photo but without the girls' names.

Very respectfully and sincerely your friend.

Mary C. Wright.

WHITE
AMERICAN
LINEN PAPER

Miss Mary P. Wright, S

Marcovan, Jan. 9. /86,

Rec'd Feb. 9.

✓

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia, June. 15, 1886.

Dr. N. G. Clark.

Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Friend;

Yours of March 10th notifying me of the sending of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) to me by the children's society in Providence, Ills. is gladly rec'd. It is to be applied towards the purchase of an organ for me; i.e. it is used half the time by the school so it is not for me exclusively. I hope its tones will witness for Jesus, with no "uncertain sound".

Not knowing brother Clarence's address in full I enclose a letter to be forwarded. He has been a good boy these many yrs. I can scarcely realize that he is yet a man. I am glad to have him a foreign missionary. I think the bond between us is an unusually strong one, with so much of the sense of responsibility on my part that I feel like a mother who has given a son to be a missionary.

May God bless the cause which has the best love and efforts of so many people in regions so distant from each other!

Very respectfully yours.
Mary P. Wright.

Miss Mary P. Wright

Mareovan, June 16th, 1886,
Rec'd July 12.

S

✓

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia,
Aug. 9th 1886.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Dear Friend,

Yours of June 10th containing assurances of interest in the individual work of missionaries and inquiries about work here, and allusions to my brother's going to Mexico, was gladly rec'd.

It was it first intimation I had had of his not being considered strong or that there had been any thought of sending him to Turkey, but after a hasty burst of tears I felt that I could commit his health to the Lord, and for his location, I have never doubted the wisdom of his assignment. I hope he will do good, and from his success in dealing with Papists in a country school district where he taught nine yrs. ago I believe he will.

Our work in the girls' school presents nothing new except the opening of a Greek department this fall with a Greek teacher from Smyrna. As

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia, June 10th, 1886,
Rec'd Aug. 12.

there are more Greeks than Armenians in our field this seems necessary as well as desirable. We have reason to hope for wide-spread dissemination of the truths taught here, from the very wide range of country represented by our pupils, the comparative ~~liberty~~ freedom accorded to girls & women throughout this region, and from the friendly relations of Turks to Christians here, especially as all our girls have both the Turkish and Armenian languages.

Our graduating class of twelve interesting girls, (all but one a church members) left us at the close of the term July 14th. All but two expect to be teachers. One offers to teach for six months without salary for love of the work.

Another girl (not of this class) who lives three days off, writes of spending a Sunday on the way home in "spiritual conversation" reading & explaining the Bible and singing hymns in a house full of Gregorians gathered by her hostess who was not a a protest-

and herself, and at another place Hagamoosh spent five hrs. in the same way in a company of Turkish women, giving a Turkish Bible to the one girl in the village who could read and who promised to read from it to her neighbors.

Such vacation notes as these rejoice our hearts.

Another of our pupils (from the Caesarea field) was teacher ~~in~~ for a Gregorian society which calls itself evangelical but not protestant, and confines its work to Gregorians. In her home she was the means of organizing a women's society of a hundred and fifty members most of whom attended a weekly prayer-meeting led by themselves, and besides her school work she used to go from house to house outside of school hours as a Bible woman without salary.

She came here to learn Armenian and as she was in my Bible class it was my privilege to see the tears spring often to her eyes at some fresh view of the truth, and to receive more than one letter of thanks written in Turkish & sent by

a friend who would translate for me; and I have been still more touched by her attempts to express herself in the language I understood when the ~~words~~ eager, tear-choked words came gurgling out like water from an over-full jug.

I think she cannot fail to be a means of good on her return whether she calls herself a protestant or not and I am glad to pray as she begs me to do for that society of "Evangelical Armenians."

For my special small self, I am satisfied with my position and work (though I do not wish or expect to spend half my time teaching music many months more) but am more than ever tried with myself. Perhaps if I realize my expectations of better health I shall feel the moral & spiritual deficiencies less keenly but I know they are not caused by ill-health, so that I must subscribe myself.

In bitter need of co-working prayer,

Yours respectfully & cordially,

Mary P. Wright.

P.S. We here are all indignant at the criticisms of the Advance & Christian Union in respect to rejection of missionary candidates on account of theological views.

We are cramped for room, in spite of the addition completed last yr. the girls' school We need dormitories, sick-room, music-rooms, store-room and room for the new Greek teacher. But in view of the college building soon (as we hope) to be begun, we are waiting patiently.

M. O. W.

Mareovan, Aug. 9, 1886.
Rec'd Sept. 6.

2

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia, Mar. 15, 1887.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Friend,

Yours of Sept. 14th with kind and gratifying mention of my brother in Mexico and of the girls' school here, and that of Jan. 21st stating that my letter of resignation from Harpoot college is not on file in the mission house but was, probably, destroyed at my request, are both rec'd. I have not been able to modify the opinions expressed in the letter mentioned, but I have tried (successfully I think) to be silent about them, and I am glad the letter is destroyed.

I am glad of the prospect of Miss Jennie Smith's coming out to teach in the girls' school here. Miss Fritcher's delicate health and advancing years make it desirable to have an able assistant, besides Miss Anna Felician who is very efficient. This I have not been since coming here, partly from ill health.

When I was in Mardin in the summer of 1884 I think it was only my vigorous protest that kept Dr. Thom from saying I

ought to leave missionary work for a time. The next winter's touring seemed to fasten malaria upon me which in addition to other troubles (beginning at that time as I suppose) have made me almost wretched ever since. Last summer the physician I consulted in Constantinople said decidedly that I ought not to be teaching; but he is not a christian and, of course, does not see the needs of the work as we do. This spring Dr. & Mrs. Barnum of Harpoot urged my going to America at once, but of course I cannot leave when Miss Fritcher is just leaving. (She goes next mo.) and there is no other American teacher here. Miss Smith has the advantages of acquaintance with the people and with the language. (having taken some of her studies in Armenian in the school here) besides her natural energy and ability.

(I have been very anxious as have some of the other missionaries, to have Miss Washburn invited back, but I suppose it will not be done.)

I have not written this as a plea to go to America now but that it may not be a surprise to you if I do

ask to go within a year. and if Miss Smith is here I shall feel less regret at the necessity, if it becomes such; but I hope it will not.

The friends here are kind and congenial & have never hinted, what I feel to be true, that I am not "earning my salt," as we say of inefficient workers.

With thanks for your kind letters, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Mary E. Wright.

Miss M. P. Wright. S

Marcovan, Mar. 15, 187.

Recd Apr. 11.

✓

Marsovan. Turkey in Asia.
Sept. 12. 1887.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Dear Friend,

Yours of April 19 with enclosed circular to be filled out, was duly rec'd. Thank you for kind wishes for my health. It has been wonderfully improved by a vacation trip to Talas.

We saw Hittite sculptures at Eyuk and on a grander scale, upon the living rock at Boghaz Keuy; the remains of old walls and the Seljookian castle and tombs in and near Caesarea; spent two weeks in tents 8000 ft. above the sea on a spur of snow-tipped, cloud-swept Argaeus (13000 ft. high) another week in a trip to the wonderful cave dwellings and cone houses and churches of persecuted Christians (of what age no one knows) at Soanlu Deresi and Geremè; went to another Geremè whither Julian the Apostate is said to have been banished; and to the scant remains of a castle at Kara Hissar where Cicero is said to have "looked at" Antiochus for six mos.; — and all this in company of the Fowles and Dodds, Misses Dodd. Prime & Burrage.

Mexico M. E. P. Wright. 5

Dr. Shepard and brother from Aintab and Consul Jewett from Sivas. If I had known beforehand what would be the expense of the trip I should not have gone but I can hardly regret going since I have gained so much strength from it.

Yours of Aug. 10th is also rec'd, mentioning ten dollars sent me by the Brookville (Kas.) S.S. Part of this will go to the sufferers from the Zeitoon fire, and the rest towards the building of the new church here, the present one being too small to seat the throngs (sometimes more than a thousand) who gather, though most of them sit upon the floor. They will have benches, or pews for all, I suppose, in the new one.

Wherever I have been this summer I have heard much of the scarcity of rain, In the Bozook, a region including several villages north of Caesarea, the government has ordered all the cocks killed because Satan uses a certain feather under their right wings in preparing a potion of keep off

rain!

In Talas, too, the ~~word~~ ~~beneficent~~ government has imprisoned a man for shaping something like a cradle out of dough and rocking it day and night (even hiring a man to help him, they say) in order to prevent rain, ~~The~~ as he had wheat to sell and wished the price to rise.

In Sivas an Armenian has been imprisoned for throwing a loaf of bread tied up with a string into a mosque, as this, too, is said to avert rain. Oh poor Turkey! What suffering there will be this winter!

With earnest wishes for your health (how I wish you could spend a summer on Mt. Argaeus!) and peace. I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Mary E. Wright.

Marsovan, Sep. 12, 1887.

Rec'd Oct. 8.

Pur.

Marsovan, Feb. 4, 1888.

Rev. Dr. Judson Smith,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir,

Your very kind letter of Dec. 17th wakened a desire to reply soon unusual in my missionary correspondence; for I will confess that with the knowledge that letters from missionaries must be read carefully if not critically, and the impression that they are placed on file and open to inspection of any one who asks to see them, and the experience of sometimes seeing in print parts of letters written in confidential strain to officers of the A. B. C. F. M. (who have even borrowed letters of mine to other people & printed extracts from them) — with all this I had come to the resolution to make my letters to the rooms few and brief: but, as I say, your kind letter wakens a desire to give the information you ask about our school.

It has been in existence under Miss Fritcher's charge for twenty three years, and the intelligent faces of the women of the protestant community & the earnest and appropriate

Marsovan, Feb. 12, 1887.

prayers & exhortations ~~of~~ in the women's Fri. P. M. meetings, (more so I think than any I ever heard in women's meetings in America) show the results of her labors for women of a race naturally gifted in speech.

This year we have eighty-one pupils of whom two are Turks, (the first that ever attended the school) fifteen Greeks and the rest Armenians. Of these the non-protestants are Turks, two, Greeks fourteen, and Armenians fifteen . Church members fourteen, . natives or, rather citizens of Marsovan, forty-three.

Perhaps I may say here that one of our Turks named Resimé is a bright girl said to be well grounded in the Koran. The other, Alich, has a Circassian aunt (her mother's sister) who is so beautiful she was sold for three hundred liras when twelve yrs. old. That was six yrs. ago. Now she is said to be in the Sultan's palace in Constantinople & Alich's father is afraid she will send for Alich to be with her,

We have not, at present, a well-defined course of study, i.e. the coming of these Turks this yr. (and a number of others propose to come) & the opening of the Greek department last year, seem to make it necessary to have a new course with some common language on which all races can unite (as English) — thus lessening the number of classes which now seems portentous.

Besides Miss Jennie Smith and myself there are now here three other teachers, Miss Anna Kelian (informally adopted by Mr. Leonard & taken by him to America where she spent several yrs.) & Miss Oraponi (Laurel), Armenians and Miss Aphrodite a Greek lady from the Marissa school &, later from Athens.

She is not happy here, and we are afraid no Greek teacher is likely to be so in Marsovan, where the protestant community, with but three exceptions, are Armenians & the majority of the school of the same race & tongue & none of the American teachers knows Greek. We are, therefore, making great efforts to leave Miss Smith free a great

part of the day to study Greek, hoping, in time, to dispense with the need of a native Greek teacher

Miss Smith has, at present, two daily Eng. classes & two daily music lessons. I have five daily classes (except that one is but twice a week) four daily music lessons & one more twice a week. As the preparation of my Bible lesson &, still more, the botany (with its technical terms & names of plants) takes far more time than it would in my mother-tongue, the missionaries say I am to busy, and I think it is true. but can only say, as the natives do, shrugging their shoulders & throwing back the palms of each hand, "inch unem?" (What shall or can I do?)

I am anxiously awaiting the return of Miss Fritcher, but she can not do all that is now done by outsiders & understood to be only temporary help. I refer to the four & a half daily classes (i.e. one comes twice a week) taught (in Turkish), by Mrs. Smith, one by her husband, one by Mr. Tracy & three

a week by Mrs. Tracy.

We need Miss Fritcher & another teacher too, and I hope it will be Miss Washburn who was formerly here and already has the Turkish language, ready to teach the scores of Turks, who are surely coming to us at no distant day. (My language, like Miss Fritcher's, is Armenian. We understand considerable Turkish but do not speak it.)

As I learn from Mr. Tracy that there is hope of your visiting Marsovan this spring, — a visit eagerly anticipated by all of us — I will not say more about the school & will reply in a line to your question whether the missionary work in Turkey seems to me hopeful after six yrs. of observation, It does, & more & more so, especially since the coming of these two little Turkish girls this yr. of whom I cannot think without the thought "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits unto me?"

With Christian greetings to Mrs. Smith,

Very respectfully yours,

Mary E. Wright.

Marsovan, Feb. 4, 1888

Read Meth.

Marsovan, Feb. 4, 1888

Reid Mich.

services in his house.

After a few weeks more, Nicolaiki was taken to Trebizond and there imprisoned without formal charges. News came last week that the British Consul there had taken up the case &, insisting that it was a case of religious persecution, and, as such, concerned his government and all the parties to the Berlin Treaty, had finally secured his release.

Others will write you of Mr. Riggs's attempted visit to Nicolaiki this summer, (to marry three or four couples who have been prevented from marrying for more than a year by the Greek ecclesiastics in Ala Cham) his arrest & detention by the way, his appeal & afterwards his journey to Constantinople, and the support received from our Embassy there. It is a long story and not finished yet. We hope Mr. Riggs is now in Ala Cham.

Rec'd Nov. 3. 5.

Marsovan. Turkey in Asia.
Oct. 6, 1888.

Rev. Dr. Judson Smith,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Friend; —

Your kind letter of Aug. 8th was received a few weeks ago and only the special cares of the opening days of school prevented my replying at once.

We were all rejoiced to learn of the grant of $2200 for our girls' boarding school, and are beginning to anticipate with great satisfaction the increased advantages to the school and comfort to ourselves it will secure.

On account of lack of room in the school I am in Mr. Tracy's house this year. Miss Fritcher having her own rooms again. Her return is a great relief to me and I

services in his house.

After a few weeks more, Nicolaiki was taken to Trebizond and there imprisoned without formal charges. News came last week that the British Consul there had taken up the case &, insisting that it was a case of religious persecution, and, as such, concerned his government and all the parties to the Berlin Treaty, had finally secured his release.

Others will write you of Mr. Riggs's attempted visit to Nicolaiki this summer, (to marry three or four couples who have been prevented from marrying for more than a year by the Greek ecclesiastics in Ala Cham) his arrest & detention by the way, his appeal & afterwards his journey to Constantinople, and the support received from our Embassy there. It is a long story and not finished yet. We hope Mr. Riggs is now in Ala Cham.

Rec'd Nov. 3.

Marsovan. Turkey in Asia.
Oct. 6, 1888.

Rev. Dr. Judson Smith,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Friend; —

Your kind letter of Aug. 8th was received a few weeks ago and only the special cares of the opening days of school prevented my replying at once.

We were all rejoiced to learn of the grant of $2200 for our girls' boarding school, and are beginning to anticipate with great satisfaction the increased advantages to the school and comfort to ourselves it will secure.

On account of lack of room in the school I am in Mr. Tracy's house this year. Miss Fritcher having her own rooms again. Her return is a great relief to me and I

2863

see, in many ways, the benefit it is to the school.

Our new course of study was printed this summer in Armenian & Greek, (of which I enclose a copy) making English the language of the school. We hope the common language will be a bond of union between the four races (Armenian, Greek, Turkish and German) represented in the school.

The Turks are just barely represented, however. To her great grief and the annoyance of her father, Alich, the little Turkish girl you saw at Mr. Smith's house, and whose name is signed to the Turkish letter addressed to yourself and read at the time of your visit to the school, — little Alich who "wished to learn and know everything," was removed from our school last summer by order of the Pasha of this vilayet, who lives at Sivas, a week distant. We do not know how he learned of her attendance.

We have another pretty Turkish child in her place and she is to be joined, in a few weeks, by one of her mates when she has finished the Koran, ~~which~~ in the Mohammedan school she now attends.

Nicolaïkè Effendi of Ala Cham, (near Samsoun) father of Rebecca, who composed the Greek letter read you in our school, has had a varied experience this summer.

A few weeks after refusing to give the bribe of twenty liras boldly demanded by the Samsoun Pasha as the price of his freedom from persecution, he was summoned to Samsoun and kept there in prison until released by a wealthy Greek who became security for him.

When asked what sort of a paper he had signed he said "he did not read it. Nicolaïkè was a good man & could not do anything bad." It afterwards appeared that the paper was a pledge that Nicolaïkè should not even open a school or hold reli-

husband's witness strongly for christianity.

I send you by this post a poorly taken photograph of the city council of Marsovan. I am sorry there is no better one to be had. The man sitting with crossed hands near the center is the Governor, or Kaimakam. The man at his right holds a string of beads though they are not seen in the picture. There are ninety-nine beads in the Mohammedan rosaries, one for each of the "Ninety-nine beautiful names of Allah," (which I have not read but am told it is correct in its allusions.) Armenians often carry strings of beads less in # number, simply to

You would have enjoyed hearing Mr. Tracy tell today of a visit to Boghos (Paul) Agha, at whose house you dined and met so many of the brethren of this church.

He has been ill and Mr. Tracy found him lying on his bed or cushion on the floor. After the "Inch bes yes?" (How are you?) with the customary civilities, the sick man raised his eyes to a picture of the Savior giving the sermon on the mount, and said, "He has been speaking to me these days while I was lying in bed. He has been saying, 'Boghos, Follow me.'"

"Ah, Lord, how can I follow thee in this business of mine?" (He is a prosperous merchant.) There are such temptations! It is beyond the power of man. I have striven, Lord, Thou knowest."

Sighs, will you sell
(it is a beautiful one.) ~~for~~ and
all your property and give to
the poor and come follow
me?"

"O Lord. Thou knowest — I nev-
er could sell my house for
what it cost me. There is no
purchaser."

But still the voice said, "Follow
me."

At last he seemed to see
himself with wife & children in
a poor, little room in a
khan, having sold his house &
all his property & given all
to the poor. and he saw the
Savior come into the room
and say, "Peace be unto you".
and ~~he~~ was filled with unut-
terable joy.

This was told with smiles
and groans and tears, his
wife and children, who sat
near, weeping with him.

he were a preacher. & sometimes thought he would give up all and become one even now. his good wife said heartily, "Do it."

Mr. Tracy told him of some consecrated merchants in America and came away, leaving him much comforted.

The good man (Bighos Agha) has, for a long time, been in the habit of spending part of every Sunday visiting the poor (never without a gift) and the sick, reading the Bible and praying beside them. His wife too, every fall puts up extra provisions for the poor; — bulgoor (cracked wheat.) kavoorma (cooked mutton put down in the fat) pekmez (grape molasses) and rice. Her life and her

occupy the hands or mind.

At the Kaimakam's left, behind, stands the father of the little Alich mentioned before. The photo illustrates the difference between Old Turkey in turban & flowing robes, & young Turkey in European dress with fez added.

The only Armenian in the picture is the one standing at the left. The Kaimakam is a Circassian, & though it does not appear here, a fine-looking, gentlemanly man, once valet to Sultan Abdul Aziz.

Please thank Mrs. Smith for her kind note received a short time ago.

I am writing Mrs Child this week to acknowledge the grant for our

quite [illegible]
again, we are very glad indeed.

With pleasantest memories of your visit to Marsovan.

Very respectfully yours,
Mary P. Wright.

ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ

Ἡ πρώτη περίοδος ἀρχίζει	12 7βρίου	ν.	ε.	1888
Ἡ τῶν χρισουγέννων διακοπὴ	4 Ἰανρ.	»	»	1889
Ἡ Δευτέρα περίοδος	19 Ἰανρ.	»	»	»
Ἡ τοῦ Πάσχα διακοπή	18 Ἀπρλ.	»	»	»
Ἡ Τετάρτη περίοδος	24 »	»	»	»
Ἡ θερινὴ διακοπὴ	9 Ἰουλίου	»	»	»

ΤΟ ΕΝ ΜΑΡΣΟΒΑΝΙΩ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΝ

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΑΓΩΓΕΙΟΝ

ΠΡΟΚΑΤΑΡΚΤΙΚΟΝ ΤΜΗΜΑ

Ἔτος Α'. Ἀγ. Γραφή, Ἀγγλικά, Προφορική Ἀριθμητική, Γεωγραφία, Ἀρμενικά ἤ Ἑλληνικά.

Ἔτος Β', Ἀγ. Γραφή, Ἀγγλικά, Πρακτική Ἀριθμητική Ἀρχαία Ἱστορία, Ἀρμενικά ἤ Ἑλληνικά.

ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΚΑ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΑ

Ἔτος Α'. Ἀγ. Γραφή, Ἀγγλικά, Ἀνωτέρα Ἀριθμητική, Τουρκικά, Ἀρμενικά ἤ Ἑλληνικά.

Ἔτος Β'. Ἁρμονία τῶν Εὐαγγελίων, Φυσική Γεωγραφία, Φυσιολογία, Ἄλγεβρα, Τουρκικά, Ἀρμενικά ἤ Ἑλληνικά.

Ἔτος Γ'. Πράξεις τῶν Ἀποστόλων καὶ ἐπιστολαί, Ζωολογία, Βοτανική, Φυσικαὶ ἐπιστῆμαι, Τουρκικά, Ἀρμενικά ἤ Ἑλληνικά.

Ἔτος Δ'. Ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Ἀγ. Γραφῆς, Ἠθική Φιλοσοφία, Νεωτέρα Ἱστορία, Ῥητορική, Ἀστρονομία, Ψυχολογία, Ἀγγλική Φιλολογία, Ἀρμενικά ἤ Ἑλληνικά.

Φωνητικὴ Μουσικὴ, Γράψιμον, Ἰχνογραφία, καὶ χειροτεχνήματα, διδάσκονται τακτικῶς καθ' ἅπασαν τὴν διάρκειαν τῶν μαθημάτων.

ΚΑΝΟΝΙΣΜΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ

Ἑκάστη μαθήτρια ὅπως γείνῃ δεκτὴ, ὀφείλει νὰ δώσῃ ἐπιτυχεῖς ἐξετάσεις εἴς τε τὴν στοιχειώδη Ἀριθμητικὴν καὶ τὴν Γεωγραφίαν.

Αἱ ὑπότροφοι ὀφείλουσι νὰ προμηθευθῶσι τὰ τῆς στρωμνῆς των.

Κατὰ τὸ τέλος ἑκάστης περιόδου ἅπασαι αἱ κλάσεις δίδουσιν ἐξετάσεις· οἱ δὲ καθημερινοὶ βαθμοὶ καὶ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῶν ἐξετάσεων ἀποφασίζουσι περὶ τῆς γενικῆς προόδου καὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ ἑκάστης μοθητρίας.

Εἰς οὐδεμίαν μαθήτριαν, μὴ λαμβάνουσαν 60 Βαθμοὺς, ὡς τὸν μέσον ὅρον ὅλων τῶν μαθημάτων της, θέλει ἐπιτραπῇ νὰ προαχθῇ μὲ τὴν κλάσιν ἢ νὰ λάβῃ Δίπλωμα.

Αἱ εὐδοκίμως ἀποπερατοῦσαι ἅπασαν τὴν σειρὰν τῶν μαθημάτων μαθήτριαι καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀξιεπαίνου διαγωγῆς των ἀποκαθιστάμεναι ἄξιαι τῆς ἐπιδοκιμασίας τῶν διδασκαλισσῶν θέλουσιν ἔχει τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ λάβωσι Δίπλωμα.

Περιμένεται παρὰ τῶν ὑποτρόφων ὅπως βοηθῶσιν εἰς τὰς οἰκιακὰς ἐργασίας ἐπὶ μίαν περίπου ὥραν καθ' ἑκάστην σχολιακὴν ἡμέραν, τὸ δὲ Σάββατον ἐπὶ ἡμίσειαν ἡμέραν.

ΟΡΟΙ

Αἱ ὑπότροφοι θελουσι πληρόνει τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ τοῦ ἀπαιτουμένου ποσοῦ διὰ τροφὴν τε καὶ δίδακτρα, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς πρώτης περιόδου, τὸ ἕτερον δὲ ἥμισυ τὸν Φευρουάριον.

Εἰς τὰς πρὸ τοῦ τέλους τοῦ ἔτους ἀπερχομένας μαθητρίας θέλει ἐπιστρέφεσθαι δικαία τις μερὶς τῆς προκαταβολῆς των.

Ἡ τῶν ὑποτρόφων πληρωμὴ, διαρκοῦντος τοῦ σχολιακοῦ ἔτους εἶναι, διὰ Τροφὴν 5 λρ. διὰ Δίδακτρα 1 λρ.
τὸ ὅλον 6 »

Αἱ ἐξωτερικαὶ μαθήτριαι πληρόνουσι Δίδακτρα 1 »
Δι' ὀργανικὴν Μουσικὴν 2 »
Δι' ἐνοίκειον ὀργάνου $^1/_2$ »

Ἰδιαίτερος ἰατρὸς φροντίζει περὶ τῆς ὑγείας τῶν μαθήτριῶν.

Αἱ μαθήτριαι ἀρύονται καὶ ἀπολαμβάνουσι, πρὸς τῇ ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ ἐκπαιδευτηρίῳ διδασκαλίᾳ καὶ παιδείᾳ, πολλὴν ὠφέλειαν ἐκ διαλέξεων, λόγων καὶ ἄλλων διαφόρων γυμνασμάτων καὶ θεμάτων, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἔχουσι συναφείας μετὰ τοῦ τῆς ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΑΣ ΚΟΛΛΕΓΙΟΥ.

Ἡ τοῦ παρθεναγωγείου τοποθεσία εἶναι εὐάερος, ὡραία καὶ ὑγιεινοτάτη· αἱ δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ παρεχόμεναι εὐκολίαι εἶναι πολλαὶ καὶ διηνεκῶς αὐξάνουσι.

Διδάσκουσι δὲ ἐν τῷ παρθεναγωνείῳ ἀρκοῦσαι καὶ λίαν ἱκαναὶ διδασκάλισσαι, ἐν αἷς συμπεριλαμβάνονται καὶ τρεῖς Ἀμερικανίδες.

of almost continuous ill-health, (aggravated, I think, by the robbery in 1885.) with two or three intervals of a few months of improvement after a journey, (as after going to Caesarea in the summer of 1887) my feelings have changed, and I do wish to go to America. ~~with~~ and feel that it is imperative sooner or later and better now than afterwards.

With this feeling I ask you to present this request and the one sent today by Mr. Tracy Sec. of Marsovan station, to the Prud. Com.

As I write in haste, (and as usual at this time of day, with a severe headache) I must beg leave to postpone answers to your questions till another time.

With regards to Mrs. Smith I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Mary P. Wright.

Marsovan. Turkey in Asia.
May 28. 1889.

Dr. Judson Smith.

Dear Sir;

Your kind and welcome letter of Nov. 19 should have been answered long since if so large a proportion of my Saturdays had not been given to "serving my bed" (as the Armenians say) with headache, which, increasing month by month, has at last become such a scourge that I felt compelled to ask from ~~Mr. Tracy~~ our station the letter Mr. Tracy sends today to the Prud. Com. asking leave of absence in America for me, to go at the first

286

We send this request now, without waiting for the customary vote of the W.T. Mission, so that, if possible I may find an opportunity to go with some of those starting to America this summer or fall.

I have never attended a meeting of the American Board (though I have seen its light reflected on the faces of my Father and Mother — now in heaven) and should feel it a very great privilege to attend some of its sessions this year.

Perhaps the Committee will decide to make their answer depend upon the advice of Dr. Dodd who will be present at our annual meeting here in July: but, apart from the question of illness requiring

treatment in America. (which has been suggested by Dr. Melcone, who was a pupil of Dr. West and has had, besides, additional medical training in America) it seems to me that I am sufficiently in need of rest and recuperation to justify a leave of absence.

Perhaps Dr. Clark will remember telling me in 1881, just before I started to Turkey, that the friends in the Cong'l house had noticed my paleness and languor and feared I was not able to go out as a missionary. I assured him that I was able with the same feeling with which I said to Dr. Thom in 1884 (when I was out of health and under his care in his family for five months) in reply to something he said about my going to America for rest and change. "Don't say the word America to me. I don't wish to go to America."

But now, after five years

P.S.

I learn that Mr. Tracy will send his request to Constantinople for approval of the Com. ad interim, so it will reach you a week or so later than this.

Will you kindly forward the enclosed letter as I am not sure of the address.

M. P. W.

Warsovan, Mo May 28th 1889

Rec'd June 26

the Young Women's Christian Assn. building for a few days.

With regards to Mrs. Smith, and hoping to meet you soon, I am,

Gratefully and sincerely yours.

Mary P. Wright.

London, Sept. 3, 1889
Rec'd Sept. 13

23 Torrington Square.
London. Sept. 3. 1889.

Dr. Judson Smith.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Dear Sir;

Your very kind letter of July 1st was rec'd in Constantinople Aug. 1st; for, with the approval of the annual meeting, I had started from Marsovan, as you anticipated I would do, before receiving permission from the Prud. Com. in order to have the company of missionaries returning from annual meeting. Your reassuring letter was a great comfort, as also the

287

news yesterday rec'd from Marsovan that the anticipated permission from the Prud. Com. has arrived.

Leaving Smyrna Sept. 7th we alternated one day of travel and one of rest — either in sight-seeing or by remaining quietly in our rooms which I was obliged to do most of the time — until we reached Paris where we ~~stay~~ spent six days, resting and visiting the exposition. Versailles, ("vanity of vanities"!) the McAll mission and two of Miss Leigh's seven homes for Eng. and American girls. The most enjoyable thing there was hearing Lord Radstock speak at one of the McAll services.

We spend six days in London. too. We do not try to spend all our time in going about like the trav-

s Board of Missions of the Interior.
59 Dearborn Street

elsewhere we meet; (there is an extremely pleasant group of them in Mrs. Cory's pleasant home just now) but we were glad to hear Spurgeon and Macdonald preach Sunday and mean to hear Miss "Field-Commissioner" Booth of the Salvation Army tonight and see something of mission work in East London tomorrow, through one of Mr. Bartlett's friends. This is the sum of my sight-seeing this time in London unless we go to Windsor. Thus.

We sail Sept. 7th by "Aurania" for N.Y. (Cooks' agent in Athens failed to secure passage for us in the Samania which starts Sept. 5th for Boston, as he promised to do.) I shall go on at once to Bos-

Chicago, Dec. 13 1889.

Dr. Judson Smith,

Dear Friend:

Mrs Wingate has just read me a portion of a letter asking for me. Perhaps I am to blame for not writing before: but I have been going about so much, often taking the three meals of the day at three separate places, that it seemed impossible to write.

After the meeting at Manhattan I spent four days each with brothers at Brookville and Larned, Kan. then to the meeting of W. B. M. I. in Kansas City, thence to a state meeting of Y. P. S. C. E. at

288

Chicago, ... 18

with officers of the various societies interested, as to a training school for workers in Mex. New Mex. & Arizona. But as he is not coming I have set my face eastward and unless unexpectedly delayed will start for Boston next Mon. afternoon.

Hoping you will excuse remissness in writing, with regards to Mrs. Smith. I am,

Very respectfully yours,
Mary P. Wright.

Miss Mary O. Wright.

Chicago, Dec. 13, 1889.

Rec'd Dec. 16.

Sedalia, Mo. then settled down to a week's visit with my aged Father.

After hurried visits at Princeton, Ills. Whitewater, Wis. (with a sister) Clinton, Wis. (with the mother of cousin Otto Olds who hopes to go to the foreign field after finishing his theological course and cousin Will Curtis expecting to go next year to Japan) also to Beloit, Wis. to see Mrs. Christie, I returned to Chicago to meet the young ladies in a union meeting in the New Eng. Church.

Part of this time I have been delaying my return in expectation of meeting brother Clarence from Mexico, who was hoping to come to Chicago with Sec. Hood to consult

Zimmer Miss Johanna

Rec'd Dec. 14.

Mr. Judson Smith,
Boston.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Dec. 5. was received. I thank you for your words of welcome and hope to deserve them by good work.

I understood the several points mentioned in your letter but there are some other matters about which I would like to have some information. – What three stations are there in Western Turkey to one of which I shall go? What language will I have to learn? What will be my principal work? To teach? If so what branches? – I am free here after July 1. what month will I most lightly go to the field? Which route is the usual one from here to Western Turkey? From which port will I have to start from Boston or New York and by what steamship line?

I ask these latter questions because my father lives in Germany and if it is possible I wish to go somewhat earlier and to stay a few weeks with him
The purchase of my outfit has of course still time until after the close of school. and I shall certainly follow your advise in reference to it. – I shall be very glad to receive the address of some missionary who has been on the field and can tell me some more of my future work, I also shall be very thankful to you if you will answer me the above questions.

Very truly
Yours
Johanna Zimmer.

d

se
vl.
rse
d
ary
d
e
ons.

..

Rockford Ill. Dec 23 – 1889.
Recd Dec 26 – 1889.

Dec. 23. 89

Mr. Judson Smith
Boston.

Dear Sir:

Your kind letter of Dec. 16. was received. I am very much obliged to you for the given information, it is all I am at present anxious to know about. As soon as the place is decided I ask you kindly to inform me about it, also what will be my work (branches of teaching) and to give me then also the address of someone who has been there and can give me more particulars.

Very sincerely yours
Johanna Zimmer.

290